1990-91 had suggested that a time-bound scheme could be considered which would permit undeclared incomes and hidden wealth to be used for one or more social purposes, such as slum clearance, building of houses for lower and middle income groups and setting up of specified agro-based industries in rural/backward areas. The suggestions received in response to the said proposal are under consideration of the Government.

Vacant post of Chairman and Managing Director of British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur

3415. PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of Chairman and Managing Director of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur has been lying vacant for about two months;

(b) whether there have been frequent changes in the interim arrangements; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) There has been only one change in the interim arrangement. The Joint Secretary holding additional charge of Chiarman nad Managing Director, British India Corporation Ltd.'s post was transferred and replaced by another Joint Secretary who has also been given additional charge of CMD, BIC.

Assessment of Assets of Officials of ITDC

3416. SHRI N. E. BALARAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether ITDC is assessing annually the assets of those officials engared at sales outlets in areas of public dealings and also those holding the position of Deputy General Managers and above;

(b) whether the officials states in (a) above are rotated regularly in ITDC after completing their span of service of about three years at a particular place;

(c) if so, what is the number of such officials who are on the same place of work beyond three years as on April, 1990 unit/Division-wise; and

(d) what steps are being taken to transfer the said employees to enforce the policy laid down ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK) : (a) to (d) All employees of ITDC (excluding Class IV employees and non-executive employees of Hotel and Catering Units) are required to furnish their immovable property returns to the Management once every two years. They are also required to report every transaction concerning movable property if the value of such property exceeds Rs. 2500/-. The employees appointed in different disciplines/divisions upto the pay scale of Rs. 1300-1700 belong to distinct cadres and their seniority is maintained separately discipline-wise. As such, the officials engaged at sales outlets in different divisions are transferred/rotated from time to time within their own discipline depending upon administrative/operational needs of the Corporation.

Availability of lead in Cuddapah District of Andhra Pradesh

3417. DR. NARREDDY THULSI REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lead is available in Brahmamgari Matam area of Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what steps have been taken to explore it?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

बैंक आफ इण्डिया में कार्यकारी निदेशक की नियुक्ति में अनियमितताएं

3418. श्री अनंतराम जायसवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1990 में बैंक आफ इण्डिया के महाप्रबंधकों ने उक्त बैंक के अधिशासी निदेशक के पद पर श्री ए. टी. पन्नीर सेल्वाम की नियुक्ति पर, उन्हें तथा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को टेलेक्स संदेश तथा अभ्यावेदन भेजकर, अपनी आपत्ति तथा क्षोभ प्रकट किया था; यदि हां, तो अपने टेलेक्स संदेशों तथा अभ्यावेदनों में उन्होंने क्या-क्या मुद्दे उठाए हैं और क्या सरकार ने उनकी शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अनिल शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख) श्री ए. टी. पन्नीर सेल्वाम की नियुक्ति 15-3-1990 से बैंक आफ इंडिया के कार्यकारी निदेशक के रूप में की गई थी । बैंक आफ इंडिया के महाप्रबंधकों से उक्त नियुक्ति के खिलाफ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे, जिनमें क्षोभ व्यक्त किया गया था तथा बैंक आफ इण्डिया के कार्यकारी निदेशक के पद को बैंक के अधिकारियों में से ही भरे जाने पर जोर दिया गया था । चूंकि सरकार ने सभी सम्बद्ध तथ्यों पर गौर करने के बाद ही बैंक आफ इंडिया के कार्यकारी निदेशक के पद पर नियुक्ति की थी, इसलिए नियुक्ति पर पुनर्विचार का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

Report-third 'Armanian Church of the Vanishing Wealth'

34419. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SAWMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 202 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 29th March, 1990 and state:

(a) whether Government have since made progress beyond the preliminary investigation stage and has authenticated documents available on illegal conversion into foreign exchange and investments abroad by Indian citizens who are ex-Directors of Indu Gouri Commercial Company Pvt. Ltd. and an exporting firm RSI (India) Private Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a newspaper report which appeared in the *Sunday Mail*, Calcutta dated the 15th April, 1990 titled 'Armanian Church property sold illegally referring to *modus operandi*, documentary evidence and addresses of property held by these persons in Australia purchased from moneys illegally sent abroad;

(c) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to report in the *Illustrated Weekly of India* (June 24-30, page 59) titled "The London Street Scam" regarding the above illegal activities of these persons and of another sookias declaring in a document in USA his net assets worth 2 million dollars and annual income at $ 100,000;

(d) if so, what is the Government's reaction to these Income-tax, Wealth Tax and FERA Act violations; and

(e) what steps Government have taken to repatriate this massive illegal foreign exchange outflow?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (e) The case is still under investigation at this stage. Nothing can be said about the alleged transactions referred to in parts (a), (b) and (c) of the question. Appropriate action as per law will be taken on completion of the investigations.

FEDAI as a Mandatory Body of Public Sector Banks

3420. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India is a mandatory body as far as public sector banks are cancerned;

(b) whether Government are aware that one Mr. Anantkrishnan is running this organisation singlehanded in an arbitrary manner;

(c) whether Government are also aware that this organisation is allowing foreign exchange stock broker firms to encourage restrictive practices with respect to employees working with them and wishing to change jobs; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to curb the unlawful activities of FEDAI ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India (FEDAI) is an organisation of all authorised dealers in foreign exchange (including public sector banks), which is registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. One of the major objects of the Association is to regulate foreign exchange dealings by framing rules from time to time, with the prior approval of the R.B.I., for the conduct of foreign exchange business. The members are required to abide by the Constitution of the Association, all decisions of the General Body and/or the Managing Committee of the Association and all rules framed for the conduct of foreign exchange business.

(b) Shri V. Anantkrishnan is presently the Chief Executive of FEDAI appointed by the Managing Committee of FEDAI in terms of rules and regulation of FEDAI. His term has been extended for a period of three years from 1st March, 1988 by the Managing Committee *vide* their Resolution dated 9th February, 1988. The Affairs of the Association is managed by a Managing Committee consisting of member banks (Authorised Dealers) under Section 8 of the Constitution of FEDAI.

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India has reported that it is not aware of FEDAI encouraging any foreign exchange stock broker firms to adopt restrictive practices in respect of employees working with them wishing to change jobs.

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को सेलम इस्पात संयंत्र में नौकरी दिया जाना

3421. **श्री राम अवधेश सिंह** : क्या **इस्पात और खान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेलम इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थापना करने के लिए भूमि का अधिग्रहण करते समय सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि विस्थापित परिवारों में से प्रत्येक परिवार के कम से कम एक सदस्य को रोजगार दिया जाएगा परन्तु अब तक केवल 300 लोगों को ही नौकरी दी गई है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो शेष विस्थापित परिवारों के सदस्यों को कब तक नौकरी दे दी जायेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री साथ में विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री दिनेश गोस्वामी) : (क) और (ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था कि विस्थापित परिवारों में से प्रत्येक परिवार के कम से कम एक सदस्य को रोजगार दिया जाएगा । तथापि, कुल लगभग 1114 गैर-कार्यपालक कर्मचारियों में से 199 कर्मचारी विस्थापित परिवारों के हैं ।

सेलम इस्पात कारखाना छोटा है, इसलिए इसमें रोजगार के अवसर सीमित हैं और ये धीमी गति से होते हैं ।

विस्थापित परिवारों को रोजगार देने की विषय को सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में अधिशेष जन-शक्ति के सृजन से बचने के दृष्टिकोण से भी देखा जाना चाहिए ।

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र से रोपवे का अंतरित किया जाना

3422. **श्री राम अवधेश सिंह** : क्या **इस्पात और खान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सस्ती दरों पर वाशरी तक कोयला पहुंचाने के लिए बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र से दुग्गा कोल वाशरी तक एक रोपवे 10 वर्ष पहले बनाया गया था परन्तु भूतपूर्व प्रबन्ध निदेशक, श्री रामाकृष्णन ने अपने चहेते ठेकेदारों को परिवहन का काम प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से रोपवे को बंद कर देने का आदेश दे दिया;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भूतपूर्व प्रबन्ध निदेशक ने यह आदेश भी दिया कि रोपवे को बोकारो से किसी अन्य स्थान पर ले जाया जाए;

(ग) "पोल" लगाने पर कितनी लागत आयी और उनको हटा कर दूसरी जगह लगाने पर कितनी लागत आई; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री साथ में विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री दिनेश गोस्वामी) : (क) जी, नहीं । रज्जुमार्ग, लदे कोयले की भारी मात्रा की घनत्वता के लिए निरूपित सुविधा के अनुपयुक्त हो जाने तथा बकेट पद्धति के समस्यामूलक बन जाने के कारण अप्रचालनीय हो गया है । रज्जू-मार्ग के ठप्प हो जाने के दौरान भारतीय रेलवे कोयले की ढुलाई कर रहा है ।

(ख) कुटेश्वर खानों में रज्जूमार्ग के उपयोग किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव था जो खर्चीला पाया गया और इसलिए उसे त्याग दिया गया । अतः रज्जुमार्ग को स्थानान्तरित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । वास्तव में इसके पुनः प्रभावी ढंग से उपयोग करने के लिए इसमें संशोधन का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) और (घ) उपरोक्त "क" और "ख" भाग के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र से स्क्रैप उठाने का ठेका श्री अरविन्द जायसवाल को दिया जाना

3423. **श्री राम अवधेश सिंह** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नागपुर इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, नागपुर के एक मालिक श्री अरविन्द जायसवाल को भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र का 90 प्रतिशत स्क्रैप उठाने का ठेका दिया गया है जिसके द्वारा उसने करोड़ों रुपये कमाया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र के प्राधिकारियों ने कुछ समय पहले श्री जायसवाल को दिवालिया घोषित किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के प्रबंधक वर्ग ने उसे स्क्रैप उठाने का ठेका किन आधारों पर दिया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री साथ में विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री दिनेश गोस्वामी) : (क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने ने मेसर्स नागपुर इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स के साथ न तो कोई अनुबन्ध किया है और न ही उसे स्क्रैप माल की बिक्री की है ।

तथापि, वर्ष 1989-90 तथा चालू वर्ष के दौरान मेसर्स नागपुर इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लिमिटेड को क्रमशः 150 मी. टन तथा 600 मी. टन स्क्रैप की कुछ मात्रा की बिक्री की गयी है । श्री अरविन्द जायसवाल मेसर्स नागपुर इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी लि., नागपुर के प्रबन्ध-निदेशक हैं । धमन भट्ठी धातु-मल ढेर से लौह स्क्रैप की पुनर्प्राप्ति, स्थानान्तरण तथा ढुलाई से सम्बन्धित कार्यों का ठेका अप्रैल, 1990 से खुली निविदा के अन्तर्गत उच्चतम बोली की स्वीकृति के आधार पर मेसर्स कारपोरेट इस्पात अलायस (प्रा.) लि., को दिया गया है । श्री अरविन्द जायसवाल मेसर्स कारपोरेट इस्पात अलायस (प्रा.) लि. के अंशधारी हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Programme for Mineral Excavation in Madhya Pradesh

3424. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI :
KUMARI ALIA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 371 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 28th December, 1989 and state :

(a) what is the programme for mineral excavation during 1990-91 under Central and State sectors separately in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether assistance from international agencies has been sought/availed of for this purpose; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of High Value Added Products

3425. SHRI S. MADHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken to phase out the export of raw materials of low value added products to promote the export of high value added products;

(b) what steps have been taken for the phasing out the export of finished leather to promote export of leather products; and

(c) what steps have been taken to phase out the export of raw and semi-processed granite ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) The Export Import Policy is oriented towards achieving higher value addition on exports. Replenishment rates are dependent on value addition. The scheme of 100% Export Oriented Units and Export Processing Zones are founded on the concept of value addition.

(b) A Group was set up by the Government to consider phasing out of export of finished leather so as to promote exports of value added leather products. The Group has recommended regulation of export of finished leather over a period of time.

(c) There is no ban on export of granite blocks. However, the respective State Governments have been generally adopting policies that discourage export of raw and unfinished granite. Under the scheme of 100% Export Oriented Units, approval for schemes in the granite sector are accorded on the basis of optimum value addition and processing.

Clearance of Peddagedda Reservoir Scheme

3426. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Peddagedda reservoir scheme (medium irrigation) in Vizianagram district of Andhra Pradesh has since been cleared by the Central Water Commission;

(b) if so, what are the details therefor; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) :

(a) to (c) The project has been returned to the State Government in March, 1990, to comply with observations of Central Water Commission, regarding carryover storage, reservoir competency, benefit cost ratio and clearance for submergence of forest land. The State Government has to come up with a modified report.

Merger of the cadre of Investigator with the cadre of Technical Assistant in the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

3427. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cadre of Investigator in the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has been disturbed with its merger with the cadre of Technical Assistant, defying all norms;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the merger of cadres will adversely affect the promotion avenues of existing Investigators who in fact have not got any promotion for the last 10 years; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) to (c) There has been no merger as such. However, the Technical Assistants in the Metal Scheme have been made eligible

for promotion alongwith the Investigators to the cadre of Handicrafts Promotion Officer. Simultaneously, the quota for promotion to the post of Handicrafts Promotion Officer has been raised from 40% to 50%. As a result, the promotion prospects of investigators has not been disturbed adversely.

Setting up of a Joint Bank by India and USSR

3428. SHRI S. MADHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal to set up a joint bank with Soviet Union to facilitate trade between the two countries was considered in the meeting held with the Soviet Trade Minister recently; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) and (b) No proposal to set up a Joint Bank between India and the Soviet Union is under consideration of the two Governments. A general suggestion of this nature was made by the Soviet side but no specific details were provided.

Report of India's Foreign Debt Received from Asian Development Bank

3429. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI :
KUMARI ALIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received detailed report from the Asian Development Bank regarding India's foreign debt;

(b) whether suggestions have been received from the Asian Development Bank for refurnishing certain data; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor and whether the required data have been furnished to the ADB ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Removal of M/s. Zaiwala and Company from the panel of Solicitors

3430. SHRI JAGESH DESAI :
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Zaiwala and Company, Solicitors who were working for Government of India in London for several years have been removed from Government panel; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Tourism

3431. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) what are the details of funds allocated and actually utilised by the Central Government yearwise and Statewise during the last three years for the develoment of tourism;

(b) what are the ongoing tourist projects in Andhra Pradesh sponsored by the Central Government and how much has been invested in them during the above period; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to develop Amaravati and Nagarjunasagar in Andhra Pradesh with Japanese aid as Buddhist tourism Centres and also the details of other places to be so developed with Japanese aid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK) : (a) Central financial assistance is extended to State Governments, project-wise which depends on merit and availability of funds. A statement indicating the amounts sanctioned and released to different States during last three years (1987-88 to 1989-90) is enclosed at annexure. [*See* Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 122].

(b) The list of these projects/schemes is enclosed at Annexure. [*See* Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 123]. During the last three years, an amount of Rs. 167.74 lakhs was released to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for various new and on-going projects.

(c) No, Sir.

Foreign exchange earned through chartered foreign deep sea fishing trawlers

3432. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the actual amount of foreign exchange earned through chartered foreign deep sea fishing trawlers during the last three years yearwise and also foreign exchange earned during that period from export of all kinds of marine products;

(b) what is the number of foreign deep see fishing trawlers and Indian trawlers operating at present and how many of the Indian trawlers and to what extent, has been financed by the public financial institutions;

(c) what are the top five species of marine products that the country is exporting and what is their quantity and export value yearwise during the above period; and

(d) what is the current policy of Government relating to charting of foreign deep sea fishing trawlers and also the names of the firms which were allowed to charter such trawlers from 1985-86 to 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) As per the voyage reports received in the Ministry, the foreign exchange earned through chartered foreign deep sea fishing vessels during the last three years is as follows :—

1987 — 1137341 US $
1988 — 804880 US $
1989 — 1341362* US $

*(Provisional)

According to the Marine Products Export Development Authority, the rupee equivalent of foreign exchange earned during the last 3 years from the export of all kinds of marine product is as follow :

(Rs. in thousands)

1987-88 — 5312039
1988-89 — 5978538
1989-90 — 6347623

(b) According to the Coast Guard authorities, the number of foreign deep sea fishing vessels operating in the Indian EEZ as on 29-8-90 was 46. The number of Indian owned vessels is 171. The information in respect of Indian trawlers financed by public financial institutions is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) As per the Statement I enclosed.

(d) The chartering of foreign deep sea fishing vessels is permitted under the provisions of Maritime Zones of India (Regulations of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Act, 1981 and the rules framed thereunder in 1982. In addition, certain conditions pertaining to area of operation, acquisition of vessels as per stipulated schedule etc. are imposed while issuing the Letters of Intent/permits for chartering.

Names of the firms which were allowed to charter foreign fishing vessels from 1985-86 to 87-88 are as per the Statement II enclosed.

Statement I

The top five species of marine products that the country is exporting along with the quantity and export value is as follows :

Q : Quantity in tonnes. *V : Value in Rs. 000'*

Items		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Frozen shrimp	Q	55736	56835	58015
	V	4257802	4703315	4627616
Frozen Lobster tails	Q	1863	1663	2072
	V	247352	247352	335920
Frozen Cuttle-fish/fillets	Q	9195	8262	14291
	V	223133	234357	475523
Frozen Squids.	Q	7621	16374	11846
	V	137295	380897	282488
Fresh/Frozen fish	Q	14904	11234	21129
	V	302261	284484	480645

Statement-I

The following are the names of the firms allowed to charter foreign fishing vessels from 1st April 85 to March 88 (i.e. 1985-86 to 1987-88) :—

1. Coastal Trawler (P.) Ltd., Kakinada.
2. High Sea Foods (P.) Ltd.. New Delhi.
3. Leo Sea Foods Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Blue Chrome Ltd., New Delhi.
5. Bali Cold Storage (P.) Ltd.. Madras.
6. Kanchanaganga Sea Foods Ltd., Vijayawada.
7. BRS Marines Ltd., New Delhi.
8. Young Fisheries (P.) Ltd. New Delhi.
9. Ganga Kaveri Sea Foods Ltd., New Delhi.
10. Matsyika Exports Ltd., New Delhi.
11. Star Marine Foods (P.) Ltd.. Hyderabad.
12. Ocean Products & Shipping Ltd. Visakhapatnam.

आयकर के स्थान पर व्यय कर लगाया जाना

3433. **श्री प्रमोद महाजन** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार आयकर के स्थान पर व्यय कर लगाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल शास्त्री) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Appointment of Mr. Vijay Mallaya as a member of the Board on Trade

3434. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr. Vijay Mallaya who is a non-resident Indian has been appointed a Member of the Board on Trade; and

(b) if so, whether it is proper to appoint NRI on any Board ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no objection to the appointment of non-resident Indians on the Board of Trade set up to ensure dialogue with trade and industry on major developments in the field of international trade.

Reservation of certain items for Exclusive production by Handloom Sector

3435. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reserve certain items for exclusive production by the handloom sector in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) whether due to monopoly by powerloom sector and mills the handloom weavers throughout country are facing non-availability of yarn at a reasonable price; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and to what extent the handloom weavers would be benefited by reserving the handloom products in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Government has introduced a Constitutional Amendment Bill to include the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 in the IX Schedule of the Constitution.

(b) Mills/powerlooms normally use cone yarn while handlooms utilise yarn packed in hanks. Hank yarn obligation order is one of the important measures taken by the Government to ensure regular availability of hank yarn to the handloom weavers. The production of hank yarn in the country has registered a gradual increase. There are no com-

plaints about availability of hank yarn except for occasional mismatch of specific counts of yarn in certain pockets. Government has also set up hank yarn price Monitoring Committee under the chairmanship of Textile Commissioner to monitor prices of hank yarn.

(c) The inclusion of the Act in the IX Schedule is expected to remove the uncertainties in the effective implementation of the Act because of litigation. It is also expected to strength the commitment of the Government to provide continuous and gainful employment to the handloom traders.

Cash for Increasing the fee of Chartered Accountants Engaged by Banks

3436. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a considerable increase in the salaries and allowances of nationalised banks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that nationalised banks have also increased their service charges, interest etc. recently;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not increase in the allowances payable to Chartered Accountants for conducting various internal inspections of audit of State Bank of India and Punjab National Bank; and

(d) by when their fees/allowances likely to be raised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and(d) Fees etc. of auditors for conducting internal Inspection/audit are determined by the banks themselves and the Government does not issue any instructions to the banks on the subject.

Recovery of Income-tax from Political Parties

3437. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article of Shri Dhiru Mehta which appeared in the 'Indian Express' of Bombay of 9th April, 1990 regarding steps to be taken to recover Income-tax from political parties;

(b) if so, what are the main points brought out in that article; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The article refers to the taxability of voluntary contributions received by political parties; and

(c) As the relevant provisions of Income-tax Law are sufficient for keeping check on contributions, no action is proposed to be taken.

Discharge of Custom Functions by Staff of Central Excise Department

3438. SMT. PRATIBHA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that whenever and wherever any station is commissioned to discharge customs functions, the staff of Central Excise Department instead of staff of Customs Department is Deployed to discharge these customs functions;

(d) whether there is phenominal stagan incessant demand from the Staff Service Association of Customs and Central Excise Department that Central Board of Excise & Customs should be bifurcated and seperate Board be created for Customs and Central Excise Departments;

(c) if so, what action has been taken to meet the demand;

(d) whether there is phenominal stagnation in Custom Department; and

(e) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) The deployment of Customs & Central Excise staff to any station

depends upon its location and other administrative exigencies.

(b) and (c) It has not been found feasible to accept the demand of some staff association for bifurcation of the Central Board of Excise & Customs.

(d) and (e) The extent of stagnation varies from Custom House to Custom House.

Induction of Inspectors of Central Excise to discharge functions of intelligence work at Airports

3439. SMT. PRATIBHA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Principal Collector of Customs, Bombay vide orders issued in June, 1990, inducted 9 Inspector of Central Excise of various Collectorates of Central Excise, into Air Customs Pool Bombay, International Airport to discharge the functions of intelligence work at the International Airport, which were hitherto borne by the Customs House, Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a move to induct more and more Inspectors/Officers of Central Excise Department at International Airports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras to carry out Customs functions; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) The policy is to fill 75% of Air Customs pool posts at Bombay by Customs Officers and 25% by Central Excise Officers on deputation. In 1986, it was decided to make the Air Intelligence Unit part of Air Customs Pool for more effective functioning and supervision. In June, 1990, 9 Central Excise Inspectors, who were already on the approved panel of Air Customs Officers were inducted into Air Customs Pool as part of 25% quota for Central Excise Inspectors.

(b) There is at present, no move to change the ratio of Customs Officers and Central Excise Officers for deployment at International Airports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

(c) Does not arise.

Facilities to Educated unemployed youths for setting up of hotels

3440. SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV :
SHRI JAGESH DESAI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) how many educated unemployed entrepreneurs have been provided facilities by his Department to set up new hotels in different parts of the country during the last three years; and

(b) what are the details of such facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK) : (a) While Government provides many incentives for setting up new hotels there is no scheme specifically for educated unemployed entrepreneurs.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans sanctioned by the Nationalised Bank to Women Enterpreneurs in Bihar

3441. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of women entrepreneurs from Bihar to whom loans have been sanctioned by the nationalised banks during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) what is the average time taken in sanctioning such loans; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken to simplify the procedure in this regard so as to reduce the delay of sanctioning of loans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that women entrepreneurs can approach banks for financial assistance for any viable productive proposal and they are expected to extend credit to them as part of their priority sector lending on concessional terms. However, the present system of data reporting by scheduled commercial banks on advances granted by them to priority sector does not generate the information asked for.

(b) and (c) In terms of the guidelines issued by RBI to all scheduled commercial banks for advances to priority sector, all loan applications upto a limit of Rs. 25,000/- should be disposed of within a fortnight and those for over Rs. 25,000/- within 8 to 9 weeks.

पैप्सी कोला द्वारा बाजार में प्रवेश के लिए औपचारिकताओं का पूरा किया जाना

3442. **डा. अबरार अहमद** : क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पैप्सी कोला द्वारा बाजार में प्रवेश के लिए सभी औपचारिकताएं पूरी कर दी गई हैं ?

वस्त्र मंत्री, साथ में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री शरद यादव) : मैं पैप्सी फूड्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड को संसाधित आलू/अन्न से बने आहार, साफ्ट-ड्रिंक कान्संट्रेट और संसाधित फल/सब्जी उत्पाद तैयार करने के लिए कुछ शर्तों पर एक आशय-पत्र मंजूर किया गया है। सरकार इन शर्तों को पूरा करने के बारे में समय-समय पर निगरानी रखती है ।

Introduction of Decentralised Spinning Units in Tamil Nadu

3443. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce decentralised spinning units with 24 spindles or more on the lines of Gandhigram in Madurai district in Tamil Nadu State with the assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) if so, by when such proposal will be implemented; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) Central Government does not set up spinning units.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Primary Weavers' Co-operative Eligibility to get Loans from Nationalised Banks and Commercial Banks

3444. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Primary Weavers' Co-operatives, in the absence of getting credit from the district co-operative central banks in view of their ineligibility to secure refinance from NABARD will be allowed to obtain loans under the differential interest rate scheme from the Nationalised and commercial banks at par with Harijan and Women Cooperative Societies; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) The Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme had been introduced to cater to the credit requirements of the weakest amongst the weaker sections by assisting in their efforts to improve their economic conditions through small ventures. The commercial banks are required to lend one per cent of their aggregate advance at as at the end of the previous year under the scheme. A person whose annual income from all sources is not more than Rs. 6400/- per annum in rural areas and not more than Rs. 7200/- in other areas is eligible for loans under the DRI Scheme.

Under the Scheme, a composite loan of Rs. 6500/- can be sanctioned to borrower in the decentralised sector provided he satisfies eligibility criteria.

The individual weaver who satisfies the above criteria laid down will be eligible to obtain loans under the Scheme.

Representation received from Nidubrolu Primary Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd.

3445. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received from Nidubrolu Primary Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd. requesting Government to direct the nationalised banks to pay 5 per cent interest on their credit balances in their saving accounts with the banks: and

(b) if so. what are the details of action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that a representation was received from Nidubrolu Primary Weavers' Cooperative Society Ltd., for payment of interest on the deposits kept by them with Guntur District Central Cooperative Bank Branch and Indian Bank at Ponnur. NABARD has taken up the matter with District Central Cooperative Bank and Reserve Bank of India to ensure that prescribed rates of interest are paid on deposits on the basis of interest rate directives of the Reserve Bank of India. In the terms of directive of Reserve Bank of India dated 27th December, 1985, Primary Cooperative Credit Society which is being financed by a commercial bank, is eligible to open Savings Bank Account with commercial banks and is entitled to 5 per cent Savings Bank interest.

Restrictions on Export of items manufactured with foreign collaboration

3446. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while selling technology, a number of restrictions are imposed by the foreign companies;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the country importing technology has no choice but to accept those conditions;

(c) whether one such condition is that exports cannot be made to countries in which the foreign collaborator has similar arrangements and/or manufacturing facilities; and

(d) if so, what steps are contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) to (d) With a view to ensuring that foreign collaboration proposals conform to the policies of Government, the entrepreneurs are required to take note of the guidelines laid down by Government in negotiating proposals for import of technology. While issuing approvals for foreign collaboration, a set of standard conditions are also stipulated, which includes a condition that "export shall be permitted to all countries except where the foreign collaborator has existing licensing arrangement for manufacture; in the latter case, the countries concerned shall be specified". No deviation is normally permitted from these standard conditions, except in special circumstances. Moreover, a specific condition is also incorporated in the approvals that the entrepreneurs should make the approval letter a part of the foreign collaboration agreement to be executed by him and the foreign collaborator, and only those provisions of the agreement which are covered by the approval or which are not in variance with the provisions of that letter shall be binding on the Government of India, or the Reserve Bank of India.

Monitoring of Export Obligations of Companies

3447. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many a time export obligations are imposed at the time of issuing industrial approvals like industrial licences, foreign collaboration agreements, clearance under MRTP Act provisions, import of capital goods, etc.;

(b) if so, what is the administrative machinery available with the Ministry to monitor the implementation of these obligations;

(c) how many such obligations were imposed on companies since 1980 and in how many cases the companies defaulted;

(d) in how many cases the obligations were met by exporting third party products; and

(e) what are the companies which failed to meet the obligations and what action has been taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The monitoring of export obligation is done by the Export obligation Cell in the Office of CCI&E. The parties under export obligation are required to submit to the said Cell the documents relating to the exports achieved and the quantum of export obligation fulfilled for each year.

(c) to (e) Export obligation is imposed on all the duty fee licences/imprest licences details of which are available in weekly Bulletin of Import Licences/export licences and Industrial Licences, copies of which are available in Parliament Library. Besides export obligations are being imposed on the recommendation of administrative Ministries/Sponsoring Authorities at the time of grant of Letter of Intent/Industrial Licences/Foreign Collaboration Approval/ Capital Goods Licences by the Ministry of Industry. Aggregate data regarding export commitments of Industrial Units on various counts and exports (including that of 3rd party products) actually achieved and shortfalls is not maintained. However, the following penalties are liable to be imposed in respect of companies failing to fulfil their export obligations :—

(i) Handing overgoods produced by the firm to STC/MMTC/PEC or any other Agency nominated by Government for export;

(ii) Recovery of liquidated damages @5% of annual export obligation subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 Lakhs.

(iii) In the case of Capital Goods and raw materials imports, action for debarment and imposition of penalty against the firm can be initiated in terms of Import-Export (Control) Act, 1947 and orders issued thereunder.

Foreign Trip by an officer of Industrial Finance Corporation of India

3448. SHRI GURUDAS GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri P. Brahmachari, an officer of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India had been subjected to an enquiry by the Central Bureau of Investigation in the recent past for possessing disproportionate wealth;

(b) if so, what was the outcome of the enquiry;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Shri Brahmachari had been on a world tour around August, 1989; and

(d) if so, what was the source of finance of both his tickets and stay, including the entourage he had with him ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has reported that there is no case against Shri P. Brahmachari, an Officer of Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

(c) and (d) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has reported that Shri P. Brahmachari was sanctioned leave for 47 days from the 17th July, 1989 to the 1st September, 1989 and he availed of leave travel concession facilities of the Corporation for visiting his friends and relatives in some countries abroad along with his wife. In addition to the leave travel concessions given by the Corporation, he met the expenditure on his tour from his own savings and the personal loan which was taken by his wife from her brother.

Irregularities by Chairman, Industrial Finance Corporation of India

3449. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India is substantially interested in a company under the name and style of Sandhar locking Devices Private Limited as per the explanation to Section 26(2) of the IFCI Act; and

(b) if so, what is the substantial interest of the said Chairman and members of his family in the above private company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has reported that a company under the name and style of Sandhar Locking Devices Private Ltd., is a registered small scale unit and has been promoted, owned and managed by the son of chairman, IFCI who is a technocrat. The Chairman and other family members have no other interest in that concern. The company having never approached IFCI or its associate bodies or any other All-India Institution for financial assistance, the relevance or application of Section 26(2) of the IPC Act does not arise.

Prohibitive Import Levy on the Import of Blood Bags

3450. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a prohibitive import levy was introduced on the import of blood bags for the sake of a single factory making such bags in the country; and

(b) if so, what prompted Government to take such drastic action so as to protect a solitary indigenous unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) Plastic bags for preserving blood and its components were fully exempted from customs duty till the 13th October, 1988, as such bags were not available from indigenous sources. Subsequently, commercial production of blood bags was commenced by M/s. Peninsula Polymers Ltd., Trivandrum, a joint sector company. Accordingly, in order to encourage indigenous production, customs duty exemption on such bags was withdrawn with effect from the 14th October, 1988 and a rate of 40% customs duty was prescribed hereon.

Memo issued to M/s. Hindustan Photo-films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. by Customs Authorities, Madras

3451. SHRI PRAVAT KUMAR SAMANTARAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Customs authorities at Madras has issued Memo to M/s. Hindustan Photofilms Manufacturing Co. Ltd. demanding about Rs. 110 lakhs for having paid less duty on their various imports of photographic colour paper since they do not possess required industrial licence under the IDR Act for confectioning and slitting; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to recover the duty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) Fifty Seven notices for demand of customs duty for a total amount of Rs. 1,48,17,923/- had been issued by the Madras Custom House to M/s Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. pending production of an industrial licence covering their slitting and confectioning activities. The said demands were withdrawn on 11-6-90 after a clarification from the Ministry of Industry that M/s. Hindustan Photo Films have been allowed to carry on slitting and confectioning activities within their overall licensing capacity.

(b) Does not arise.

Delegation sent to Foreign Countries

3452. SHRI SOM PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the number of delegations sent to foreign countries, which were sponsored by his Ministry during the last three years;

(b) what was the total amount spent on these delegations yearwise and delegation-wise;

(c) what were the objectives and to what extent were these objectives achieved; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to restrict the visit of such delegations abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(d) Instructions have been issued to all Ministries/Departments that the expenditure on foreign travel during 1990-91 should be limited to 75% of the actual expenditure in 1989-90 or current year's budget provision, whichever is less.

Grant of extension in service to the ITDC Chief

3453. SHRI T. A. MOHAMMED SAQHY :
SHRI V. GOPALSAMY :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had granted an extension in service to ITDC Chief;

(b) if so, what was the period of extension and what were the reasons for granting extension;

(c) whether it is a fact that the ITDC chief has tendered his resignation recently; if so, what are the reasons for his sudden resignation; and

(d) whether the resignation has been accepted; if so, who is the next incumbent and if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The period of extension was 6 months during which the selection of a successor is to be finalised.

(c) Yes, Sir. Shri R. K. Lakshman C&MD, ITDC has tendered his resignation dated 8-8-1990 on ground of compelling personal reasons.

(d) The resignation has been accepted and shall be effective from the afternoon of 14-9-1990. Action has been initiated in consultation with PESB for the selection of the new incumbent.

Advances made by NABARD under different heads

3456. DR. YELAMANCHILI SHIVAJI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has for the Rabi season of 1987-88 advanced Rs. 448 crores of refinance for IRDP scheme, Rs. 19 crores for forestry and Rs. 1979 crores to co-operatives and Regional Rural Banks for financing crop production;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Bank has exempted agricultural loans upto Rs. 25,000/- from penal interest in addition to conversion/reschedulement of crop loans in case of drought/flood hit areas; if so, what are the details thereof statewise; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that for 1988-89, the projected total refinance by the Bank is said to be Rs. 4760 crores under different heads; if so, what is the Statewise break up of these project outlays separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) had released the following refinance assistance during 1987-88 for financing the crop production :—

(i) Rs. 447.90 crores for IRDP;

(ii) Rs. 19.13 crores for forestry;

(iii) Sanctioned credit limits of Rs. 1999.69 crores to State Cooperative Banks;

(iv) Sanctioned Credit limits of Rs. 307.59 crores to Regional Rural Banks.

NABARD has decided that the banks shall not charge penal interest on individual agricultural loans upto Rs. 25,000/- borrowed during each of the three or more years of consecutive drought/flood ending with 1987-88.

The Statewise break-up of the disbursements/sanctions of finance from NABARD for the year 1987-1988 is given at *Annexure* [*See* Appendix IV, Annexure No. 124].

A further statement showing state-wise projected and annual disbursements limits sanctioned to State Cooperative Banks, Regional Rural Banks and State Governments during 1988-89 is given at *Annexure* [*See* Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 125].

Appointment of shipping Development fund Committee by SCICI

3455. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shipping Credit Investment Company of India Ltd. (SCICI) have appointed designated person for erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Shipping Development Fund Committee disbursed loans for shipping companies and also for Deep Sea fishing companies;

(c) if so, since when SCICI have started acting as designated person for Shipping Development Fund Comittee;

(d) what is the amount outstanding as on date towards principal and interest for shipping companies and deep sea fishing companies, separately;

(e) what is the amount granted as waiver or by way of writing off loans and interest for fishing and shipping companies separately; and

(f) what are the names of such companies and details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) is the designated person of the Central Government appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Act, 1986 to monitor the affairs of the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) with effect from April 3, 1987.

(d) The amount outstanding towards Principal and Interest as on June 30, 1990 in respect of shipping and deep-sea fishing companies assisted by erstwhile SDFC is as follows :—

(Rs. in Crores)

	Principal	Interest	Total
Shipping Companies	740.22	120.62	860.84
Deep-sea fishing Companies .	86.40	18.38	104.78

(e) There has been on waiver or writing off of loans and interest for shipping and deep-sea fishing companies in respect of the loans availed by them from the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC).

(f) The question does not arise.

Cases filed against Management of State Bank of India, Regional Office, Meerut (U.P.)

3456. SHRI ISH DUTT YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees had filed a number of cases against the management of the State Bank of India, Regional Office, Meerut (U.P.) with the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi during 1985 for their wrongful removal from service;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in this order dated 23-2-87 (I.D. 38/85) the Labour Court had decided in favour of some SC/ST employees;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these SC/ST employees have not so far been reinstated in their services by the State Bank of India, Regional Office, Meerut despite the order in their favour; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what steps have been taken by Government for the reinstatement for these employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (d) The SBI have reported that only one employee belonging to SC community had filed a case against the management of the SBI Zonal Office, Meerut with the Presiding Officer, Central Governmnent Industrial Tribunal-cum Labour Court, New Delhi during 1985. The person is reported to be involved in a case of misappropriation. The Tribunal had held the Bank's action in discharging him as non-maintainable. The SBI is, however, of the view that the award of the Tribunal is erroneous. The Bank has since obtained a stay against the operation of the Award from the High Court of Delhi. The matter is, therefore, subjudice.

Celling on Government Borrowings

3457. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has suggested that a ceiling be imposed on Government borrowings, both internal and external, under Article 292 of the Constitution;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons therefor; and

(c) by when a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (c) To curb the growth of internal and external debt one of the suggestions was to have a ceiling imposed through a law under article 292 of the Constitution. The pros and cons of this suggestion are still under consideration of Government.

Import of DMT Plant by M/s. Bombay Dyeing

3458. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bombay Dyeing had negotiated the import of DMT plant of 60,000 tonnes capacity at about $ 9 million;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ICICI, the financing agency for the second plant, had actually remitted $ 10 million between the years 1982-85 to the suppliers of the plant, bearing a balance of $ 1 million in foreign exchange for the company; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken against the company for violation of the FERA provisions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) M/s. Bombay Dyeing Mfg. Co. Ltd., imported a second hand DMT plant of 60.000 tonnes capacity from U.S.A. The cost of the base plant at $ 10 million was paid through ICICI and SBI in terms of Bridge loan but certain residual items valued at $ 8,86,941 were not brought into India.

(c) Adjudication proceedings have been initiated against the company and Shri Nusli Wadia by issue of a Show Cause Notice on 18-5-90 for violation of the provisions of Sections 8(3) and 8(4) of the F.E.R. Act, 1973, to the extent of U.S. $ 8,86,941.

Assistance to Handloom Sector

3459. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to provide assistance to handloom sector for commercial exploitation of its products;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof.

(c) what is the total number of handloom weavers cooperative societies working in different parts of the country; and

(d) what specific facilities have been given to these societies by Government for improvement of the economic condition of the weavers ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The Government of India is implementing several schemes for promoting the sale of handloom products such as :—

(i) Market Development Assistance Scheme;

(ii) Opening of handloom marketing complexes in different parts of the country through the National Handloom Development Corporation;

(iii) Giving assistance for National Design Collection programmes for the promotion of unique weaves and designs through Exhibition-cum-sales;

(iv) Organisation of National Handloom Expose in major cities of the country and;

(v) Extending Cash Compensatory Support. Import Replenishments. Duty Draw Back etc., to exporters of cotton handloom items registered with the Handloom Export Promotion Council;

(c) The total number of Handloom weavers Cooperative Societies which are working in different parts of the country is 15122.

(d) The facilities being given to the handloom sector including cooperative societies to improve the economic condition of the weavers *inter-alia* include;

(i) Scheme for promoting the marketing of handloom products through Market Development Assistance Scheme;

(ii) Credit at concessional rates of interest through NABARD refinance;

(iii) Training of weavers and managerial staff of societies to improve productivity and training programmes for better management of societies :

(iv) Ensure fuller employment potential through the Janata cloth production scheme;

(v) Supply of yarn through National Handloom Development Corporation.

(vi) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme and Thrift Fund Scheme.

(vii) Scheme for modernisation/renovation/purchase of looms.

Financing of Projects of Ispat Profiles Ltd. by IFCI

3460. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Finance Corporation of India has financed any project of Ispat Profiles Ltd; and

(b) if so, whether the loan agreement was signed at the residence of the Director of the beneficiary company ?.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has reported that it has, in consortium with some other financial institutions and banks, sanctioned various Rupee and foreign currency loans to the unit. The various loan agreements for this purpose were signed at the regional office of IFCI at Calcutta between April 1986 and May 1990.

Steps for better representation of people from the weakest sections of society in Parliament and State Legislatures

3461. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE :
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state what steps are contemplated to give to the weakest sections of society and to the people below poverty line a share in power structure ensuring for them a representation of 40 per cent in Parliament and State Legislatures, as announced by the Prime Minister in Parliament earlier this Session ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) : The Government will, as early as possible, consult various political parties and also initiate a national debate to bring the poorer sections more into the power structure and decision making.

Total Write Offs by Andhra Bank, Punjab National Bank and Syndicate Bank

3462. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the total write offs by Andhra Bank, Punjab National Bank and Syndicate Bank during the last three years respectively;

(b) whether the nationalised banks do not show any leniency to the investors and guarantors of small and medium scale industries especially to the losing units;

(c) what are the details of the procedure adopted by each of the mentioned banks to consider requests for write offs of loan amounts from losing concerns and impoverished individuals;

(d) whether Government propose to evolve a system of tackling litigation through compromise, particularly where small entrepreneurs and agriculturists are involved; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) The total write off of advances by Andhra Bank, Punjab National Bank and Syndicate Bank during the last three years is given as under :

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Syndicate Bank	Andhra Bank	Punjab National Bank
31-12-1987	0.87	0.37	0.60
31-03-1989	0.55	4.40	1.12
31-03-1990	0.06	0.22	1.40

(b) to (e) In respect of failing units under small and medium scale sector, the banks extend support where there is a proposal from the promoters to revive the activities on merits of each case. Necessary reliefs and concessions are provided within the guidelines framed by Reserve Bank of India for this purpose. The quantum of reliefs is decided basically on the consideration of the condition and realiseable value of the assets financed by the banks and personal worth and means of the borrowers/guarantors/Co-applicants. The banks show due consideration to investors and guarantors of small and medium scale losing industries on the merit of individual cases. Write off is done by the banks only as the last resort in cases where the chances of recovery failed and the available securities are eroded. Banks also try to settle the cases out of the court to avoid litigation. When the borrowers do not cooperate to execute the acknowledgement of debts and take indifferent attitude, banks resort to legal remedy to safeguard the rights for recovery.

D. A. Granted to the Subrodinate Staff under tripartite settlement in Banking Sector

3463. SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.A. granted to the subordinate staff under Tripartite settlement in banking sector before 1987 was more than the D.A. given to Clerks; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the D.A. granted now to the subordinate staff under the Fifth Tripartite settlement is equal to the D.A. granted to the clerks; if so, what are the reasons for giving equal D.A. to both the categories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) The Indian Banks Association (IBA) has reported that the rates of DA as applicable to award staff in banks prior to 1-11-87 were higher for sub-staff as compared to the clerical staff under the Vth Bipartite Settlement, effective from 1-11-1987, the concept of same DA for same pay was accepted as per the demands of the unions and accordingly the rates of DA have been fixed on a sliding scale for higher slabs of pay.

Modernisation of Godavari Delta Scheme and Krishna Delta Scheme

3464. SHRI PRABHAKAR RAO KALVALA : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government had requested/approached the Central Government for the modernisation of Godavari Delta Scheme and Krishna Delta Scheme;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) since when the projects are pending with the Central Government;

(d) what are the reasons for the delay in their clearance; and

(e) by when the projects are likely to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) to (e) Schemes for Modernisation of Godavari Delta System and Krishna Delta System estimated to cost Rs. 350 crores and Rs. 425 crores received in Central Water Commission in October, 1985 and January, 1986 were returned to the State Government after examination in November, 1988 and December, 1988 respectively for submission of modified reports after compliance of the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies. The modified reports are not received at the Centre.

Bonus to subordinate staff of Banks

3465. SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff belonging to the subordinate category as well as clerks in banking staff after reaching a total slary of Rs. 2500/- are not eligible for any bonus;

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what are the reasons for which the subordinate staff are not entitled to travel by first class after reaching or beyond Rs. 2500/- salary per month whereas a clerk is entitled to travel by first class right from the beginning of his service career; and

(c) whether this lacuna will be rectified ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is as per the Payment of Bonus Act.

(b) The Class and mode of travel to which a particular cadre of employees are entitled to are as per the provisions of the Bipartite Settlements negotiated and signed between the IBA and the employees' unions under the Industrial Disputes Act.

(c) The IDA has advised that there is no lacuna in providing different classes of travel for different categories of employees and, therefore, no rectification is required.

3466. [*Transferred to 7th September, 1990*]

'Invest India-Delhi' show in the capital

3467. Shri S. S. AHLUWALIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Invest India-Delhi' show is going to be organised in the capital during September, 1990;

(b) whether it is being sponsored by the Central Government; and

(c) if so, what are the objectives of such shows ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (c) National Housing Bank & Life Insurance Corporation of India are jointly sponsoring an exhibition entitled "Invest India-Delhi" from 30th September to 3rd October, 1990 at New Delhi. This is an exhibition of financial schemes and services of banks and financial institutions. It will provide an opportunity to exhibitors to present their products and services to current and potential investors under one roof and help them obtain intelligent investment and finance options and advice to maximise the returns from investments.

Production of natural and artificial flavours

3468. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the estimated natural and artificial flavour production in the country;

(b) how many companies are engaged in this industry;

(c) whether there is any ban on using certain chemicals for making artificial flavours;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof;

(e) whether Government have conducted any study regarding side effects of artificial flavours on human health; and

(f) if so, what are the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) and (b) The flavours are almost entirely produced in the small scale sector and food flavour industry is not a monitored industry. However, according to available information there are six units engaged in the manufacture, of flavours in the organised sector.

(c) to (d) According to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 certain flavouring agents are prohibited in any article of good.

(e) and (f) Information is being collected and, to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Marine Products

3469. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to boost export of marine products; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various steps taken by the Government to boost exports of marine products include :

(i) Stepping up production of by the development of capture fisheries;

(ii) Stepping up production of culture fisheries;

(iii) Induction of new technology and value addition;

(iv) Modernisation of processing facilities, quality upgradation and reduction in waste; and

(v) Aggressive market promotion measures.

Offer by NRIs to Invest in Real Estate

3470. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that at a recent meeting of the FICCI, the NRIs offered to invest in real estate, housing developments, plantations and other agricultural activities and also for wasteland development if adequate policy measures are framed to encourage them; and

(b) if so, what is Government reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) Several NRI organisations have in the past represented for permission to invest in real estate, housing development, plantation and other agricultural activities and also in the waste land development. Under the existing policy NRI's are permitted to purchase one residential property freely, but are not permitted to invest in real estate etc. Existing schemes, rules and regulations regarding NRI investments are continuously under review and suitable changes are made where necessary.

Remittances to India by the Indian Living Abroad

3471. SRI SUNIL BASU RAY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indians living abroad are facing distinct disadvantages in remitting money to India;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the letter published in 'The Statesman' Delhi edition dated the 15th August, 1990 in this regard; and

(c) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (c) A letter to the Newspaper about difficulties in remittances faced by NRIs has come to our notice. Government is not aware of such problems being generally faced by NRIs. However, RBI has been advised to take appropriate action wherever considered necessary.

खाद और बीज की खरीद के लिए किसानों को केन्द्रीय सहायता

3472. **डा. अबरार अहमद खान** वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष वर्षा शुरू होने के बाद केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा किसानों को उर्वरक और बीज की खरीद के लिए ऋण देने हेतु क्या प्रबंध किए गए हैं; और

(ख) राजस्थान में चालू वर्ष के दौरान अब तक बांटे गए नए कृषि ऋणों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा दस हजार रुपये तक के ऋण माफ किए जाने की घोषणा के अनुसार कितने किसानों के पुराने ऋण माफ किए गए हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अनिल शास्त्री : (क) और (ख) विभिन्न फसलों को उगाने के लिए उपलब्ध कराए जाने वाले बैंक वित्त की मात्रा जिला स्तर पर बनाए गए तकनीकी समिति द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती है जो खाद एवं बीज, मिट्टी की प्रकृति, जल की उपलब्धता, किसानों की खपत, आवश्यकता, मजदूरी इत्यादि सहित विभिन्न विशिष्टियों के प्रचलित लागत को ध्यान में रखकर उसका निर्धारण करती है । खाद की उपलब्धता और वितरण संबंधी व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है और बैंकिंग क्षेत्र इस प्रयोजन के लिए वित्तपोषण करता है ।

राजस्थान के सहकारी बैंकों ने चालू वर्ष के जून 1990 तक की अवधि के लिए 13.08 करोड़ रुपए तक के नये कृषि ऋण दिए हैं । ऋण राहत योजना के अन्तर्गत किसानों के पहचान की प्रक्रिया जारी है और इस ऋण राहत योजना से लाभान्वित होने वाले उधारकर्ताओं को कार्रवाई पूरी होने के पश्चात् नये ऋण दिए जायेंगे ।

Creation/Upgradation of Posts in Secretariat Offices

3473. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that instructions have been issued by his Ministry to the effect that the approval of the Cabinet is required to be taken for creation/upgradation of posts in Secretariat Offices after providing matching savings in equal proportions;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for the purpose of determination of matching

savings, the financial effect should also include the expenditure involved on the sanction of the posts of stenographers of appropriate grade along with the posts of officers sought to be created/upgraded; and

(c) if so, in what manner the cases of creation/upgradation of posts of stenographers would be dealt with where the posts of officers had been created/upgraded a long time back, but the posts of stenographers for those officers are yet to be created/upgraded and the conncerned departments are facing difficulties in providing matching savings on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Cabinet approval is required for creation/upgradation of non-plan posts.

(b) Yes, Sir. Instructions have since been issued on 5-6-90, *inter-alia,* stipulating that whenever posts are suggested for creation/upgradation as a part of Cadre Review or otherwise, the implications by way of requirement of additional personal and supporting staff as per prescribed norms should also be simultaneously projected.

(c) In such cases, the proposals are considered by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. In cases where the posts of stenographers are required to be created/upgraded as per the prescribed norms and the concerned departments find it difficult to provide matching savings, the question of relaxation of the condition of matching savings is also considered.

Reduction of Excise Duty and Sales Tax on Indegenously Developed Products

3474. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the rate of excise duty and sales tax for products developed in house without foreign know how;

(b) what fiscal incentives would be provided to industries commercialising technologies developed in the national institutes; and

(c) whether Government have any scheme for providing personal incentives/rewards to Indian scientists/technologists involved in the development of commercially viable technologies; is so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) There is no proposal to reduce rate of excise duty for products developed in-house without foreign know-how. Sales Tax is a state subject and there is no proposal from any state in this regard.

(b) and (c) Tax incentives under Section 35,80 GGA and 80-0 of Income Tax Act are provided to Industries for encouraging scientific reseach and for exporting the technologies outsides the country.

Loss incurred by General Insurance Corporation

3475. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Insurance Corporation has incurred a loss of Rs. 146 crores on a premium of Rs. 2349 crores in 1989 against the profit of Rs. 3 crores on a premium of Rs. 100 crores in 1971; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) It is not correct to say that the General Insurance Industry has suffered a loss during the fifteen months' period ending 31-3-1989. On the contrary, the industry has earned a profit of about Rs. 229 Crores during the period However, there were losses in onderwritting during the fifteen months' period ending 31-3-1989 which was mainly due to unfavourable claims experience in the motor insurance business.

जम्मू और कश्मीर में पर्यटन का विकास

3476. **श्री राम नरेश यादव** : क्या पर्यटन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों (1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90) के दौरान कितने पर्यटक

जम्मू और कश्मीर गए तथा उनसे कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ;

(ख) जनवरी से जुलाई, 1990 के बीच जम्मू और कश्मीर का भ्रमण करने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या कितनी थी तथा उनसे कितना राजस्व अर्जित किया गया; और

(ग) जम्मू और कश्मीर में जनवरी, 1990 से अब तक पर्यटन का विकास करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं तथा इन प्रयासों का उस राज्य के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य पाल मलिक) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों तथा चालू वर्ष के पहले कुछ महीनों के दौरान कश्मीर घाटी तथा वैष्णो देवी की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या निम्नलिखित है :—

पर्यटकों की संख्या

वर्ष	कश्मीर घाटी	वैष्णो देवी मंदिर
1987–88	7,64,422	19,28,695
1988–89	7,16,119	19,57,540
1989–90	4,91,855	23,63,037
1990	5,250 (जनवरी–अप्रैल)	7,41,492 (जनवरी–मई)

बाद के महीनों के पर्यटक आगमन तथा राजस्व आय के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर, पर्यटन मंत्रालय ने 1990-91 के दौरान लेह, कारगिल, चिंगास, रामसे, परिखार, रंगोन, तत्तपानी, आदि में पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास करने के लिए स्कीमों को प्राथमिकता दी है । लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति पर उनके प्रयासों के प्रभाव का अन्दाजा लगाना अभी जल्दबाजी होगी ।

विदेशी पर्यटक

3477. **श्री राम नरेश यादव** : क्या **पर्यटन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1988-89 और 1989-90 के दौरान कितने विदेशी पर्यटक भारत आए तथा उनसे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई; और

(ख) क्या विदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए कोई नई योजना शुरू की गई है; यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सत्यपाल मलिक) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान भारत की यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या और पर्यटन से होने वाली अनुमानित विदेशी मुद्रा आय निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या (पाकिस्तान और बंगला देश के राष्ट्रिकों सहित)	अनुमानित विदेशी मुद्रा आय (करोड़ रुपयों में)
1988–89	16,19,298	2103(अ)
1989–90	17,65,079	2456(अ)

(अ): अनन्तिम

(ख) सरकार ने साहसिक, अवकाश और समुद्र तटीय पर्यटन हेतु पर्यटक केन्द्रों का विकास करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से एक योजना शुरू की है। अवकाश गन्तव्य के रूप में भारत की छवि सुधारने के लिए वर्ष 1991 को "भारत पर्यटन वर्ष" भी घोषित किया गया है ।

IDBI Assistance for the Setting up of Industries in Madhya Pradesh

3478. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India is exploring possibilities of encouraging industries in the backward regions in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether IDBI has since identified the industries to be set up in the 'No Industry Districts' of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (c) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that it extends concessional financial assistance for all new viable projects in notified backward areas and attaches high priority to dispersal of industries and efficient development of backward areas. IDBI, jointly with Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), commissioned during 1982-86 'No Industry District (NID) Survey' to identify industrial opportunities in 44 NIDs in various States. The study has resulted in identifying 122 projects involving capital investment of Rs. 363 crore with employment potential for 20,000 persons.

IDBI have further reported that of the total 18 NIDs declared in Madhya Pradesh 11 districts were covered under NID Survey. These surveys have enabled identification of 30 projects including those relating to Aluminium Pressure Die Castings, Auto Leaf Springs, Steel Forgings, Hydrogenated, Dehyderated and Medicinal Castor Oil, Poly-propyline Collapsible Tubes, Coal Chemical Complex, etc.

Demand for Sales Tax Exemption by T. V. Picture Tube Manufacturers in Punjab

3479. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the television picture tube manufacturers in Punjab have demanded sales tax exemption on their products as is being done in other neighbouring States;

(b) whether the manufacturers have urged Central Government several times to grant exemption of sales tax on TV tubes;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not granting such permission; and

(d) by when Government propose to take a decision in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (d) Sales tax is a State subject under the Constitution and the State Governments alone have the powers to grant concession/remission from levy of sales tax. Since Central Government do not have any powers to grant sales tax exemption on any product, all such references are passed on to the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action in the matter.

Meeting between Indo-American Chamber of Commerce and U.S. Ambassador for Improvement of International Textile Market

3480. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting was held between the representatives of Indo-American Chamber of Commerce and the U.S. Ambassador to India in February this year;

(b) whether some suggestions were made thereat for improving international textile market of the country;

(c) whether this meeting also gave indication to open new avenues for export of garments in a large scale;

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to implement the suggestions made at the meeting; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) to (e) The Indo-American Chamber of Commerce organised a Workshop on Indo-U.S. Textile Trade on 30th January, 1990 in which U.S. Ambassador to India, among others, was present. However, no action point or recommendations have been received by the Government from the organisation.

Import of Spices and Rubber

3481. SHRI SYED SIBTEY KAZI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any requests to reconsider the Export/Import Policy in regard to the import of spices and rubber;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The main points in the representations were that the new Import & Exports Policy in respect of agricultural and plantation products—coconut oil, copra, natural rubber, coir yarn, cocoa and spices would have adverse effects on the farmers of Kerala.

(c) There has been no change in the new Import & Export Policy for the above mentioned items except for nutmeg and mace. Import of these two items which was earlier allowed under Open General Licence by all persons for stock & sale has been tightened by bringing them into the licens-able category in the new Import & Export Policy.

Domestic and Foreign Operations of Indian Banks

3482. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that domestic operations of the Indian banks are groaning under huge bad debts and non-performing assets and that their foreign operations also appear to be paralysed;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the operations of Indian banks in the United States are very bad; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the functioning of the banks in Indian and abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (d) The risk of certain debts going bad is inherent in the nature of operations of all commercial banks including nationalised banks. Government and Reserve Bank of India have been impressing upon the banks the need to strengthen their machinery for credit appraisal and for exercising effective supervision and control over the advances to ensure proper end-use of funds lent. Banks have also been advised to take strict action against the officials where advances are found to have become sticky due to their negligence, inefficiency or suspected collusion on their part with unscrupulous borrowers. Reserve Bank of India has also advised the banks in November, 1985 to introduce a comprehensive and uniform grading system to indicate the health of individual advances and accordingly classify them in various distinct categories. This is expected to facilitate close monitoring of sticky advances by banks and eventually reduce the incidence of bad debts.

The Indian banks having foreign branches are by and large of small size by inter-national standards and their business is usually limited to the Indian ethnic community. At present 3 banks are operating 7 banches in the United State of America. These branches have been fac-

ing some problems because of stiff competition from local banks, sharp changes in the economic scenario and crash in property markets in USA.

The performance of the overseas branches of the Indian Banks is continuously monitored by the Reserve Bank of India. During the last few years steps have been taken to strengthen the system of operations of the overseas sector in the areas of personnel policy, prudential norms for credit exposures, reinforcing of internal and supervisory controls, introduction of system of portfolio inspections of international divisions in India of banks having overseas operations. Banks have also closed some of their branches which were considered non-viable.

Steps to ensure adequate supply of essential commodities

3483: SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had stated that Government will hold talks with the representatives of the industry to ensure adequate supply of essential commodities;

(b) whether any concrete steps have been taken by his Ministry after the meeting with the representatives of the industry; and

(c) if so, what are the details theroef ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (c) Talks have been held by the concerned Ministries with the representatives of industry to improve the supply situation and maintain prices at reasonable levels. Steps have been taken by the Government to arrange adequate supplies of essential commodities for distribution under the Public Distribution System. These include stepping up releases of rice, wheat, enhanced releases of sugar and edible oils for the festival season and arranging imports of edible oil to augment domestic supply.

Close coordination is being maintained with the railways to remove transport bottlenecks and to ensure timely supplies to all the regions in the country.

Transfer Policy in State Bank of Indore

3484. SHRI RAM NARESH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE to pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that transfers policy is not being followed by the State Bank of Indore, if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(b) what is the number of clerks/ cashiers, branchwise who are staying at one place for the last 5/10 years in the State Bank of Indore, Delhi branches;

(c) whether it is also a fact that transfers are not being effected even after their promotion;

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor, and

(e) what are the instructions in this regard and how Government propose to deal with the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available/ feasible.

Tea Plantation in Orissa

3485. SHRI JAGADISH JANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area earmarked in Kalahandi district of Orissa for tea plantation;

(b) whether the land was acquired from tribal farmers for this purpose four years ago;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in tea plantation in this area; and

(d) what steps have been taken to undertake tea plantation in this area at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Iron Ore Mines in Orissa

3486. SHRI JAGADISH JANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of iron ore mines in Orissa, district-wise;

(b) the approximate deposit of different grade of iron ore in these mines;

(c) whether steps have been taken to modernise some of these mines:

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) what steps have been taken to revive the sick iron ore mines in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND *MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE* OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) :

(a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Expansion of Hotel Network by IDTC

3487. SHRI JAGADISH JANI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corportion has any proposal to expand its hotel network during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, what are the name of the States where ITDC proposes to expand its existing hotels and also to set up new hotels;

(c) whether ITDC has any proposal to undertake its expansion programme in Orissa during the Eighth Plan period: and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK) : (a) and (b) ITDC is presently implementing the following projects :

Expansion of its existing properties	Name of State
1. Hotel Jaipur Ashok by adding 37 rooms	Rajasthan
2. Ashok Radisson Beach Resort Kovalam by adding 72 rooms	Kerala
3. Travellers Lodge at Manali by adding 22 rooms and its conversion into a hotel New Project	Himachal Pradesh
Hotel at Gulmarg (31 rooms) . .	Jammu & Kashmir

(c) The draft Eight Five Year Plan of ITDC does not include any such proposal in the State of Orissa .

(d) Does not arise.

Exploration of Bauxite Deposits in Orissa

3488. SHRI JAGADISH JANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the approximate bauxite deposit in Orissa;

(b) what are the places where bauxite mines are located;

(c) whether steps have been taken by Government to explore bauxite from these mines mechanically; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) :

(a) The total estimated reserve of bauxite in Orissa is 1,370.45 million tonnes.

(b) There are two operating mines in the State of Orissa located at Panchpatmali in Koraput district and at Kusumdih in Sundergarh district.

(c) and (d) The National Aluminium Company Ltd., a Central Government Public Sector Undertaking is working the bauxite mine at Panchpatmali with an installed capacity of 2.4 million tonnes per annum. This is a fully mechanised mine.

Commercial production in this mine started in January, 1987. The actual production in 1989 was 2.04 million tonnes.

Payment of Bonus to the Central Government Employees

3489. SHRI CHANDAN SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to pay Bonus to the Central Government employees for the year 1989-90 is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, by when a decision thereon is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Confirmed Demands of Central Excise pending against M/s. ITC Ltd.

3490. SHRI RAMSINGH RATHWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the following confirmed demands pertaining to Central excise are pending against M/s. ITC Ltd., at present :—

(i) Rs. 143.22 crores by Collector, Central Excise, Bangalore.

(ii) Rs. 23.20 crores by Collector, Central Excise, Calcutta.

(iii) Rs. 41.50 crores by Collector, Excise, Bombay.

(iv) Rs. 26.43 crores by Collector, Central Excise, Meerut

(v) Rs. 0.47 crores by Collector, Central Excise, Calcutta

(vi) Rs. 80.30 crores by Astt. Collector, Central Excise, Saharanpur.

(vii) Rs. 27.58 crores by Astt. Collector, Central Excise, Bangalore.

(viii) Rs. 2.40 crores by Astt. Collector, Central Excise, Bangalore.

(ix) Rs. 2.51 crores by Astt. Collector, Central Excise, Patna; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken/is being taken on each of the above mentioned confirmed demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Out of the demands mentioned only four are confirmed demands. A statement showing the details and action taken/being taken on each of these confirmed demands is enclosed. (*see* below).

Statement

S. No	Amount of Confirmed Demand	Collectorate of Central Excise	Action taken/being taken
1	2	3	4
	(Rs. in crores)		
1.	27.58	Bangalore	The recovery has been stayed by Madras High Court. Action has been taken to move the Court for early hearing and the Advocate General of Tamil Nadu has been engaged for defending the case.
2.	2.40	Bangalore	The case is pending before CEGAT. Special counsel has been engaged to defend the case.
3.	2.51	Patna	On account of requantification of differential duty in the light of adjudication order passed by DGI, C & CE, New Delhi the demand for differential duty was raised to Rs. 8.29

1	2	3	4
			crores. In pursuance of Patna High Court's order, show cause notice for the demand of Rs. 8.29 crores is under process of issue in consultation with the Advocate General of Bihar and Senior Govt. Counsel Patna High Court.
4.	80.30	Meerut	The Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 22-8-1990 on the SLP filed by M/s. ITC against the Allahabad High Court's order, has allowed the Company to prefer an appeal to the Collector (Appeal) within a month from the date of its order.

Adjudication proceeding against M/s. ITC Ltd.

3491. SHRI RAMSINGH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the adjudication proceedings on a show-cause notice to M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. involving more than Rs. 800 crores is pending; if so, what are the details thereof alongwith the date when it was started and the reason for which it is taking so long a time to complete the same:

(b) by when the above adjudication proceedings are likely to be completed;

(c) whether Government have launched or propose to launch any prosecution case against M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. during the pendency of adjudication; if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A show cause notice alleging evasion of Rs. 804 crores approx. was issued on 27-3-87 to M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. The adjudication proceedings started on the date of issue of the show cause notice itself. In this case, as in all other adjudications, principles of natural justice have to be followed by the departmental Adjudicating Authorities. Efforts are being made to complete the adjudication proceedings at the earliest.

(c) and (d) No prosecution has been launched against I.T.C. Ltd. in respect of this case because normally launching of prosecution is considered only after completion of adjudication proceedings.

Recovery on Income-tax dues from M/s. I.T.C. Ltd.

3492. SHRI RAMSINGH RATHWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 65 crores of rupees towards income-tax recovery from M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. is pending realisation due to some litigation in Calcutta high Court;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof including the stage at which the litigation rests at present; and

(c) by when this amount is likely to be realised from M/s. I.T.C. Ltd.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) A gross demand of about Rs. 65 crores in respect of assessment years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1986-87 has been raised in this case. The net demand after adjustment of pre-paid taxes etc. is Rs. 39.74 crores. However, the Calcutta High Court passed an interim injunction restraining the assessing officer from serving the relevant assessment orders and demand notices on the assessee. The Income-tax Department is taking necessary steps to get the interim injunction vacated.

(c) Since the High Court has not yet vacated the interim injunction, it is not

possible to indicate any denite time for realisation of the demands in this case.

Twenty top assessees of Central Excise

3493. SHRI RAMSINGH RATHWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of the twenty top assessees whose Central excise dues are highest showing their confirmed demands and the disputed demands; and

(b) what are the details of the action taken/being for its recovery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Applicability of Central Excise and Salt Act in the State of Mizoram

3494. SHRI RAMSINGH RATHWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had filed a petition in Guwahati High Court for a declaration that the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 is applicable in the State of Mizoram; if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) what were the special circumstances for which Government had to file a declaration petition for applicability of a Central Act;

(c) whether there was any ambiguity or doubt about the applicability of the Act in the State; and

(d) if not, what were the reasons for filing the petition ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

डालमिया उद्योग समूह के परिसरों पर आय कर विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा डाले गए छापे

3495. **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा मार्च, 1990 में डालमिया उद्योग समूह के परिसरों पर छापे डाले गए थे; यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन छापों के साथ गुजरात हैवी केमिकल्स लिमिटेड, जो डालमिया समूह के साथ संयुक्त रूप से काम कर रही है, की भी तलाशी ली गई;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि गुजरात हैवी केमिकल्स लिमिटेड में डालमिया समूह की करोड़ों रुपए की अघोषित धनराशि निवेशित है; और

(घ) क्या कर अपवंचकों के विरुद्ध कोई मुकदमे दायर किए गए हैं; यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल शास्त्री) : (क) जी हां, आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 132 के अधीन दिनांक 15 मार्च, 1990 को तथा उसके परवर्ती दिनों में श्री संजय डालमिया तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित कम्पनियों और व्यक्तियों के मामले में विविध परिसरों की तलाशियां ली गई थीं तथा उनका सर्वेक्षण किया गया था ।

इन तलाशियों के दौरान प्रथम दृष्टया लेखा-बाह्य परिसम्पत्तियां अभिगृहीत की गई हैं, जिनमें 9.58 करोड़ रुपए मूल्य की नकदी, जेवर-जवाहिरात शेयर के कागजात तथा अन्य मूल्यवान वस्तुएं, लेखा पुस्तिकाएं, अपराध आरोपणीय दस्तावेज शामिल हैं। जिन व्यक्तियों की तलाशियां ली गई थीं, उन्होंने आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 132(4) के अधीन 92 लाख रुपए की लेखा-बाह्य आय की घोषणा की है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) तलाशी तथा सर्वेक्षण के दौरान बरामद हुए अपराध आरोपणीय दस्तावेजों से यह पता चलता है कि अनेक कम्पनियों द्वारा गुजरात हैवी केमिकल्स लिमिटेड में काफी बड़ी मात्रा में निवेश किया गया है जो

डालमिया ग्रुप की अघोषित आय को श्वेत आय में परिवर्तित करने का एक साधन-मात्र प्रतीत होता है ।

(घ) मैसर्स जी. टी. सी. इण्डस्ट्रीज के मामले में अभियोजन की शिकायतें दायर की गई हैं । सिक्किम में निगमित पांच कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 148 के अधीन नोटिस जारी किए गए थे ताकि उन कम्पनियों की कर-निर्धारण किए जाने से रह गई आय पर कर लगाने के बारे में कार्यवाही शुरू की जा सके। परन्तु सिक्किम उच्च न्यायालय ने एक आदेश जारी करके इन कार्यवाहियों पर रोक लगा दी है ।

Credit availed of and overdues of primary Agricultural Credit Societies

3496. **SHRI VIREN J. SHAH** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the extent of credit availed of and also overdues of primary agricultural credit societies during each of the last three years;

(b) what will be the effect of the policy of remitting loans up to Rs. 10,000 on the net credit extended and overdues;

(c) whether any steps are being taken/proposed to be taken to ensure better recovery of loans and significant reduction of overdues in future; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) The position of credit availed of by PACS as on 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989 and overdues as on the above dates are as under :

(Rupees in crores)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6
Borrowings . .	3743.12	3927.22	4326.41	4934.43	5427.87*
Overdues . . .	1630.25	1806.08	1896.25	2131 97	2171.15*
%of overdues to demand	44.70	41.30	40.70	40 20	40.00*

*Provisional.

(b) The waiver of loans upto Rs. 10,000/- would reduce the percentage of overdues to demand considerably if the cooperatives also takes necessary steps to recover the dues which had fallen due after 2 October, 1989. The credit availed of by PACS is likely to increase as the beneficiaries of debt relief scheme would become eligible for fresh finance after clearing their overdues to the cooperatives.

(c) and (d) The Cooperative Banks were advised to take necessary steps to recover the dues which are not covered under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme by gearing up their recovery machinery and reorient their lending policies and procedures to ensure proper end use of credit. Further, in terms of the provisions of Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, the overdue amount in excess of the amount of relief with a maximum of Rs. 10,000/- as also the overdues outstanding after 2nd October, 1989 are required to be repaid for such borrowers becoming eligible for fresh finance. The State Govts. were also requested to extend necessary support to the Cooperatives in recovering their dues and to create a climate conducive for recovery.

राज्यों में भूतल तथा भूमिगत तल संबंधी संगठनों की स्थापना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

3497. **श्री छोटू भाई पटेल**
श्री अजीत जोगी :

क्या जल संसाधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने

राज्यों में भूतल तथा भूमिगत जल संबंधी संगठनों की स्थापना के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान एक योजना प्रारम्भ की थी और उसे सातवीं योजना में भी जारी रखा था; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना के अंतर्गत उनकी स्थापना के लिए अपेक्षित सहायता देना बन्द कर दिया है और केवल उपकरणों के लिए ही सहायता दी जा रही है?

वस्त्र मंत्री, साथ में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार. (श्री शरद यादव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां । सातवीं योजना के दौरान स्थापना के लिए सहायता उत्तरी पूर्वी राज्यों (1) असम (2) मेघालय (3) मणिपुर (4) त्रिपुरा (5) नागालैण्ड (6) अरूणाचल प्रदेश और (7) मिजोरम तक सीमित की गई थी क्योंकि इन राज्यों में तकनीकी-कार्मिकों की कमी भूजल विकास में बाधा डाल रही थी ।

Officers in the Office of Development Commissioner Handicrafts involved in purchase of stores, equipments etc.

3498. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number and designation of officers in the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) who are involved in purchases of stores, equipments etc., under various schemes;

(b) whether the annual returns of immovable properties are being received regularly from such officials and whether any unaccounted accumulation of wealth has been noticed in any case; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) 22 officers of the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) are involved in purchase of stores and equipment as follows :

Sr. Director	1
Jt. Development Commissioner	1
Regional Directors	6
Deputy Directors	8
Asstt. Directors	6
	22

(b) There have been some cases of delayed submission of annual returns of immovable property. However, no case of unaccounted accumulation of wealth has been noticed.

(c) Reminders have been issued to the defaulting officials for timely submission of returns.

Unaccounted Stock Registers maintained in the Field Administrative Cell of the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) at Varanasi

3499. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some woollen and cotton yarn purchased for the Carpet Weaving Training Scheme through the Field Administrative Cell of the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) at Varanasi, especially during 1978 to 1981, still remians unaccounted for in the stock Registers;

(b) whether all such procurements of raw materials were duly entered in the Stock Books at all levels and issued to Service Centres, if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what action is proposed to be taken to verify the records at all levels and to bring to book the officials responsible for shortages, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the concerned field office and will be laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha in due course.

Trainee produced carpets in the office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) sold to the U.P. Export Corporation

3500. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) What are the details of trainee produced carpets in the office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) sold to the U.P. Export Corporation without final fixation of rates and the amount due from the Corporation;

(b) Whether any time limit was fixed for payment and whether any interest was recovered on payments received beyond the due dates and if so. the details thereof: and

(c) If no penal interest was recovered for late payment of dues, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) A statement is attached. (*see* below).

(b) There is a time limit of six months. The bills in the above cases are yet to be preferred: hence question of payment beyond due date and interest does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Carpets produced by trainees are sold to public sector corporations, as per carpet disposal policy, before fixation of final price subject to obtaining an undertaking from the latter that the price as fixed by Government shall be paid by the corporation. Such trainee produced carpets have been lifted by Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation from time to time, but the details of carpets for which payment is to be made by the Uttar Pradesh Export Corporation are as follows :

Sl. No.	Lifted from Region	No. of pieces	Approximate value
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	U.P..	282	10.23
2.	Northern Region	101	2.50
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	56	2.00

Raid at the premises of Maruti Dealers in Delhi and Faridabad

3501. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income Tax Department has unearthed a racket in which a number of Maruti dealers of Delhi and Faridabad were involved and has seized from their premises fixed deposit receipts for Maruti cars worth several crores of rupees; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what is the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) Searches were conducted under Section 132 of the Income-tax Act at the business, factory and residential premises of a dealer in Maruti vehicles and its associate concerns at Delhi and Faridabad on the 8th August, 1990. In the course of the search cash of Rs. 5.25 lakhs and incriminating documents were seized. 2916 Fixed Deposit Receipts of aggregate value of Rs. 10.20 crores were found and placed under restraint under Section 132 (3) of the Income-tax Act.

Scrutiny of documents seized and the follow-up action as called for under the Income-tax Act have been taken up.

Promotion of Tourism in Gujarat

3502. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a decline in tourist traffic to Gujarat during the last one year;

(b) if so, what is the total number of foreign as well as domestic tourists who visited Gujarat last year; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to promote tourism in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK) : (a) As per the information available from the State Government, there was no decline in total tourist traffic to Gujarat during 1989. However, there was some decline in foreign tourist traffic to the State during the year.

(b) The number of foreign and domestic tourists who visited Gujarat during 1989 were 4,801 and 106,655 respectively.

(c) Steps taken to promote tourism in Gujarat, include continued upgradation of tourism infra-structural facilities with the assistance of Central Government and wide publicity of tourist destinations of Gujarat both within the country and abroad.

Posting of Handicrafts Promotion Officers outside Delhi

3503. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two Handicrafts Promotion Officers selected by the U.P.S.C. with clear instruction for posting outside Delhi in Marketing and Service Extension Centre of the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) were absorbed in the Head Quarter Office at New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for their absorption in Delhi, two Senior Handicraft Promotion Officers were transferred outside Delhi, defying all norms; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) No, Sir. UPSC gave no such instructions. However, it is true that two of the selected candidates were posted in Delhi.

(b) No, Sir. Only one Handicrafts Promotion Officer was transferred. No norms were defied.

(c) One Handicrafts Promotion Officer, who had been posted in Delhi for over 10 years, was transferred. He has also since been posted back to Delhi.

Joint venture agreement of IPIC, Orissa with M/s. Novopanels India Ltd.

3504. SHRIMATI MIRA DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that after obtaining letter of intent in December, 1982, the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa, a State Government undertaking entered into a joint venture agreement with M/s. Novopanels India Ltd., for setting up a project to manufacture Chip Board in the industrially backward district of Koraput;

(b) whether Government are also aware that an application for term loan submitted to the IDBI by the company for execution of the project is pending clearance since long, thereby delaying the project; and

(c) if so, what steps are contemplated by Government to expedite the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (c) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that Novopanels India Ltd., was promoted by Novopan India Limited and IPICOL in June, 1987 to set up a plant for the manufacture of particle boards at Pungar, Koraput District, Orissa. The promoters approached the institutions for financial assistance in September, 1989. After discussions the institutions felt that the project would not be support-worthy in view of its being wood based, likely difficulties in procuring raw-material and the use of second-hand plant and machinery.

IDBI has further reported that the company has subsequently requested for its application to be kept in abeyance.

Delay in the issuance of letter of intent to HR Strips Mill, Sambalpur, Orissa

3505. SHRIMATI MIRA DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in response to the Central Government's letter No. 4(13)/88-LI, dated 22-9-88 seeking certain information about the issuance of letter of intent for HR strips Mill Sambalpur, the State Government of Orissa had furnished the requisite information in November, 1988 and that the matter is pending decision of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for delay in taking a decision in the matter and by when a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) : (a) and (b) The application of the Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd. (IPICOL) for setting up a 6 lakh tpa composite steel plant in Sambalpur District was rejected in July, 1988 as the policy did not permit the establishment of such plants. Some additional information was sought from IPICOL in Department of Steel's letter No. 4(14)/88-IL [and not 4(13)/88-LI] dated 22-9-1988 which was furnished in November, 1988. However, it was not felt necessary to re-open the case on the basis of the information received.

Denial of promotion to SC/ST persons to Officer's cadre in Allahabad Bank

3506. SHRI KHYOMO LOTHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Allahabad Bank is holding general promotion processes in the matter of promotion to Officer's cadre without filling the backlog vacancies meant for those belonging to SC/ST communities;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) Allahabad Bank has reported that it is holding General Promotion Process from Clerical to Officers' cadre as per its promotion policy, where in 50% of the vacancies are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as per existing instructions. The question of conducting a Special Promotion test would arise only if the reserved vacancies can not be filled through General Promotion Process.

Reservation of Posts for SC/ST persons after the absorption of the employees of United Industrial Bank with Allahabad Bank

3507. SHRI KHYOMO LOTHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than two thousand employees of United Industrial Bank Limited have joined Allahabad Bank due to the merger of the bank with the Allahabad Bank;

(b) whether reservation against the strength of SC/ST employees have been provided after the merger; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Employees of the erstwhile United Industrial Bank Limited are treated to have come on transfer to Allahabad Bank on its amalgamation with the latter. In terms of para 3.2 (i) of the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Services (7th Edition) issued by Department of Personnel and Training reservation do not apply to cases of transfers.

Counting of temporary service period of subordinate cadre SC/ST employees in Allahabad Bank while empanelling for permanent vacancies

3508. SHRI KHYOMO LOTHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether subordinate cadre SC/ST employees of Allahabad Bank who worked for about 2/3 years in a temporary capacity upto 1980 have been empanelled for permanent vacancies;

(b) if so, whether that temporary service period has been included in their service record; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (c) Allahabad Bank has reported that a panel of general as well as Sheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates was prepared in 1976 for appointment in Peon-cum-Farash cadre against permanent vacancies in the State of West Bengal. Initially some of them belonging to general as well as Scheduled Caste Categories were given appointment for temporary periods during 1976-79 according to exigencies of work. Subsequently, they were given permanent appointment, against permanent vacancies. The Bank has further reported that in accordance with the spirit of the provisions of the Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-66 as well as the settlement made with the recognised Union of the Bank in this regard, the temporary service periods of the general as well as Scheduled Caste candidates, whose intermittant breaks between two assignments till permanent absorption were not exceeding fifteen days at a time, have been included in their service records.

Non-consideration of Application for transfer of SC/ST employees in Allahabad Bank

3509. SHRI KHYOMO LOTHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for transfer/posting of SC/ST employees in Allahabad Bank are not considered and, as such, several representations are pending at different controlling offices; and

(b) if so, whether Government will issue orders for posting of Scheduled Tribe employees in their own States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) Allahabad Bank has reported that each and every request in respect of transfer/posting of SC/ST Officers/Employees is considered on merit and given effect if matching vacancies are available at the respective places and that necessary instructions have been issued by the bank to its controlling offices to post Scheduled Tribe Award staff near their native places, as far as practicable.

Implementation of All India Promotion Policy by Allahabad Bank

3510. SHRI KHYOMO LOTHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Allahabad Bank has taken any steps to implement All India promotion policy; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for excluding the state of Gujarat in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) Allahabad Bank has reported that all promotions in the bank are effected strictly in terms of the laid down promotion policies. The reasons for excluding candidates from the State of Gujarat was in accordance with the order passed by the City Civil Court, Ahmedabad restraining appointments in Gujarat circle.

Survey regarding availability of minerals in Indian Water

3511. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any surveys have been conducted to assess the availability of minerals in the Indian waters;

(b) if so, what are the types of minerals available and the extent to which they can be mined economically; and

(c) whether any schemes for development of such mining have been drawn up; if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) : (a) and (b) Surveys in the near shore areas of Orissa, Andhra Pradeh, Kerala and Maharashtra coast have revealed occurrence of monazite, ilmenite, sillimanite, garnet, zircon and rutile.

(c) Investigations carried out are only of preliminary nature. Mining schemes can be drawn up only after the techno-economic viability of these occurrences are established.

Amount realised through direct and indirect taxes

3512. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the percentage share of direct and indirect taxes collected since 1980 year-wise; and

(b) what steps have been taken to improve the collection through direct taxes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) The percentage share of direct and indirect taxes collected from 1980-81 to 1989-90 is as follows :

Year	Percentage share of Direct Taxes	Percentage share of Indirect Taxes
1	2	3
1980-81	22.80	75.36
1981-82	23.93	74.11
1982-83	23.38	74.47
1983-84	21.71	76.27
1984-85	20.44	77.51
1985-86	19.61	78.41
1986-87	18.99	79.01
1987-88	17.94	79.99
1988-89	19.40	77.90
1989-90	19.52	78.26

(b) A number of legislative measures have been taken to improve the collection of Direct Taxes, which includes simplification and rationalisation in rates of taxes.

Percentage of Centralised External Aid

3513. DR. BAPU KALDATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the percentage of the external aid centralised during the last five years;

(b) what are the reasons for such amount remaining centralised; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) The total utilisation of external aid on Central Government Account during the years 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 & 1989-90 is 20.45%, 16.27%, 22.45%, 19.41% and 14.08% respectively of total external aid in pipeline at the beginning of the year.

(b) and (c) Most of the External assistance is tied to specific projects and the disbursements are therefore linked to the project implementation schedule. The pace of actual implementation varies from project to project. However the loan amount not utilised during a particular financial year does not normally lapse and would be carried forward for utilization in the subsequent years. Government have taken a number of steps to accelerate the implementation of externally aided projects and closely monitoring the utilisation of external assistance.

Setting up of Cavery Water Dispute Tribunal

3514. CHOWDHRY HARI SINGH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a three-member Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal was set up in June, 1990;

(b) whether the concerned States were consulted before setting up the above Tribunal; and

(c) if so, what were the views of each concerned State regarding above Tribunal ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Efforts were made by the Centre to arrive at an understanding or a negotiated settlement between all the basin States. Government of Tamil Nadu in July, 1986 under Section 3 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 moved the Centre for constituting the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal under Section 4 of the Act. In the application before the Supreme Court for setting up of a Tribunal moved by the Farmers' Association of Tamil Nadu, the Supreme Court, after reviewing the progress of the case and after hearing the Basin States, concluded that the Centre should fulfil its statutory obligation and directed the Government of India to set up the Tribunal, as required under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. All the four basin States have nominated their representatives for the work before the Tribunal and have appeared for the first hearing of the Tribunal held on 28-7-1990.

Earning of Foreign Exchange Equivalent to REP Licence Value by Exporters to Rupee Trade Countries

3515. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had initially made it obligatory for all replenishment licence users to earn additional foreign exchange equivalent to the value of their REP licences;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have withdrawn the said provision from the new Import Export Policy; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) to (c) As a measure of balancing the outgo of free foreign exchange on import of inputs used in manufacture of goods for export to Rupee Payment Area, a provision was introduced in the current Policy to impose additional export obligation to export to General Currency Areas to earn free foreign exchange equivalent to the c.i.f. value of licence issued against an Advance/Blanket Advance Licence. However, considering the fact that discriminatory treatment to RPA exports would not be in the overall interest of the country, the position has been reviewed and it has been decided that this additional export obligation would be imposed by the CCI&E only in cases where it is necessary in the larger public interest.

Smuggling of Ball Bearing into India

3516. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an alarming rise in the smuggling of ball bearings into this country from Singapore, Hong Kong, Bangladesh and Nepal;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons therefor; and

(c) what action Government have taken to check such activities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (c) Smuggling being a clandestine activity, it is not possible to say whether there is an alarming rise in the smuggling of ball bearings into the country from Singapore, Hong Kong, Bangladesh and Nepal. However, available reports indicate that ball bearings continue to be sensitive to smuggling mainly because of non-availability of certain varieties of ball bearings in the Indian market and high domestic price. The Enforcement agencies of the Customs remain alert against such smuggling.

Deep-Sea fishing industry

3517. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 458

given in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th August, 1990 and state :

(a) whether the term complete compliance implies full compliance with whatever conditions are set by his Ministry or associated financial institution;

(b) if not, what is the range of flexibility involved;

(c) what is the basis of insisting on "personal guarantees" from small entrepreneurs engaged in a unique sector like deep-sea fishing;

(d) whether deep Sea fishing industry involves different risks not inherent in other sectors; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons for insisting on such unusal condition ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) and (b) The rehabilitation cases of fishing companies assisted by the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee, are considered as per the norms prescribed by the Government and merits of the individual cases.

(c) Personal guarantees are insisted upon from promoters of the fishing companies which are extended rehabilitation assistance by Government of India, to ensure their commitment for the successful implementation of the rehabilitation of their companies and eventual rehabilitation of the companies as well as the orderly repayment of dues to Government of India on rescheduled basis.

(d) Risks inherent in the deep sea fishing industry are somewhat different from those in other industries. Availability of fish resources in cases like shrimp, are subject to fluctuations from year to year. However, on the positive side, the fish, resource is a natural crop.

(e) Taking personal guarantee of promoters directors in closely held companies is not unusual.

Rehabilitation Assistance to Shipping Companies

3518. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of the shipping companies which were given rehabilitation assistance for their revival, giving details of the respective finannces arranged for each such unit;

(b) whether each and every Director of such assisted shipping companies gave personal guarantee for the new loans advanced by SCICI or for rescheduleement of old loans;

(c) what are the names of the companies which did not give any personal guarantees.

(d) whether it is a fact the SCICI did not draw any distinction between the fishing and shipping industry;

(e) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(f) what steps are being taken to assist fishing industry and small entrepreneurs in a big way ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) The list of names of the Shipping Companies which were given rehabilitation assistance for their revival is enclosed at Statement-I (*See* below). As part of this rehabilitation ,however, no fresh finance have been given for any of these units.

(d) No, Sir.

(c) List of the names of the companies whose Directors did not give any personal guarantees is enclosed at Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The question does not arise.

(f) The following steps have been taken by Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) to assist the fishing industry and small entrepreneurs in a big way :

(i) Periodical interface with the industry to understand the practical problems of the industry

through the constitution of a Consultative Committee in which the representatives of the industry are members.

(ii) Evolving schemes for assistance the industry towards modification of vessel, subsidy towards training expenses for retraining of crew in order to enable them to undertake diversified fishing subsidising the cost of project development for helping the industry to move away from shrimping and funding of the cost of designs for refitting and modification of the vessels.

(iii) Appointment of professionals as nominee directors on the Board of the fishing companies for strengthening the management of the companies.

(iv) Retraining of the services of a number of Chartered Accountant firms at its own cost at the places of the business of the fishing companies for enabling the companies to furnish required information for monitoring their performance.

(v) In order to avoid any inconvenience to the small entrepreneurs in terms of the cost and time to visit SCICIs office in Bombay, SCICI has been deploying its officers to visit the Registered Offices/Administrative Offices of the fishing companies and sort out problems, if any.

(vi) Study of proposals of fishing companies for rehabilitation.

Statement I

Sl. No.	*Name of the Company*
1.	Chowgule Steamships Limited.
2.	Surrendra Overseas Limited.
3.	India Steamship Company Limited.
4.	Ratnakar Shipping Company Limited.
5.	Damodar Bulk Carriers Limited.
6.	Garware Shipping Corporation Ltd.
7.	Tolani Shipping Company Limited.

Statement II

Sl. No.	*Name of the Company*
1.	Chowgule Steamships Limited.
2.	India Steamship Company Limited.
3.	Ratnakar Shipping Company Limited.
4.	Damodar Bulk Carriers Limited.
5.	Garware Shipping Corporation Ltd.
6.	Tolani Shipping Company Limited.

Taking over of Fishing Industry Accounts by SCICI from Shipping Development Fund Committee

3519. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Starred Question 113 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 16th August, 1990 and state :

(a) when did the SCICI take over all fishing industry accounts from the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee;

(b) whether any option was given to the fishing industry;

(c) what is the experience of the existing SCICI set up in Bombay to deal with problems of small and medium scale industries;

(d) whether it is a fact that the SCICI and the parent body, namely ICICI only deal with big concerns; and

(e) what was the average size of new unit in money terms that the ICICI financed fully or partially before creating the SCICI ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) has been appointed as a 'designated person' since 3rd April, 1987 to manage the affairs of the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC), which includes the monitoring of the loans sanctioned by SDFC to the deep-sea fishing companies.

(b) No option was given to the fishing companies financed by the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC)

when Central Government notified SCICI as the 'designated person' of the Central Government, under the Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Act, 1986.

(c) Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) is well equipped to cater to the needs of all the sectors of this Industry, including small and medium sized companies.

(d) Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) has been sanctioning financial assistance to the viable projects of the fishing companies involving the acquisition of fishing trawlers of above 20 mtr. overall length irrespective of the size of the project. Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) has reported that they deal with all projects or expansion schemes with cost of project above Rs. 3 crores, except for financing of sepcific equipments, especially in foreign currency, where they do not have any lower limit.

(e) ICICI has reported that it did not finance any fishing company fully or partially before the creation of SCICI.

Central Government's decision on Levy of Tax on Inter-State Consignment

3520. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision regarding levy of tax on Inter-State Consignment of goods as decided at the Chief Ministers Conference held in February, 1989;

(b) whether the Committee of Chief Ministers set up with Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh as Chairman and Chief Ministers of 5 other States including Rajasthan as Members, have made same recommendations at their meetings held in July, 1989; and

(c) if so, what are the guidelines formulated so far by the Committee and by when the Central Government are expected to issue instructions to State Governments for implementation of levy of consignment tax etc. at the earliest ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Committee held its meetings twice in July 1989 but its recommendations remained inconclusive. The question of issue of guidelines by the Central Government will arise only after the consignment tax is introduced in the country.

Development of Deeg Town as A Tourist Spot

3521. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether ITDC is planning to develop the historical Deeg town in Rajasthan as a major tourist spot; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK) : (a) ITDC's Annual plan for 1990-91 does not envisage any scheme/provision for development of Deeg Town as a tourist spot in Rajasthan.

(b) Does not arise.

Collection by NRI Fund to start Shipping Service between Bombay and Goa

3522. SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from any State Government to set up Corporations to collect overseas bonds from NRIs on the pattern of Konkan Railway Corporation, to start shipping service between two States by importing these ships from foreign NRI collection; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to encourage such a scheme to mitigate the problems of commuters between Bombay and Goa in the absence of any encouraging response either from the private operators or from any public sector undertakings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) Government is not aware of any proposal from State Government to set up Corporations to collect overseas bonds from NRIs to start shipping services between two States by importing ships from foreign NRI collection. All such proposals, when received, are duly considered.

इन्दिरा गांधी नहर

3523. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**

सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा :

क्या **जल संसाधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है इन्दिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना के निर्माण का दूसरा चरण भी पूरा हो चुका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परियोजना के इस चरण के पूरा होने से क्या इस क्षेत्र की सिंचाई क्षमता में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ग) इस परियोजना के माध्यम से कितने क्षेत्र भूमि को सिंचाई का लाभ मिलने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या इस क्षमता का उपयोग शुरू हो गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो जून, 1990 तक कुल कितने प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग संभव हो सका है और इसकी क्षमता के पूरा-पूरा उपयोग का लक्ष्य कब तक प्राप्त कर लिए जाने की संभावना है?

वस्त्र मंत्री साथ में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री शरद यादव) : (क) से (ङ) इन्दिरा गांधी नहर परियोजना दो चरणों में कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । इस नहर का पहला चरण पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है और 5.78 लाख हेक्टेयर की डिजाइन क्षमता के 96 प्रतिशत का उपयोग किया गया है। परियोजना के दूसरे चरण की मुख्य नहर भी पूरी हो गई है। वितरण प्रणाली जल मार्गों और दूसरे चरण में क्षेत्र के विकास से सम्बन्धित कार्य प्रगति पर है । 8.10 लाख हेक्टेयर की डिजाइन क्षमता में से 1.51 लाख हेक्टेयर की क्षमता मार्च, 1990 तक सृजित की गई है तथा वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए 0.59 लाख हेक्टेयर की क्षमता सृजित करने का लक्ष्य है । वर्ष 1989-90 में वास्तविक सिंचाई 16,000 हेक्टेयर थी क्योंकि उपनिवेशन (कोलोनाइजेशन) कार्यक्रम अभी शुरू किया जाना है । राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि धन राशि की उपलब्धता के अध्यधीन, दसवीं योजना तक परियोजना को पूरा कर दिया जाएगा ।

Ratio of Loans Granted for Agriculture and Industrial Purposes by Banks in Andhra Pradesh

3524. SHRI PRABHAKAR RAO KALVALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ratio of loans granted to poor farmers by banks in Andhra Pradesh is very low in comparison to loans granted for industrial purposes;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the amount of loans granted to farmers and industrialist and for other purposes by the banks in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years, yearwise and bankwise;

(d) whether any instruction has been given to the State Government or to the banks in Andhra Pradesh by the Union Government to sanction more loans to farmers and for small scale industries and if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) if not, what are the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (e) The loans outstanding of the Commercial

banks from farmers as on 31-12-1988 latest available in the State of Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 1827 crores and the same from small scale industries was Rs. 807 crores. The loans disbursed for agriculture and small scale industries (SSI) in the State during the last three years is as under :

(Rs. in Crores)

	S.S.I.	Agriculture
Year ending December, 1987 . . .	197.09	1080.4
Year ending March, 1989 . . .	183.05	1234.4
Year ending March, 1990. . . .	150.94	1086.9 (upto Dec., 89)

Reserve Bank of India has prescribed liberalised security and margin norms for advances to agriculture and allied activities. No margin is required to be taken for loans upto 10,000/- where moveable assets are created and for crop loans the banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India not to ask for collateral security by way of mortgage of land or third party guarantee.

Income-tax Exemption for Contributions Towards Chief Minister's Relief Fund

3525. SHRI PRABHAKAR RAO KALVALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to fully exempt the contribution towards Chief Ministers' Relief Fund from Income-tax; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) A proposal was received from the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh seeking 100% exemption under section 80G of the Income-tax Act, for the donations to Chief Minister's Fund so as to enable people to contribute liberally for reliefs to cyclone affected people of Andhra Pradesh. After consideration of the proposal, the Government has advised the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to consider having a "Andhra Pradesh Cyclone Relief Programme" as part of the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. The contributions to the Andhra Pradesh Cyclone Relief Programme could be routed through the Prime Minister's Relief Fund with a specific request that these be used for the purposes of the Andhra Pradesh Cyclone Relief Programme. The funds so mobilised could then be transferred by the Prime Minister's Relief Fund to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund. Since, contributions to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund are eligible for 100 per cent deduction under section 80G of the Income-tax Act, any contribution in the aforesaid manner will also be eligible for 100 per cent deduction under section 80G of the Income-tax Act.

Cracks in the State Trading Corporation's Building

3526. SHRI SHANTI TYAGI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the STC's 23-storeyed building in New Delhi has developed cracks in three floors;

(b) whether Government have received the CBI report after investigating certain disquietening features in the construction of the said building; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the concerned officials ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) Based on the review of the structural design of the building, M/s. Engineers India Ltd. and the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has indicated the

following defects which have since been rectified :—

(i) Some ribs in 2nd and 3rd floors were inadequately reinforced due to premature curtailment of bottom reinforcements;

(ii) some of the main ribs on lower floors (Upper Ground Floor and First Floor) were inadequately reinforced to carry shear around the cutouts for ducts etc.

(b) and (c) CBI investigation report is still awaited.

Risk Capital and Technology Corporation Ltd.

3527. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA : Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Risks Capital and Technology Finance Corporation Ltd. sponsored by IFCI have provided for financial assistance to small sector under its (RCTC) items developed funding scheme;

(b) if so, what are the names of the projects/items for which RCTC extended financial packages/assistance under this new scheme to small sector and names and address of the beneficiaries and amount sanctioned individually, itemwise; and

(c) what are the norms and the attractive terms RCTC has laid down for financing/funding for such ventures/projects for small sector itemwise and maximum amount earmarked for such projects; itemwise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (c) Risk Capital and Technology Finance Corporation Ltd. (RCTC) has reported that it does not operate any scheme known as "Items Developed Funding Scheme". However, it is operating a different scheme called Technology Finance and Development Scheme under which assistance is provided on flexible terms for development of technology to provide impetus to the commercialisation of the new and innovative technology in the country so as to reduce dependence on imported technology. The scheme is intended to fill the gap in the conventional financial mechanism to cover the higher risk inherent in such activities and especially designed to extend support to technological innovations. The Corporation has assisted 15 projects under this scheme.

Guidelines issued by RBI to Commercial Banks for Advances to Small Scale Sectors

3528. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to the Commercial Banks in respect of advances to small scale sector, collectoral security by way of immovable properties may not be asked for except project should be technically feasible and economically viable hypothecation/pledge of assets created out of its financial assistance and comprehensive insurance of the project cost excluding in cases where primary security is inadequate and not as a matter of routine, whereas credit guarantee scheme of RBI for small sector is available for risk cover for Commercial Banks; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what action Government propose to take against the Branch Manager/Regional Manager for not implementing such policy, decision of the RBI/Government and for unnecessary harassment to the entrepreneurs and also the names of the tribunal with address if any, authorities/departments to whom complaints for such grievances could be made for needful actions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) As per the instructions issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), in respect of priority sector advances which include advances to small Scale Industries also, the banks should not ask for collateral security or third party guarantee for loans upto and inclusive of Rs. 25000/-. For loans in excess of Rs. 25,000/-

collateral security by way of immovable properties or third party guarantee may be asked for only in cases where primary security is inadequate or for other valid reasons. Proposals otherwise viable should not be turned down merely for want of such collateral security or third party guarantee. All complaints against the working of the public sector banks are taken up with the banks concerned for appropriate action. Taking into consideration the seriousness of the lapse, if any, on the part of the bank staff including the Officers, the management of the bank concerned takes appropriate action against them in accordance with the service regulations.

Norms for issuing Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificates for Small Sector Units

3529. SHRI ASHOK NATH VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the norms laid down by Government for issuing Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate (DEEC) to new small sector units for import of machinery components, raw-materials etc. and maximum ceiling consignment-wise quarterly/annually ;

(b) whether such units are allowed to sell some percentage of finished products in domestic market, if so, what are the conditions in this regard;

(c) whether Government will simplify the procedure to benefit new small sector enterprises, in respect of issuing duty exemption entitlement certificate to boost exports, if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what are the names of the authorities who are issuing duty exemption entitlement certificate to small sector, if so what are the details of recommendation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate are issued to advance licence holders. These certificates contain the list of raw materials components, consumables, packing materials, mandatory spares etc., alongwith resultant export products. Neither any distinction is made between the SSI or Large Scale Units nor any financial ceilings are imposed for the issue of DEEC. The details of the policy and procedure relating to the norms for issuing the DEEC are contained in Chapter XIX of Import-Export Policy and Hand Book of Procedures 1990-93.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Simplification of the Policy and Procedure is an ongoing process and changes made are being notified from time to time.

(d) All licensing authorities are competent to grant Duty Exemption entitlement Certificate as per their respective regional jurisdiction. A list of these authorities is given in Appendix II-B of the current Hand Book of Procedures (1990-93).

Development of Iron Ore Mines in the Hinterland of Orissa

3530. SHRIMATI MIRA DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government had submitted a proposal three years back for the development of iron ore mines in the hinterland of Paradip Port ;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken thereon ; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for delay in arriving at a decision and by when the matter is likely to be decided ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Organisation of Ind-expo 90 in Mauritius

3531 SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ind-expo-exhibition 90 in Mauritius proved to be a great success;

(b) if so, what is the value and quantity of the business generated through this exhibition;

(c) what are the plans to organise such exhibition in other countries; and

(d) whether original handicrafts workers will also be associated in these exhibitions ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per reports of participants received, the value of business generated amounted to Rs. 15 crores.

(c) Trade Fair Authority of India is organising an Indian Exhibition at Manila (Phillippines) in January, 1991. In 1991-92, TFAI proposes to organise Indian Exhibition in Moscow and Mexico.

(d) No, Sir.

Closed Textile Mills in Metropolitan Cities of India

3532. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of closed textiles mills in the organised sector in Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta;

(b) what is the amount invested by the nationalised banks and other financial institutions on these mills; and

(c) whether Government propose to dispose of the assets of these mills to recover the dues of the banks and other Central financial institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) As on 30-6-90, 9 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills were lying closed in Bombay, 1 cotton/man-made fibre textile mill was lying closed in Delhi and 1 cotton/man-made fibre textile mill was lying closed in Calcutta. No. cotton/man-made fibre textile mill was lying closed in Madras on 30-6-90.

(b) This information is not maintained centrally.

(c) Banks and financial institutions can themselves file liquidation proceedings in the appropriate counts for recovery of their dues from closed textile mills.

Mineral Deposits in Maharashtra

3533. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some mineral deposits have been detected in Maharashtra by the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the minerals likely to be explored in Maharashtra in the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) : (a) and (b) The minerals investigated and assessed by Geological Survey of India (GSI) in Maharashtra are Copper ore, Zinc ore, Tungsten ore, Iron ore, Manganese ore, Bauxite, Sillimanite, Kyanite, Barytes, Coal and Limestone. In the next two years GSI propose to undertake preliminary mineral investigations for the following :—

	Minerals/Ores	Districts
(1)	Base Metals (Copper Lead-Zinc), Tungsten and gold	Nagpur and Bhandara
(2)	Platinum Group of Elements (PGE)	Bhandara and Gadchiroli
(3)	Base Metals	Thane
(4)	Nickel and chromium	Sindhudurg

Dolomite Mines taken over by Sail

3534. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of Dolomite mines taken over by SAIL during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any plan to take over the Dolomite mines of the Bisra Stone Lime Company in Sundargarh District of Orissa; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) :

(a) None. Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Aluminium and Steel Utensils

3535. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the annual export of aluminium and steel utensils/aluminium anodised utensils/articles etc. during the last three years indicating separately names of the countries to whom exported along with the quantity thereof and names of our authorised companies;

(b) what is the average annual demand of such type of Indian utensils from abroad and whether Government feels our prospects in this field are bright for exports in the coming years indicating foreign demand during 1990; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to see that the quality of our Aluminium/steel is of the international standard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) : (a) Export of aluminium and stainless steel utensils from India during the last three years has been as under :—

(Value in Rs. of Crore)

Item	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1. Aluminium Utensils including pressure cooker and of alloys	6.00	6.50	8.00
2. Steel utensils including stainless steel . . .	10.50	11.50	14.00

These utensils have been exported mainly to the Gulf region, Mauritius, Tanzania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, U.K. and other EEC countries. Major exporting companies of aluminium utensils are JK Metals Industries, Shah Deb Chand & Co., Calcutta Label Works, Lallubhai Amichand & Hawkins Cooker Ltd. and that of stainless steel utensils are Lalit Corporation, Gemini Industries, Home Products International, Luxmi Metal, Neelam Metals, Rajasthan Metals & Sarda Metal Industries.

(b) & (c) : According to Engineering Export Promotion Council there is scope for increasing export of Indian aluminium and stainless steel utensils provided certain adaptations are carried out and quality of such products is improved. In this background the Engineering Export Promotion Council has fixed targets of export of Rs. 55 crores worth of aluminium utensils and other aluminium products and Rs. 17 crores worth of stainless steel utensils including other steel utensils for the year 1990-91, such exports are covered under compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection by the Export Inspection Agencies.

Increase in Non-Plan Exenditure of

3536. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of overtime, local conveyance, fixed conveyance, entertainment

expenses, expenses on running and maintenance of Chauffeur Driven Cars termed as 'Staff Cars' TA/DA and ex gratia payments allowed to ITDC employees during 1986-87 to 30th June, 1990, unit/division/department/sectionwise indicating expenses/payments to Executives and Non-executives separately and the number of beneficiaries in each case;

(b) the number of daily wage employees and contracting firms engaged in the above-said activities/units/division of ITDC for supplying the man-power and payments made to them in lieu thereof by each department/unit/section during the above period; and

(c) whether any efforts have been made to reduce the non-plan expenditure in ITDC, if so, what are the details thereof head-wise as carried out by each division during above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK) : (a) The requisite information on overtime, TA/DA including local and fixed conveyance reimbursement, running and maintenance of staff cars, ex-gratia and entertainment for the period 1986-87 to 1989-90 (provisional) as given at statements A, B, C, D and E respectively; [*See* Appendix CLV Annexure 126] similar information for the period April to June, 90 is not available as the accounting year terminates in March every year. The break-up of the aforesaid expenses separately for executives and non-executives as also the number of beneficiaries in each case is not being maintained in ITDC.

(b) Separate information in this regard is not being maintained in ITDC.

(c) The activities of ITDC fall within the ambit of service industry and the expenditure on the various heads is done keeping in view the operational requirements. Every effort is made to reduce such expenditure.

Measures to save Dibrugarh from erosion caused by the Brahmaputra

3537. SHRI AMRITLAL BASUMATARY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dibrugarh, a tea town of Assam has been threatened by the Brahmaputra owing to erosion upstream in the east of Dibrugarh; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stop erosion by the Central Water Commission to save the town and what progress has so far been made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) and (b) The Government of Assam proposes to undertake additional anti-erosion scheme as per the model studies conducted at Central Water Power Research Station, Pune.

Special Deposits Scheme for NRIs in Middle East Countries

3538. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has launched a new scheme known as Special Deposit Scheme for the benefit of NRIs in Middle East Countries; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) and (b) NRIs located in the Middle East have been suggesting for some time introduction of a FCNR Account Scheme with facility of withdrawal of full or part of the sum deposited without notice and providing exchange protection to the depositer. Accordingly FCNR—Special Deposit scheme for the Middle East has been designed with the following salient features :

(1) The scheme is open to Non-resident Indians as well as Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs) owned by Indians resident in the Middle East.

(2) Deposits will be designated under the scheme only in U.S. Dollars.

(3) Deposits can be placed with designated Branches of any Authorised Dealer in India.

(4) The deposit will be open-ended in terms of the period and therefore will not have a definite term.

(5) Accounts under the scheme can be opened provided fund for the purpose are transferred to India in an approved manner from the country of residence of the prospective account holder or from any other foreign country in the External group.

(6) Balances can be withdrawn fully or partially by means of instructions conveyed to the Bank withdrawal from the Account.

(7) No interest will be payable on balances standing to the credit of the Accounts maintained under the scheme.

(8) The exemptions in regard to Wealth Tax and Gift tax as applicable to balances under the existing FCNR scheme would also be applicable to balances held under this scheme.

The scheme has come into effect from 21st August, 1990.

Indian Banks Association request for providing Fiscal Concession for Bank Deposits

3539. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Banks Association has requested Government to provide fiscal concessions for bank deposits as are available to the other comparable savings instruments in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bank Deposits enjoy fiscal concessions under Section BOL of the Income-Tax Act. However, Banks have been requesting for increased fiscal concessions for Bank Deposits as a measure to accelerate deposit mobilisation.

Introduction of irrigation system in Andhra Pradesh

3540. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether lift irrigation system has been introduced in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) If so, the names of the districts and areas where it has been introduced and the irrigation potentials developed through the system; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring more areas under this system ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, lift irrigation schemes are being taken up by Andhra Pradesh State Irrigation Development Corporation Ltd. and are spread-over in all the 22 districts of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Irrigation potential created through surface lift irrigation and ground water in the State is 56345 ha. and 103311 ha. respectively.

(c) Action Plans are being prepared every year to bring more areas under this system.

Evaluation of major irrigation projects in terms of increase in Agricultural Production

3541. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert committee made an evaluation of the major irrigation projects in terms of the increase in agricultural production;

(b) if so, what was the average increase in agricultural production per year in Andhra Pradesh during the last five years project wise; and

(c) what was the expenditure incurred on each of these projects and the benefits derived from each annually after their implementation, year-wise in terms of money ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

सूती वस्त्रों का निर्यात

3542. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा :

क्या **वस्त्र** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार, कितनी-कितनी मात्रा में सूती धागे का निर्यात किया गया और उसका मूल्य कितना-कितना था;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हमारे देश से सूती वस्त्रों का भी निर्यात किया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि विदेशों में सूती वस्त्रों की लोक प्रियता लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या देश से सूती धागे के स्थान पर सूती वस्त्रों के निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रभावी कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जा रहा है; यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है?

वस्त्र मंत्री साथ में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री शरद यादव) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सूती यार्न के निर्यात की मात्रा और मूल्य निम्नोक्त अनुसार रहे हैं :—

	मात्रा (मिलियन किग्रा.)	मूल्य (करोड़ रु.)
1987	85.96	326.78
1988	43.23	234.51
1989	52.90	311 72

(ख) और (ग) जी हां

(घ) और (ङ) सूती यार्न और सूती परिधानों की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में मांग है तथा इसलिए सरकार इन दोनों मदों के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देती है ।

Letters from M.Ps. in resect of Banking Division

3543. SHRIMATI RATAN KUMARI :
DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of letters received in his Ministry concerning Banking Division from Members of Parliament in the months of April and May, 1990;

(b) how many of such letters have not been replied to yet;

(c) what are the reasons for the delay in this regard; and

(d) by when replies are expected to be sent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (d) During the months of April and May, 1990, the Banking Division in the Ministry of Finance had received 537 letters from Members of Parliament. Final replies have already been sent in respect of 202 of such letters. The remaining 335 letters have been referred to concerned banks, financial institutions and other authorities for ascertaining the factual position etc. Banks and financial institutions have, in turn, to ascertain the requisite factual position frm their field formations which takes some time. Efforts will continue to be made for the expeditious disposal of the remaining cases also.

Trade Unions/Associations in ITDC

3544. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers' associations and trade unions operating in ITDC as on March, 1990 with the registration number of each;

(b) the names of the unions/associations which are cometent to negotiate with the Corporate Level Management of ITDC on the issues of employees concerning their wages, service conditions recruitment, promotion, welfare, transfer policy etc., and are within the ambit of ITDCs so-called 'open-door policy' for holding meetings etc.; and

(c) what are the details of meetings held with each of the unions/associations on some particular issues relating to non-HCE employees during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK) : (a) The names of the two Officers' Associations and 68 Trade Unions operating in ITDC as on March, 1990 are given in the statements enclosed [*See* Appendix CLV, Annexure No. 127].

(b) Meetings are held with the representatives of Trade Unions at various levels quite frequently to discuss and sort out their day-to-day problems/demands. Due to the open-door and progressive Industrial Relations policy of ITDC Management, periodicity for holding formal meetings has not been fixed and demands/problems are looked into promptly as and when these are brought to the notice of the Management by the Trade Unions. However, policy matters (like wage revision, terms and conditions of service etc.) are discussed at the Corporate level of ITDC with the representative Unions.

(c) There are two Trade Unions at the Corporate level one each affiliated to INTUC and AITUC. No major issues about wage revision etc. came up during last four years relating to non-HCE employees as all matters concerning revision of their pay scales, allowances, service conditions etc. were under consideration of High Power Pay Committee constituted by the Govt. Union meetings on matters like transfer, promotions, recruitment, welfare etc. are a day-to-day activity for which it is not feasible to keep records. Due to good understanding between the management and the unions, no industrial unrest occurred during last four years.

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में आशुलिपिक सेवा के लिए निर्धारित वेतन

3545. **डा. रत्नाकर पाण्डेय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सचिवालय आशुलिपिक सेवा ग्रेड-सी के लिए फिर से 1640-2900 रु. का वेतनमान निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यही वेतनमान केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के ग्रेड-सी आशुलिपिकों पर भी लागू होगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो समान सेवा शर्तों वाले इन दोनों संवर्गों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में उक्त विसंगति किस प्रकार दूर की जाएगी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल शास्त्री) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) इन संवर्गों का वर्गीकरण तथा भर्ती की पद्धति तुलनीय नहीं हैं और इस तरह इनमें कोई विसंगति नहीं है ।

Number of companies listed with the Stock Exchanges in India

3546. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the number of companies listed with the Stock Exchanges in India;

(b) what is the number of companies thus listed wherein investments in the form of shares have been made by the financial institutions of Government; and

(c) what are the names of the ten such companies in order of highest percentage of Government shares in the total share capital of the company?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) According to the information furnished by Stock Exchange, Bombay 5,968 companies are listed with the Stock Exchanges in India as on 31st March, 1990.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Challenges faced by the Agrabatti Industry in overseas markets

3547. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE :
SHRI MAHENDRA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agarbatti industry of India, the 'Fragrant ambassador overseas' is facing grave challenges and competition in overseas markets from Japan and China; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to help the industry to have its due position in the overseas markets ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To promote exports of agarbatti, cash compensatory support @10% and import replenishment @ 15% have been granted. Other incentives available for exporting units in general such as duty free import of raw materials under Duty Exemption Entitlement Scheme, Duty drawback, exemption under section 80 HHC of Income Tax, in respect of export profits, retention of 10% of foreign exchange earnings for export promotion activities, etc. are also available to exporters of agarbatti.

स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्दौर की चांदनी चौक शाखा के एक सेवानिवृत्त प्रधान लिपिक को भविष्य निधि तथा अन्य देयराशियों का भुगतान न किया जाना

3548. **श्री राम नरेश यादव** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदौर की चांदनी चौक शाखा से 1987 में सेवानिवृत्त हुए एक प्रधान लिपिक को भविष्य निधि तथा अन्य देय राशियों का भुगतान अभी तक नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) प्रधान लिपिक को उक्त जमा राशियों का भुगतान कब तक कर दिए जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) उक्त कर्मचारी को उसकी जमा धनराशियों पर 1987 से लेकर कितना ब्याज अदा किया जाएगा?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अनिल शास्त्री) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा उपलब्ध सूचना सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएंगी ।

Implementation of the recommendation of Avadhani Committee

3549. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) What are the main recommendations of the Avadhani Committee set up some time back on financing of the handloom cloth producers in the private sector; and

(b) what action has been taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) The salient recommendations of the Avadhani Committee made in 1979 *inter-alia* include :

(i) Setting up of a National Handloom Financing and Development Corporation:

(ii) Setting up of Central and State level monitoring committees to review the flow of funds in to the handloom sector;

(iii) Setting up of separate Handloom Development Corporations in States with concentration of more than 1 lakh looms;

(iv) Creation of Thrift Funds Scheme with contribution from the wages of the weavers and from the employers;

(v) Shift in emphasis by the Corporations from production to marketing and availability of working capital to these Corporations at a concessional rate of interest;

(vi) Government and Public Sector enterprises should purchase their entire requirement of textiles to the extent which these can be met from the Handloom sector;

(vii) Reservation in handloom sector to be strictly enforced;

(viii) Banks to make provision for grant of loans for construction of houses for weavers;

(ix) Term loans be given for the purchase of new looms/modernisation of existing looms;

(b) The current position regarding these recommendations are as follows :

(i) The National Handloom Development Corporation was set up by the Government;

(ii) At the National level a Standing Committee to review the flow of credit to the handloom sector has been functioning which includes representatives of Reserve Bank of India and National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development. Similarly in 16 States, State level coordination Commitees have also been formed;

(iii) Separate Handloom Development Corporations are now functioning in most States;

(iv) A Thrift Fund Scheme is being implemented by the Central and State Governments.

(v) Handloom Development Corporation are actively involved the marketing of handloom products;

(vi) Central and many State Governments have issued directions for preferential purchases of handloom products;

(vii) The Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 is sub judice in the Supreme Court. A bill has been introduced in the current session of Parliament to Place the Handloom Reservation Act in the IX Schedule of the Constitution.

(viii) Workshed-cum-Housing scheme is being implemented by the Government of India;

(ix) Government is also implementing a scheme on modernisation/purchase of looms for which NABARD refinance is available.

United Bank of India officers organisation

3550. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a new Officers' organisation named as United Bank of India Officers Organisation has been formed at Calcutta;

(b) whether preferential posting of office bearers of the organisation have been made; and

(c) whether an accommodation for the organisation at Head Office has been given. if not reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The United Bank of India Management advised that the President and the General Secretary of the organisation have been transferred strictly, in terms of the seniority and bank's norms applicable to its officers.

(c) The bank has informed that it has stopped the practice of providing accommodation to the trade unions/associations at the Head Office building since 1982.

Commercial Crops in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3551. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to raise commercial crops in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, names of the crops to be raised there; and

(c) what progress has been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Cost of Major Irrigation Projects in Andhra Pradesh

3552. SHRI TALARI MANOHAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment on major irrigation projects in Andhra Pradesh and the average yearly expenditure incurred on their maintenance during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) what are the details of the benefits achieved therefrom annually?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV) : (a) Against an outlay of Rs. 892.1 crores for major projects in Andhra Pradesh, the anticipated expenditure at the end of VII Plan is about Rs. 1127.31 crores. The average yearly expenditure on the maintenance of the major and medium projects during VII Plan was about Rs. 16 crores.

(b) The irrigation potential created by major projects during the VII Plan period in the State was as under :—

1985-86 (Actual)	38.68 th. ha.
1986-87 (Actual)	19.81 th. ha.
1987-88 (Actual)	9.19 th. ha.
1988-89 (Actual)	0.92 th. ha.
1989-90 (Anticipated)	32.64 th. ha.
TOTAL during VIIth Plan (Anticipated) . :	101.24 th. ha.

मृदु पेयों के विक्रय मूल्य पर सरकार का नियंत्रण

3553. **डा. अवेरार अहमद खान** : क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बाजार में मृदु पेयों के विक्रय मूल्य पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण है; यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न किस्मों के शीतल पेयों का कितना-कितना मूल्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

वस्त्र मंत्री साथ में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री शरद यादव) : मृदु पेयों के विक्रय मूल्य पर सरकार का नियंत्रण नहीं है ।

Stagnation in promotion to Group 'C' and 'D' posts

@3553-A. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI : KUMARI ALIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute stagnation in promotions in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in Ministries/Departments of the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to give automatic promotion in Group 'C' and 'D' posts after a specific period; and

@Previously unstarred Question No. 3058, transferred from 4th Sept, 1990.

(c) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) to (c) There are some cadres in Group 'C' and 'D' posts without promotional avenues or with inadequate promotional prospects. Government are considering a scheme for providing one-time promotion in the service career of all such employees. Final decision in this regard is likely to be taken soon.

Deposit of Public Provident Funds in the SBI

*3553-B. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) What are the rules with regard to maintaining Public Provident Fund Accounts in the State Bank of India by individuals;

(b) What are the provisions in the said rules regarding refund/withdrawal of money deposited under Public Provident Fund Accounts by the payees; and

(c) Whether Government propose to liberalise the present refund/withdrawal rules to encourage more depositors in Public Provident Funds Accounts since the present rules do not permit easy withdrawals/refunds of the moneys deposited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : (a) Any individual may on his own behalf or on behalf of minor of whom he is the guardian, subscribe to the Public Provident Fund any amount not less than Rs. 100/- and not more than Rs. 60,000/- in a year. An individual may also subscribe to the fund on behalf of a Hindu Undivided Family.

(b) Any time after the expiry of 5 years from the end of the year, in which the initial subscription was made, account holder may, if he so desires, withdraw from the balance to his credit an amount not exceeding 50% of the amount that stood to his credit at the end of the 4th year immediately preceding the year of withdrawal or at the end of the preceding year, whichever is lower, less the amount of loan, if any, drawn by him, which remains to be repaid, provided that not more than one withdrawal shall be permissible during any one year :

Nothwithsanding the above provision, any time after the expiry of 15 years from the end of the year in which the initial subscription was made by him, account holder may, if he so desires, withdraw the entire balance standing to his credit.

(c) At present there is no proposal.

*Previously Unstarred Question No. 3572 transferred from 7th September, 1990.

Announcement by the Chairman Reg. Constitution of a Joint Sub-Committee to consider telecast of Parliament Proceedings

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to inform Members that I have received a communication from the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding the constitution of a Joint Sub-Committee of the General Purposes Committee of both the Houses on 'Telecasting of the Proceedings of the Houses' to consider the desirability, technological feasibility and cost involved for making provision for telecasting the proceedings of both the Houses. The Joint Sub-Committee will consist of nine Members including three Members of the General Purposes Committee of the Rajya Sabha.

I have nominated Shri P. Shiv Shanker, Dr. Bapu Kaldate and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Members of the General Purposes Committee to the Joint Sub-Committee of the General Purposes Committees of both the Houses.

Reg. the matter relating to high judicial appointments

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, on a discussion in this House, an issue came up for placing certain files in your Chamber regarding high judicial appointments. Sir, when I came

to you seeking your guidance, you suggested in your wisdom that the matter relates to high judicial appointments, myself and the Leader of the Opposition may sort out this matter. Accordingly we both met and we thought that since this matter relates to high judicial appointments, the matter may not be pursued, of course, with the approval of the House because this matter became a subject matter of the House. Therefore, we both feel that the matter may not be pursued. We have gone by your direction and I appeal to the House that the matter may be closed.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, since I am also a party to the mandate, therefore, let me submit that both of us have discussed this isue and the hon. Minister was pleased to observe that while appointments were Constitutional and bona fide and if I go into those details...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Madhya Pradesh) : You are going into the details.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am not going.

अरे, भाई सुन तो लीजिए, फिर बोलिएगा ।

If I go into the details by inspecting, then, both of us have to come and report. Therefore, we thought that we should not discuss about the sitting Judges here and the report should not be made. That is why I have not inspected. We have not gone into the records and we thought that we are satisfied. If it is still the mandate of the House... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I hope you are not suggesting to your Leader.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Maharashtra) : The matter is closed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is right. Everybody has agreed. So the House agrees that the matter is closed.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : There is a mandate that we should keep quiet.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

(THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN IN THE CHAIR)

Papers laid on the Table

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Textiles.

II. Report and Accounts (1988-89) *of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi.*

वस्त्र मंत्री साथ में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय का अतिरिक्त प्रभार (श्री शरद यादव) : मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :—

I (i) केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 13 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड (समेकित) भर्ती नियम, 1989 को प्रकाशित करने वाली वस्त्र मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सा. का. नि. सं. 51 (अ), दिनांक 5 फरवरी, 1990 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई । देखिए सं. एल. टी.-1396/90]

(ii) केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 13 के अधीन केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड कर्मचारी पेंशन निधि नियमावली 1966 को निरस्त करने वाली वस्त्र मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सा. का. नि. सं. 2088, दिनांक 18 अगस्त, 1990 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) । [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई । देखिए सं. एल. टी. 1427/90]

II 1988-89 के वर्ष के लिए राष्ट्रीय जल विकास अभिकरण, नई दिल्ली के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखाओं, लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षकों के प्रतिवेदन सहित, की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई । देखिए सं. एल. टी.-1399/90]

I. Report and Accounts (1988-89) of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi and related papers.

II. Accounts (1988-89) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (Research Centre) Calcutta and related papers.

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री रशीद मसूद) : मैं निम्न-लिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभापटल पर रखता हूं :—

I. (क) 1988-89 के वर्ष के लिए केन्द्रीय योग और प्राकृतिक-चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद, नई दिल्ली का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे, लेखाओं पर लेखा-परीक्षकों के प्रतिवेदन सहित ।

(ख) परिषद् के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा ।

(ग) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभापटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण । [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई । (क) से (ग) तक के लिए **देखिए** सं. एल. टी.-1402/90]

II, (क) 1988-89 के वर्ष के लिए चित्तरंजन राष्ट्रीय कैंसर संस्थान (अनुसंधान केन्द्र), कलकत्ता के वार्षिक लेखे, और उन पर लेखा-परीक्षकों का प्रतिवेदन।

(ख) ऊपर (क) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभापटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण । [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई (क) और (ख) के लिए **देखिए** सं. एल. टी.-1403/90]

I Notification of the Ministry of Commerce.

II Species Board (Second Aneudment) Rules, 1990.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN) : I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce :—

(1) S.O. No. 379(E) dated the 11th May, 1990 amending notification S.O. No. 282(E) dated the 30th March, 1990 authorising the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited to import spares, tools, consumables etc., for the imported computer systems maintained by them.

(2) S.O. No. 421(E) dated the 31st May, 1990 publishing the Imports (Control) (Fifth Amendment) Order, 1990.

(3) S.O. No. 465(E) dated the 7th June, 1990 amending notification S.O. No. 294(E) dated the 30th March, 1990 permitting import of life saving equipment under OGL only on production of Certificate of Eligibility issued by the DGTD or any other designated agency to the effect that they have necessary after-sales service arrangements.

(4) S.O. No. 579(E) dated the 20th July, 1990 amending notification S.O. No. 280(E) dated the 30th March, 1990 making it obligatory that Actual Users engaged in the manufacture of autonobiles, electronic items and consumer durables will be required to follow the List Attestation Procedure for import of components as well as raw materials under OGL irrespective of whether they are subject to Phased Manufacturing Programme or not.

(5) S.O. No. 580(E) dated the 20th July, 1990 amending notification S.O. No. 293(E) dated the 30th March, 1990 withdrawing the special facility given to Public Sector Undertakings for import under OGL on the basis of foreign exchange release and indigenous clearance. (Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1432/90 for (1) to (5)]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce Notification G.S.R. No. 397, dated the 30th June, 1990, publishing the Spices Board (Second Amendment) Rules, 1990, under section 40 of the Spices Board Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1431/90]

I. Reports and Accounts (1989-90) of the various Regional Rural Banks and related papers

II. Notifications of of the Ministry of Finance.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) : I lay on the Table :—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Reports and Accounts of

the following Regional Rural Banks, for the year 1989-90, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts :—

(1) Varada Grameen Bank, Kumta (Karnataka).

(2) Aurangabad Jalnu Gramin Bank, Aurangabad (Maharashtra).

(3) Kutch Gramin Bank, Bhuj (Gujarat).

(4) Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi (H.P.).

(5) Parvatiya Gramin Bank, Chamba (H.P.).

(6) Sri Saraswathi Grameena Bank, Adilabad (A.P.).

(7) Shahdol Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shahdol (M.P.).

(8) Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon (Haryana).

(9) Marudhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Churu (Rajasthan).

(10) Sree Anantha Grameena Bank, Anantapur (A.P.).

(11) Sri Ganganagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sriganganagar (Rajasthan).

(12) Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank, Mandya (Karnataka).

(13) Shekhawati Gramin Bank, Sikar (Rajasthan).

(14) Golconda Grameena Bank, Hyderabad (A.P.).

(15) Raigarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Raigarh (M.P.).

(16) Chhindwara Sooni Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chhindwara (M.P.).

(17) Bikaner Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bikaner (Rajasthan).

(18) Sultanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sultanpur (U.P.).

(19) Rani Lakshmibai Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhansi (U.P.).

(20) Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhabua (M.P.).

(21) Panakini Grameena Bank, Nellore (A.P.).

(22) Sri Visakha Grameena Bank, Srikakulam.

(23) Bilasur Riapur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bilaspur (M.P.).

(24) Adhiyaman Grama Bank, Dharmapuri (T.N.).

(25) Sri Rama Grameena Bank, Nizamabad (A.P.).

(26) Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank, Udaipur (Rajasthan).

(27) Marathwada Gramin Bank, Nanded (Maharashtra).

(28) Saran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chapra (Bihar).

(29) Mandla Balaghat Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Mandla (M.P.).

(30) Faizabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Faizabad (U.P.).

(31) Mayurakshi Gramin Bank, Suri (W.B.).

(32) Pratapgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Pratapgarh (U.P.).

(33) Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Tikamgarh (M.P.).

(34) Chikmagalur Kodagu Grameena Bank, Chikmagalur (Karnataka).

(35) Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank, Rainandgaon (M.P.).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1449 to 1483/90 for (1) to (35)]

II A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979, together with explanatory memoranda on the Notification :—

(1) G.S.R. No. 459(E) dated the 26th April, 1990, exempting His Excellency Mr. Toshiki Kaifu, Prime Minister of Japan, Mrs. Sachiya Kaifu and ten members of the delegation on their visit to India from 29th April to 1st May, 1990 from payment of foreign travel tax leviable under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the said Act, 1979, in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the said visit.

(2) G.S.R. No. 475(E) dated the 11th May, 1990 exempting Dr. M. A. Ranganathan Special Adviser to President of Zambia on his visit to India from 7th

May to 14th May, 1990, from payment of foreign travel tax leviable thereon in respect of his international journey to any place outside India at the end of the said visit.

(3) G.S.R. No. 504(E) dated the 21st May, 1990 exempting His Excellency Mr. Anisul Islam Mahmud, Foreign Minister of People's Republic of Bangladesh and six-members of the delegation on their visit to India from 20th May, to 24th May, 1990, from payment of foreign travel tax leviable thereon, in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the said visit.

(4) G.S R. No. 542(E) dated the 5th June, 1990 exempting His Excellency Mr. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, Prime Minister of Nepal and twelve members of the delegation on their visit to India from 8th to 10th June, 1990, from payment of foreign travel tax leviable thereon, in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the said visit.

(5) G.S.R. No. 560(E) dated the 7th June, 1990 amending notification No. 18/FTT/90 dated the 5th June, 1990, substituting the words and figures "and twelve members of the delegation on their visit to India from 8th to 10th June, 1990" by the words and figures "and thirteen members of the delegation on their visit to India from 8th to 10th June, 1990."

(6) G.S.R. No. 568(E) dated the 12th June, 1990 exempting His Excellency Dr. Bizimungu Casimir, Freign Minister of Rwanda and six members of the delegation on their visit to India from 11th to 14th June, 1990, from payment of foreign travel tax leviable thereon, in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the said visit.

(7) G.S.R. No. 573(E) dated the 14th June, 1990 exempting His Excellency Mr. Abdul Wakil, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Afghanistan and eight members of the delegation on their visit to India from 11th to 15th June, 1990, from payment of foreign travel tax leviable thereon, in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the said visit.

(8) G.S.R. No. 673(E) dated the 27th July, 1990 exempting Senator the Hon. Gareth Evans, Q.C. Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia, Dr. (Mrs.) Meeran Evans and five members of the delegation on their visit to India from 1st to 2nd August, 1990, from payment of foreign travel tax leviable thereon in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the said visit.

(9) G.S.R. No. 674(E) dated the 27th July, 1990 exempting His Excellency Mr. Raul S. Manglapus, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Philippines Mrs. Manglapus and three members of the delegation on their visit to India from 1st to 4th August, 1990, from payment of foreign travel tax leviable thereon in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the said visit.

(10) G.S.R. No. 703(E) dated the 9th August, 1990 exempting His Excellency Mr. Tanvir Ahmed Khan, Foreign Secretary of Pakistan and four members of the delegation on their visit to India from 9th to 12th August, 1990 from payment of foreign travel tax leviable thereon in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the end of the said visit.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1447/90 for (1) to 10)].

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 :—

(i) No. AXI/ST/15851, dated the 30th December, 1989, publishing the Bank of Maharashtra Officer Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1989.

(ii) No. Nil, dated the 24th February, 1990, publishing the Dena Bank Officer Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1989.

(iii) No. HO : OSR & IR : 27/107/688, dated the 16th June, 1990, publishing the Bank of Baroda Officer Employees' (Conduct)

[SHRI ANIL SHASTRI]

Amendment Regulations, 1989. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 1485/90 for (i) to (iii)]

IV A copy each (in English and Hindi) of Notification No. DICGC/DIC-29/89-90, dated the 7th April, 1990, amending Regulation 18 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation General Regulations, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 50 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1484/90]

V A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, together with explanatory memoranda on the Notifications :—

(1) G.S.R. No. 535(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, allowing rebate of special excise duty on export of exciseable goods in supersession the notification No. 8/90-Central Excises (NT) dated the 20th March, 1990.

(2) G.S.R. No. 536(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, allowing movement of exciseable goods without payment of special excise duty thereon in supersession of notification No. 9/90-Central Excises (NT) dated the 20th March, 1990.

(3) G.S.R. No. 537(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, amending notification No. 177/86-Central Excises dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to allow credit or set off of special excise duty paid on inputs used in the finished products under MODVAT scheme.

(4) G.S.R. No. 530(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, exempting specified exciseable goods from the levy of special excise duty thereon in supersession of notification No. 92/90-Central Excises dated the 20th March, 1990.

(5) G.S.R. No. 531(E) dated the 31st May, 1990 exempting goods produced in a free Trade zone or hundred per cent export oriented undertaking from the levy of special excise duty thereon, in supersession of notification No. 95/90-Central Excises dated the 20th March, 1990.

(6) G.S.R. No. 532(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, providing for set off of special excise duty paid on inputs used in the finished products under certain circumstances, in supersession of notification No. 94/90-Central Excises dated the 20th March, 1990.

(7) G.S.R. No. 533(E) dated the 31st March, 1990, prescribing effective rate of special excise duty at 5% of basic excise duty thereon, in supersession of notification No. 93/90-Central Excises dated the 20th March, 1990.

(8) G.S.R. No. 534(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, rescinding notification No. 84/90-Central Excises dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to give effect to change involving reduction in statutory rates of excise duty.

(9) G.S.R. No. 614(E) dated the 2nd July, 1990 amending notification No. 30/89-Central Excises duty dated the 1st March, 1989, fully exempting from the duty pyrolysis gasoline falling under heading No. 27.10 of the Central Excise Tariff.

(10) G.S.R. No. 683(E) dated the 1st August, 1990, amending notification No. 225/86-Central Excises dated the 3rd April, 1986 extending the facility of set off of Central Excise/countervailing duty paid on Methyl acrylate towards payment of Central excise duty on acrylic fibre.

(11) G.S.R. No. 684(E) dated the 1st August, 1990, amending notification No. 175/86-Central Excises dated the 1st March, 1986 extending the small scale benefit to the Textile Wall Coverings falling under Ch. Sub heading No. 5904.20 of the Central Excise Tariff.

(12) G.S.R. No. 631(E) dated the 12th July, 1990 amending notification No. 211/88-Central Excises dated the 7th June, 1990, so as to extend the period during which the duty leviable has been waived.

(13) G.S.R. No. 503(E) dated the 18th May, 1990 amending notification No. 16/90-Central Excises dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to add the word "clinkers" after the words "manufacture of cement" in the entry under column (5) agianst Sl. No. 11 of the Table.

(14) G.S.R. No. 692(E) dated the 1st August, 1990 seeking to waive excise duty on parts of metal containers falling under sub-heading No. 8312.12, and used in the manufacture of metal containers, for the period from 28-2-1986 to 10-6-1987.

(15) G.S.R. No. 685(E) dated the 1st August, 1990 seeking to exempt cassette shall for audio cassette from central excise duty.

(16) G.S.R. No. 711(E) dated the 16th August, 1990 seeking to exempt excise duty on Tear Smoke Munitions including its inputs manufactured in factories belonging to the Central Government.

VI A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification G.S.R. No. 716(E), dated the 17th August, 1990, notifying the Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1990, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-1445/90 for (1) to (17)].

VII A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906 :—

(i) S.O. No. 607(E), dated the 1st August, 1990, publishing the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Coins of One Rupee containing copper 75% and nickel 25%) Rules, 1990.

(ii) S.O. No. 609(E), dated the 1st August, 1990 publishing the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the commemorative Coins) of One Rupee (containing copper 75% and nickel 25%) coined on the theme 'CARE FOR THE GIRL CHILD)' (on the occasion of celeberation of the SAARC year of the Girl Child. 1990) Rules, 1990.

(iii) S.O. No. 611(E), dated the 1st August, 1990, publishing the Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Coins of Two Rupees containing copper 75% and nickel 25%) Rules, 1990.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT. 1448/90 for (i) to (iii)].

VIII A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with explanatory memoranda on the Notifications :—

(1) G.S.R. No. 452(E) dated the 19th April, 1990 rescinding notification No. 153/89-Customs dated the 27th April, 1989.

(2) G.S.R. No. 453(E) dated the 19th April, 1990 amending notification No. 141/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to delete the Serial No. and the entry covering notification No. 153/89-Customs dated the 27th April, 1990 as a consequential change.

(3) G.S.R. No. 458(E) dated the 25th April, 1990 amending Notification No. 295/83-Customs, dated the 1st November, 1983 so as to increase the rate of basic customs duty on titanium sponge when imported for the manufacture of titanium and titanium alloy products from 30% to 35% and to delete the time limit prescribed therein.

(4) G.S.R. No. 463(E) dated the 30th April, 1990 amending notification No. 131/77-Customs, dated the 1st July, 1977 Prescribing concessional rate of import duty on industrial diamonds in dust of powder from so as to extend the exemption from additional duty of costoms also on the said goods.

(5) G.S.R. No. 465(E) dated the 3rd May, 1990 exempting basic customs duty in excess of 25% ad valorem and the whole of the additional duty on capital goods imported in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 197 of the Import Export Policy, 1990—93.

(6) G.S.R. No. 466(E) dated the 3rd May, 1990 amending notification No. 140/90-Customs, dated the 20th March 1990, seeking exemption of auxiliary duty of customs leviable on goods converetd by notification No. 169/90-Customs, dated the 3rd May, 1990.

(7) G.S.R. No. 482(E) dated the 16th May, 1990 prescribing a basic duty

(SHRI ANIL SHASTRI)

of 10% and nil aditional duty on specified grade of LDPE imported for manufacture of aseptic packing material for packing of pharmaceutical with the aid of Aseptic Form Fill Seal Machine.

(8) G.S.R. No. 483(E) dated the 16th May, 1990 amending notification No. 144/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to prescribe an auxiliary duty of 30% on specific grade of LPPE used in the manufacture of aseptic packing material for packaging of pharmaceuticals with the aid of aseptic Form Fill Seal Machine.

(9) G.S.R. No. 484(E) dated the 16th May, 1990 amending notification No. 219/84-Customs, dated the 10th August, 1984, so as to reduce basic customs duty on waste paper to 15%.

(10) G.S.R. No. 485(E) dated the 16th May, 1990 amending notification No. 489/86-Customs, so as to fully exempt from customs duty polypropylane B.C.F. Yarn Manufacturing Plant.

(11) G.S.R. No. 513(E) dated the 30th May, 1990 amending notification No. 356/86-Customs, dated the 17th June, 1986, so as to delete the time limit prescribed therein.

(12) G.S.R. No. 539(E) dated the 1st June, 1990 seeking to provide exemption for the goods falling under Chapter 13 of the First Schedule to the Custom Tariff Act, 1975 from whole of the additional duty leviable thereon.

(13) G.S.R. No. 540(E) dated the 1st June, 1990 amending notification 315/83-Customs, dated the 26th November, 1983 so as to substitute for the words "or General Manager in the Department of Telecomunication" by the words "or Deputy Director General in the Department of Telecommunications".

(14) G.S.R. No. 546(E) dated the 5th June, 1990 amending notification No. 86/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to enable the small scale units holding a valid registration certificate to avail of certain concession.

(15) G.S.R. No. 561(E) dated the 8th June, 1990 amending notification No. 215/88-Customs, dated the 1st August, 1988 so as to prescribe the basic customs duty of 40% ad valorem on titanium dioxide beyond 30-6-90 without specifying any time limit.

(16) G.S.R. No. 580(E) dated the 18th June, 1990, prescribing concessional customs duty of 30% ad valorem in respect of high raw ground sponge iron when imported into India for the manufacture of iron powder.

(17) G.S.R. No. 581(E) dated the 18th June, 1990 amending notification No. 184/90-Customs, dated the 31st March, 1990 so as to prescribed auxiliary duty of 30% on goods covered by notification No. 197/90-Customs, dated the 18th June, 1990.

(18) G.S.R. No. 582(E) dated the 18th June, 1990 amending notification No. 105/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to prescribe a specific rate of basic customs duty of Rupees 10 per sparking plug as against the existing basic customs duty 100% ad valorem.

(19) G.S.R. No. 602(E) dated the 27th June, 1990 amending notification No. 522/86-Customs, dated the 31st December, 1986 so as to extend its validity upto the 31st March, 1991.

(20) G.S.R. No. 639(E) dated the 16th July, 1990 so as to prescribe a basic customs duty of 25% and NIL additional duty on cotton yarn, cotton terry toweling fabrics and cotton terry towels.

(21) G.S.R. No. 640(E) dated the 16th July, 1990 amending notification No. 180/90-Customs, dated the 31st May, 1990 so as to exempt cotton yarn, cotton terry towels specified in notification No. 211/90-Customs, dated the 16th July 1990 from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs.

(22) G.S.R. No. 649(E) dated the 19th July, 1990 amending notification No. 49/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to prescribe the basic customs duty of 55% ad valorem on Cellulose acetate flakes imported into India.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1367/90 for (1) to (22)].

(23) G.S.R. No. 541(E) dated the 4th June, 1990 amending notification No. 180/90-Customs, dated the 20th May, 1990 exempting auxiliary duty on goods covered by notification No. 177/90-Customs, dated the 31st May, 1990.

(24) G.S.R. No. 569(E) dated the 12th June, 1990 amending notification No 13/81-Customs, dated the 9th February, 1981 allowing duty free import of captive power plants including captive generating sets and their spare fuel, lubricants and consumables for such plants and sets to units set up under the scheme for Hundred Percent Export Oriented Undertaking as may be recommended in each case by the Board of Approvals for 100% EOUs.

(25) G.S.R. No. 611(E) dated the 2nd July, 1990 modifying the effective rate of basic customs duty on zip fasteners, zip coils, rolls and tapes from the level of Rs. 2.50 per metre to 100% ad valorem plus Rs. 1.50 per metre.

(26) G.S.R. No. 612(E) dated the 2nd July, 1990 amending notification No. 162/90-Customs, dated the 30th March, 1990 enlarging the scope of concession by adding one more item viz Acetate Cigarette filter rods in the list of specified products.

(27) G.S.R. No. 613(E) dated the 2nd July, 1990 amending notification No. 224/85-Customs, dated the 9th July, 1985 permitting specified items when imported for used in leather industry at a concessional basic customs duty of 40% ad valorem.

(28) G.S.R. No. 677(E) dated the 31st July, 1990 amending notification No. 351/85-Customs, dated the 5th December, 1985 extending the validity of the customs duty concession for the import of goods (other than raw materials) for the manufacture of components of fuel efficient two-wheeled motor vehicles.

(29) G.S.R. No. 678(E) dated the 31st July, 1990, amending notification No. 287/87-Customs, dated the 7th August, 1987 substituting the words and figures, letters "31st day of July, 1990" by the figures, letters, and words "31st day of July, 1991."

(30) G.S.R. No. 690(E) dated the 1st August, 1990 amending notification No. 345/86-Customs, dated the 16th June, 1986 withdrawing the existing 35% basic custom duty concession available to certain specific moulding powder and granules for the manufacture of specific electronic items.

(31) G.S.R. No. 696(E) dated the 3rd August, 1990, amending notification No. 34/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990 reducing the basic customs duty on Zinc Concentrates to 10% on Zinc Dross to 20% and on Ash and Residues of Zinc to Rs. 2000/- per tonne.

(32) G.S.R. No. 697(E) dated the 3rd August, 1990, amending notification No. 183/90-Customs, dated the 31st May, 1990 reducing the auxiliary duty of customs of Zinc Dross to 30%.

(33) G.S.R. No. 619(E) dated the 5th July, 1990 publishing the Customs Valuation (Determination of price of Imported Goods) Amendment Rules, 1990.

(34) G.S.R. No. 695(E) dated the 3rd August, 1990 publishing the Customs Valuation (Determination of price of Imported Goods) Amendment, Rules, 1990.

(35) S.O. 626(E) dated the 9th August, 1990 amending notifictaion No. 38/90-NT-Customs, dated the 27th June, 1990, laying down the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian Currency or vice-versa.

(36) G.S.R. No. 796(E) dated the 10th August, 1990 superseding notification No. 21/90-Customs(NT) dated the 14th May, 1990, laying down the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian Currency or vice-versa.

(37) G.S.R. No. 652(E) dated the 23rd August, 1990, amending notification No. 38/90-Customs (NT) dated the 27th June, 1990, laying down the revised rates of exchange for conver-

(SHRI ANIL SHASTRI)

sion of Austrian Schillings, Danish Kroners, Deutsche Marks, Dutch Guilders, Swiss Frances, Belgian Franc, French Francs and Italian Lira into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(38) G.S.R. No. 515(E) dated the 31st May, 1990 amending notification No. 49/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990 so as to prescribe basic customs duty of 100% on acrylonitrile butadiene Styrene (ABS) copolymers and styrene acrylonitrile (SAN) copolymers covered under heading No. 39.03 of Customs Tariff Act.

(39) G.S.R. No. 516(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, exempting machinery equipment instruments, fittings, devices, scientific apparatus, components, spares, tools, accessories, computer hardware, computer software, castings, forgings pipings, tubings, raw materials and consumables from the whole of the customs duty leviable thereon.

(40) G.S.R. No. 517(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, so as to prescribe effective rates of auxiliary duties of customs on goods, leviable thereon in supersession of the notification No. 138/90-Customs, dated the 20-3-90.

(41) G.S.R. No. 518(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, so as to exempt from auxiliary duty of customs on specified goods leviable thereon in supersession of notification No. 139/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990.

(42) G.S.R. No. 519(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, so as to exempt from auxiliary duty of customs on certain goods which are wholly or partially exempted from basic duty leviable thereon, in supersession of notification No. 140/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990.

(43) G.S.R. No. 520(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, so as to partially exempt from auxiliary duty in excess of 5% ad valorem on specified goods leviable thereon in supersession of notification No. 141/90-Cutoms, dated the 20-3-90.

(44) G.S.R. No. 521(E) dated the 31st May, 1990 partially exempting from auxiliary duty in excess of 5% ad valorem on certain goods leviable thereon, in supersession of notification No. 142/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990.

(45) G.S.R. No. 522(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, so as to partially exempt from auxiliary duty in excess of 30% ad valorem on specified goods in supersession of notification No. 143/90-Customs, dated the 20-3-90.

(46) G.S.R. No. 523(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, so as to partially exempt from auxiliary duty in excess of 30% ad valorem on certain goods leviable thereon in supersession of notification No. 144/90-Customs, dated the 20-3-90.

(47) G.S.R. No. 524(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, fixing the level of auxiliary duty on components parts of simulators of aeroplanes etc. in supersession of notification No. 145/90-Customs, dated 20-3-90.

(48) G.S.R. No. 525(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, partially exempting from auxiliary duty exposed cinematographic films in supersession of notification No. 146/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990.

(49) G.S.R. No. 526(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, fixing the rate of auxiliary duty on components parts of medical electronic equipments, in supersession of notification No. 147/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990.

(50) G.S.R. No. 527(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, fixing the level of auxiliary duty on components parts of machinery imported for initial setting up etc. of specified machinery, in supersession of notification No. 143/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990.

(51) G.S.R. No. 528(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, fixing the level of auxiliary duty on copper wire bars etc. produced out of copper reverts etc., exported earlier, in supersession of notification No. 149/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990.

(52) G.S.R. No. 529(E) dated the 31st May, 1990, so as to prescribe the effective rate of basic duty on goods

falling under heading Nos. 96.06 and 96.07 and also prescribing specific rate of Rs. 2.50 per metre on zip fasteners, zip coils, zip rolls and zip tapes leviable thereon in supersession of notification No. 50/84-Customs, dated the 1st March, 1984.

(53) G.S.R. No. 591(E) dated the 21st June, 1990, amending notification No. 216/88-Customs, dated the 7th July, 1988 so as to extend its validity.

(54) G.S.R. No. 641(E) dated the 16th July, 1990, amending notification No. 179/89-Customs, dated the 6th June, 1989 so as to extend the concessional rate of customs duty of membranes imported for replacement of worn-out memberanes in any industrial plant.

(55) G.S.R. No. 660(E) dated the 26th July, 1990, amending notification No. 110/86-Customs, dated the 17th February, 1986, so as to notify "Calcutta Metro Railway Project" as a project for the purpose of assessment under heading No. 98.01 of the customs tariff as Project Imports.

(56) G.S.R. No. 661(E) dated the 26th July, 1990, seeking concessional basic duty of 35% in respect of imports for Calcutta Metro Railway Project.

(57) G.S.R. No. 662(E) dated the 26th July, 1990, seeking to prescribe concessional basic duty of 35% in respect of photo-composing/photo-typesetting system of certain specification for use in printing industry.

(58) G.S.R. No. 663(E) dated the 26th July, 1990, so as to prescribe concessional basic customs duty of 35% in respect of photo-composing machines and key boards thereof when imported by a newspaper establishment.

(59) G.S.R. No. 664(E) dated the 26th July, 1990, amending notification No. 114/80-Customs, dated the 19th June, 1980, so as to delete the entry relating to photo-composing machines and key boards.

(60) G.S.R. No. 665(E) dated the 26th July, 1990, amending notification No. 182/90-Customs, dated the 31st May, 1990, so as to prescribe auxiliary duty of 5% on goods.

(61) G.S.R. No. 666(E) dated the 26th July, 1990, seeking to prescribe concessional basic customs duty of 25% on used machinery and equipment when imported by a project exporter.

(62) G.S.R. No. 667(E) dated the 26th July, 1990, amending notification No. 180/90-Customs, dated the 31st May, 1990, so as to prescribe nil auxiliary duty on goods.

(63) G.S.R. No. 668(E) dated the 26th July, 1990, amending notification No. 219/89-Customs, dated the 1st August, 1989, so as to enhance the present level of duty exemption for tables, tags etc. from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1000 besides making some other minor modification relating to duty free imports of lables, tags etc.

(64) G.S.R. No. 669(E) dated the 26th July, 1990, amending notification No. 159/86-Customs, dated the 1st March, 1986, so as to add 3 more equipments to the existing list of equipments for gem and jewellery industry for the purpose of availing of concessional basic customs duty of 35%.

(65) G.S.R. No. 670(E) dated the 26th July, 1990, amending notification No. 155/86-Customs, dated the 1st March, 1986, so as to restore the duty on components of goods falling under heading Nos. 86.01 and 86.02 to the pre-Budget level.

(66) G.S.R. No. 671(E) dated the 26th July, 1990, amending notification No. 60/87-Customs, dated the 1st March, 1987, so as to add a few more sub-headings in the said notifications for the purpose of availing of concessional basic customs duty of 35%.

(67) G.S.R. No. 687(E) dated the 1st August, 1990, amending notification No. 74/90-Customs, dated the 20th March, 1990, so as to delete the words "polyvinyl acetate" and to prescribe 15%, basic customs duty on "Uncrimped fibres of polyvinyl alcohol or of polyacrylonitrile, of length not exceeding 16 mm".

(68) G.S.R. No. 688(E) dated the 1st August, 1990, seeking to exempt

(SHRI ANIL SHASTRI)

Melton Cloth used in the manufacture of footballs meant for export subject to certain conditions from the basic customs duty and countervailing duty.

(69) G.S.R. No. 689(E) dated the 1st August, 1990, amending notification No. 180/90-Customs, dated the 31st May, 1990, so as to exempt Melton Cloth used in the manufacture of footballs meant for export subject to certain conditions from auxiliary duty.

[Placed in Library. *See* in LT-1446/90 for (23) to 69)].

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR (Bihar) : I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :—

(1) Fifth Report on action taken on 61st Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Blocking up of capital due to non-commissioning of Air-Conditioning Plant.

(2) Sixth Report on action taken on 92nd Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts — Irregularities in Bonds and Bank Guarantees executed by Importers.

(3) Seventh Report on action taken on 124th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts — Working of Inland Customs Bonded Warehouses.

(4) Eighth Report on action taken on 133rd Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts —Short collection of duty due to adoption of incorrect Assessable value.

(5) Ninth Report on action taken on 90th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on India Government Mint, Bombay — Overview.

(6) Tenth Report on action taken on 128th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Manickgarh-Chandur/New BG Line and Chitradurg-Rayadurg New MG Line.

(7) Eleventh Report on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriation (1987-88) and action taken on 147th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (1986-87).

(8) Twelfth Report on action taken on 123rd Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Railway Electrifications.

(9) Thirteenth Report on action taken on 142nd Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Metropolitan Transport Project, Calcutta.

(10) Fourteenth Report on action taken on 129th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on (i) Kharagpur-Madras Wideband Microwave Scheme (ii) Calcutta-North Bengal-Assam Wideband Microwave Scheme (iii) Nagpur-Bangalore Wideband Microwave Scheme.

(11) Fifteenth Report on action taken on 149th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Pune Telephones.

(12) Sixteenth Report on action taken on 28th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Delay in remittances of collections by Public Sector Banks.

(13) Seventeenth Report on action taken on 85th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Supply of drinking water to problem Villages.

THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1990

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now we shall take up the Legislative Business. Bills for introduction.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan) : Madam, I have to make a very important point.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : About what?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : It is about the return of the Indians from Kuwait... (*Interruptions*)... It is a non-controversial issue.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will allow after the introduction of the Bills... (*Interruptions*)... It is introduction of the Bills. I think the Members become terribly impatient. इंट्रोडक्शन पर तो झगड़ा नहीं होना चाहिए ना ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : Madam Deputy Chairman, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

(*Interruptions*

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra) : Madam, I want to make a submittion. (*Interruptions*). The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had said that the Finance Minister will make a statement on the refund of excise duty. What about the statement ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry) : Madam, there was an assurance given by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. He said, the Finance Minister will make a statement. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay. The Finance Minister is here. You made your point. Now let me ask him.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Madam, if the direction is to make the statement, tomorrow I will make a written statement. If you want me to react just now and make clarifications... (*Interruptions*). If you want the clarifications.... (*Interruptions*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We want a statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't get agitated. I have done it in the other house.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Jagesh Desai, if the Minister is refusing, then you repeat the commitment. He is abiding by the commitment. (*Interruptions*). He is asking would you like an oral statement or a written statement ? There is nothing to agitate about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you want me to react to the statement orally, I am prepared to do it. If you want to have full written statement, I am prepared to do it. I am in your hands. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Madam, I wish to bring to the notice of the House and the Government, through you, that there are tens of thousands of Indians who are stranded in Kuwait. This Government is seized of the matter.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Just a minute. There is a Special Mention in the name of Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. When he speaks, I will allow you to associate. (*Interruptions*). Because he has been given permission to raise it under proper order, that is the Special Mention.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Madam, I was raising it under disorder ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If I allow disorder in the House, then I may not be sitting over here.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : You are allowing disorder in preference to order.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र (बिहार) : सारे भारत से 20–25 हजार नौजवान और छात्र दो दिन से बोट क्लब में इस लिए धरना दे रहे हैं कि राइट टु वर्क की व्यवस्था संविधान में होनी चाहिए । सारा देश जिस बेरोजगारी के कारण टूट-फूट की स्थिति में आ गया है उससे आप परिचित ही हैं । मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि अविलम्ब उनकी बातें सुने और न सिर्फ संविधान में उसकी व्यवस्था हो बल्कि आर्थिक व्यवस्था भी ऐसी हो जिससे उनको रोजगार मिल सके। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो सारे देश के अन्दर हंगामा मचा हुआ है, हम पुलिस पर खर्चा करते हैं जिस तरह से खर्चा करना चाहिए उस पर उतना नहीं करते हैं । इसलिए आपके जरिये सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करता हूं ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We all support that.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : उपसभापति महोदया, अगर सभी एग्री हैं, सहमत हैं तब आप सरकार से कहिये उन प्रतिनिधियों से मिल कर बात करें ताकि शांति हो सके । (**व्यवधान**) सुना है रामविलास पासवान जी जा रहे हैं

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

यह कहां तक सत्य है हमने सुना नहीं । मंत्री महोदय जाने वाले हैं या नहीं . . . .

उपसभापति : जब जा कर आ जाएंगे और हाउस को बता देंगे तब सही खबर होगी ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : मैं तो चाह रहा था कि अगर सरकार को जानकारी हो तो बता दे । अगर सोई हुई है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है और जगी हुई है तो . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Just a minute. The Government is represented by the Leader of the House here and he got the sense of the House. I am sure, they will take note of it. (*Interruptions*).

मुझे तो लीडर आफ द हाउस जगते हुए दीख रहे हैं । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मध्य प्रदेश) : क्या और सो रहे हैं ?

उपसभापति : उन्होंने सरकार की बात कही थी । **(व्यवधान)**

REG. CALL OF VISHWA HINDU PARISHAD FOR CONSTRUCTION OF MANDIR IN AYODHYA

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA (West Bengal) : There is a news.... (*Interruption*) .

उपसभापति : कृपया आप बैठ जाइये ।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : There is a news item that there was a meeting on 30th August in Benares and the meeting was attended by prominent Hindu saints and priests. It was called by the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and the day was 'sant sankalp diwas'. That meeting has given a call, a clarion call. (*Interruption*).

उपसभापति : सुब्रह्मण्यम जी, आप कृपया स्थान ग्रहण कीजिये ।

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR (Uttar Pradesh) : He is a 'swamy'.

उपसभापति : इस हाउस में ढेर सारे स्वामी हैं, बाहर की क्या बात करेंगे ।

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : Madam, that meeting has given a clarion call for the construction of a Hindu Mandir in Ayodhya, Ram Mandir. And they have declared that they will go on with the construction even if there is no judgment delivered by the Court. Madam, I express my deep apprehension because if the sanctity of a judicial judgment is called to question and if there is an open call that something will be done even if the court does not give a judgement on the issue that is pending before it, then democracy in this country will be in peril. I take this opportunity because the House will be winding up its Session tomorrow to make an appeal to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad to desist from this unusual programme of unilateral construction before the court makes a judgment. I seek that the House entirely joins me in this appeal. And I appeal because the country cannot have the luxury of entering into another historic and hysterical confrontation. We are having our problem in Kashmir. Punjab is in turmoil. And the anti-reservation movement holds out its threat. Therefore, the internal situation of the country is quite perilous. (*Interruption*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mrs. Jayanthi Natarajan, please, this is a serious issue which he is raising. Let us not confuse the issue. When it is a question of atrocities on women, I protect you wherever they are. But this is an entirely different issue which he is raising.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : Madam, at the same time, the change of the political complexion in Pakistan holds out . . . (*Interruption*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Will you be brief ?

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : . . . .a threat to India.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : We do not talk about Pakistan.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : Madam, the country needs a respite and there cannot be any confrontation. (*Interruption*). If there is another phase of confrontation, national peace will be endangered. I appeal to the Vishwa Hindu Parishad to desist from the unilateral construction and appeal to the House to

kindly associate in making this appeal to the organisers of this programme, particularly, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदया, यह किस प्रक्रिया के अनुसार काम हो रहा है ?

उपसभापति : बहुत सी चीजें प्रक्रिया के खिलाफ भी होती हैं ।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उसी प्रक्रिया के अनुसार मंदिर बन रहा है ... **(व्यवधान)** ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर ऐसा है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । मैं चेयरमैन साहब से मिला था और उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि मैं स्पेशल मेंशन कर सकता हूं । लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि स्पेशल मेंशन से भी ज्यादा स्पेशल मेंशन यहां हो रहे हैं । मैं जो मामला उठाना चाहता हूं वह कम गम्भीर नहीं है .... **(व्यवधान)** । अगर मैं भी बीच में चिल्लाना शुरू कर दूं ... **(व्यवधान)** ।

उपसभापति : अटल जी, सवाल यह है कि इस हाउस में आप नये तो नहीं हैं । आप रोज ही देखते हैं कि हाउस में स्पेशल मेंशन से पहले 10-5 मिनट कोई न कोई बोलता है । अगर अटल जी आप समझते हैं तो आप इसमें चेयरमैन की मदद कर सकते हैं । मैं बड़ी खुशी से स्पेशल मेंशन शुरू कर देती हूं, सब की बात बंद हो गई ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री गुरुदास दासगुप्ता ने जो कुछ कहा वह स्पेशल मेंशन आ सकता था। अगर स्पेशल मेंशन के रूप में आप श्री दासगुप्ता को अनुमति देतीं तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होती ।

उपसभापति : जब मैं 12 बजे हाउस में आती हूं तो मेम्बरों को सुनने की कोशिश करती हूं ।

श्री सुरेश कलमाडी (महाराष्ट्र) : स्वागत ... **(व्यवधान)** ।

उपसभापति : ठहरिए, of doing *swaagat*, I think it is a very peculiar style of your doing *swaagat* to people. I never knew that * is a part of *swaagat* in your culture, not in mine. I am very sorry. I like to run this House under some order and that is why I ask Members all the time that they should come in order. Now if there is disorder and if you think it is a *swaagat*, you are welcome to do it everyday. I have no objection.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA : Madam, we fully associate with what you said ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : This is an important public issue. It is not order.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Gurudas Das Gupta, please sit down. If it is a sense of humour, I think it is a very peculiar sense of humour. It just goes above my head. If it was made the truth, it is O.K. If it was a sense of humour, I do not think I can subscribe to that kind of humour and sarcasm. I am very sorry. So I will go ahead with Mr. Hiphei. Now I have known what the Members want. It is O.K. Now Mr. Hiphei; not here. Miss Saroj Khaparde.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Madam. I am on a point of order.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If it is a point of order. I will allow you. ... *(Interruptions)* ... No, I am not allowing anybody. I am sorry. I was going to allow people to air grievances, but now that some kind of comment is made, I am sorry, I am going to abide by the rules.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan) : Please do not take it so seriously.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is all right. It is O.K. It is very fine, I am happy that such a comment was made.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal) : Will you allow me a minute ?

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Dipen Ghosh, please take your seat. ... (*Interruptions*) ... Please sit down. Just a minute. I have identified Mr. Swamy.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Madam, in a very orderly fashion everyday I have been giving notices from the beginning of the session—and the session is going to end tomorrow—for a discussion on Kuldip Singh Commission because the whole nation wants to know the truth. I would like to know what happened to my notice. It should have been listed in the agenda.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Was it a privilege ? Was it a notice of privilege ?

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : It was not a notice of breach of privilege. It was a notice for a short-duration discussion.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Well, these matters are not raised in the House. Mr. Subramanian Swamy, these matters regarding your questions about privileges or about motions or whatever discussions you want, short-duration discussion or otherwise, you raise them with the Chairman at the appropriate time.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : I did that also.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Well, I am sorry if you did not get it registered. I cannot do it because the Chairman is above me. If he does not permit, ...

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : You are everything today.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Not everything. I am not everything. I think you have been a Member of this House and the other House. You know that until and unless the Chairman permits or the Business Advisory Committee allocates time for any discussion, I or anybody else sitting in Chair cannot do it. Please take your seat.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Kuldip Singh Commission is a very important matter.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : What is the point of order ? Now it is O.K. If it is a point of order, let me know what it is.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu) : I have also given a notice of ....

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That cannot come under a point of order. Notice of privilege you discuss with Chairman. If he allows, I will allow you. Because somebody has commented, I am going by the rules. Now I am going by the rules. Miss Saroj Khaparde, please make your special mention.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: For something said by somebody you should not penalise all of us.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Don't argue. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Madam, what about the Indians stranded in Kuwait? It is a very important matter.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is coming as a special mention. I am allowing it. Now I have allowed Miss Saroj Khaparde on her special mention.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry) : Madam, I wanted to know ... (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Miss Saroj Khaparde, you come to the front; you can come to my seat and speak.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH : Madam, will you give me a minute ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Dipen Ghosh, I am not permitting you. Please take your seat. I am not permitting anything else. I am not permitting. Miss Saroj Khaparde, will you please speak on your special mention or not ? (*Interruptions*) I have identified Miss Saroj Khaparde. Please sit down...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : This is a serious matter.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. I have identified her. There are other important matters officially allowed by the Chairman, I will only allow them.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : This is a very serious matter...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It may be serious; you can raise it as a special mention tomorrow or some other day. (*Interruption*) I was going to allow but when some comments are made on the Chair by anybody, the Chair has to react and I have reacted. That is all I am saying. I am not going to bend. So, it is no use making a fuss about it. I am not going to change. (*Interruption*) I am not permitting. I would have permitted but if you comment on the Chair I have to react and reply to those comments when nobody reacts to those comments. It's okay. I am not permitting.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: It is very unfortunate...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Fortunate or unfortunate, it is up to you to decide.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We protest...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You protest against the Members who make those comments against the Chair day in and day out. Protest; I am very happy and I am very thankful. I am very happy if you raise such an issue of it. (*Interruption*) I will be very happy if you walk out on such comments also.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I am not walking out.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You were saying you wanted to protest. (*Interruption*) I would have allowed but not after that. Nothing doing. Please let me do my business.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : On a point of order...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing any point of order.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : How can you say like that about the comments I have made ? I don't know. Please don't call me ' Please take it off the record.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will not remove it from the record.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : You will have to remove it from the record. I have just said we are welcoming you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : But is that the way you welcome the Chair ? I adjourn the House for ten minutes. Go and settle the matter.

The House then adjourned at twenty-three minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at forthy-eight minutes past twelve of the clock. **The Vice-Chairman (Shri M. A. Baby)** in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : Now, the House stands adjourned till 2 o'clock for lunch.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-nine minutes past twelve of the clock.

2.00 P.M.

The House reassembled at three minutes past two of the clock **The Deputy Chairman** in the Chair.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Saroj Khaparde.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Madam, you had made some very unfortunate remarks just before you adjourned the House by calling me * I request you to withdraw your words.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I never called you...(*Interruption*) Will you sit down ? I did not say that you are *. I said—and it was in reference to what you said—कि जो स्वागत होता है हाउस में, I said as if that was in reference to when you said— वह स्वागत, * का स्वागत अगर आपकी सभ्यता है, तो मेरी सभ्यता नहीं है It was reference to 'swagat', not to you. I will again say that it is my culture ...(*Interruptions*) Just a minute, Mr. Kalmadi.

डा. रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : यह शब्द किनके लिए इस्तेमाल ...**(व्यवधान)**।

श्री अजीत जोगी (मध्य प्रदेश) : यह शब्द को इस्तेमाल ....**(व्यवधान)**।

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Please withdraw your remarks.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please, Mr. Kalmadi...

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : I told you that it was in humour. After I told you that it was in humour ...(*Interruptions*) It is very unfortunate, because in the Central Hall everybody has been using that word. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kalmadi, will you please take your seat? It was in reference, when you said ... (*Interruption*) And look at the record. I also checked up. When you said—कि बारह बजे आपका स्वागत होता है । मैंने कहा कि अगर—आई सेड बारह बजे । दैन आई सेड, अटल जी की बात ...(**व्यवधान**) ।

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : I never used that word.

उपसभापति : अच्छा, आपने नहीं कहा, मैं कह रही हूं । अटल जी ने जब यह कहा ...(**व्यवधान**) प्लीज, आप इधर-उधर न देखें, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ।

श्री सुरेश कलमाडी : मैं आपकी बात ही सुन रहा हूं ।

उपसभापति : आप बैठिये तो, सीरियस्ली सुन लीजिए । Don't get excited. Did you have your lunch or not?

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : I have not had.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I had it. जब अटल जी ने कहा कि गुरुदास दासगुप्त बोल रहे हैं, या दूसरे लोग बोले, तो किस रूल के तहत बोल रहे हैं । उस पर सबृह्मण्यम स्वामी जी ने कहा कि जिस रूल के तहत मंदिर बन रहा है उसी रूल के तहत वह बोल रहे हैं । ...(**व्यवधान**) आई डोंट नो हिन्दी में उन्होंने क्या लफज कहा था । Procedure. My Hindi is not very strong. तो जो मैं समझ सकी हूं वही कह रही हूं । वह बात खत्म हो गई । उस पर आपने कहा, मैंने कहा कि आप अटल जी, इस हाउस के अन्दर बहुत दिनों से मैंबर हैं, आप देख रहे हैं रोज 12.00 बजे जब मैं चेयर पर आती हूं तो क्या होता है । मैं एक्सप्लेन करने की कोशिश कर रही थी कि आप देख रहे हैं कि इसी तरह के मुद्दे उठते हैं दोनों तरफ से, इधर से ज्यादा उठते हैं, उधर से कम उठते हैं या किधर से ज्यादा उठते हैं इसका यहां सवाल नहीं है, मुद्दे तो उठते हैं और आप देख रहे हैं । मैंने सिर्फ इतनी ही बात कही, तो आपने कहा कि आपका हम 12.00 बजे स्वागत करते हैं । यह आपका हम स्वागत...(**व्यवधान**) ठीक है, आपने 12 नहीं कहा...(**व्यवधान**) ।

श्री सुरेश कलमाडी : हम आपका स्वागत करते हैं ।

उपसभापति : हां, तो उस पर मैंने कहा कि अगर यही तरीका स्वागत का है, अगर इसी * का तरीका आपकी ...(**व्यवधान**) ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप यह वर्ड वापस लो ।

उपसभापति : मैं कोई वर्ड वापस नहीं लूंगी ।

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : You have to take it back. You have used that word and you have to withdraw it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I won't take back any word (*Interruptions*). Please take your seat. Please sit down. Please don't behave the same way.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Please withdraw your remarks.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. I will request Mr. Shiv Shanker to tell in Urdu language what is the meaning of the word *

(*Interruptions*)

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Please withdraw it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will request Mr. Shiv Shanker to explain the meaning of *tameez* and*. He is a leader.

(Interruptions)

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया (बिहार) : मैडम, क्या * शब्द अनपार्लिमेंट्री नहीं है ? हम इस पर आपकी रूलिंग चाहते हैं । . . . **(व्यवधान)** ।

डा. रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : आप इस सदन में . . . **(व्यवधान)** * क्यों कहा . . . **(व्यवधान)**।

उपसभापति : मैंने व्यवहार के बारे में बात कही थी । रत्नाकर पाण्डेय जी, आप हिन्दी के बड़े विद्वान हैं, व्यवहार * का होता है, इंसान * नहीं होता ।

डा. रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : यह स्वयं में बहुत ही गिरा हुआ शब्द है और इससे बड़ी कोई गाली नहीं हो सकती है, इसलिए आप इसे वापस ले लें। इसे प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न न बनाएं। . . . **(व्यवधान)** ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I will ask Mr. Shiv Shanker. It will leave it to him. He is the Leader of the Opposition of your party. If he says that the word * is unparliamentary, I will withdraw it.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : And the tone in which you said it ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : And what about the tone in which you are talking? What will I call it? I always try to bring order in the House. I will ask Mr. Shiv Shanker. He is a *vidvan* of Urdu.

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप उनको कहिए?

उपसभापति : उनको उर्दू उतनी नहीं आती जितनी श्री शिवशंकर जी को आती है। . . . **(व्यवधान)**

एक माननीय सदस्य : चव्हाण साहब जानते हैं । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

उपसभापति : चव्हाण साहब बोलें । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

डा. रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : मैडम, उस शब्द को वापस लेने में आपकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ेगी, कम नहीं होगी ।

उपसभापति : मेरी प्रतिष्ठा की आप चिंता न करें ।

डा. रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : नहीं-नहीं, हम चिंता करेंगे ।

उपसभापति : न करिए, बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी । I hope *meharbani* is parliamentary.

श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण : * यह लफ्ज इस्तेमाल जो बात हुई है वह बहुत ही अनफार्चुनेट किस्म की बात हुई और हम लोगों को यह उम्मीद नहीं थी कि इस किस्म के शब्द का प्रयोग इस सभागृह के अन्दर होगा ।

उपसभापति : किस किस्म के शब्द का प्रयोग ?

श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण : * यह लफ्ज इस्तेमाल करना जिस ढंग से यह शब्द इस्तेमाल हुआ है वह देखने के बाद सब के दिल में यह भावना पैदा हुई है कि चेयर की तरफ से इस किस्म की बात आना, यह नामुनासिब बात है ।

उपसभापति : और मैम्बर्ज की तरफ से . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण : नहीं-नहीं, मैंबर्ज भी अगर गलती करते हैं तो मैंबर्ज को आप जरूर कहिए, लेकिन . . . **(व्यवधान)**

उपसभापति : प्लीज, चव्हाण साहब बोल रहे हैं । आप जरा थोड़ी देर कष्ट करेंगे . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री अजीत जोगी : इससे हम सब की भावना को बड़ी ठेस पहुंची है ।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

उपसभापति : हां, तो उनकी भावना... (**व्यवधान**) बोलने तो दीजिए ।

श्री अजीत जोगी : हम सब की भावना को ठेस पहुंची है ।

उपसभापति : बड़ा अच्छा है कि कभी तो ठेस पहुंची, अंदाजा तो हुआ है ।

श्री एस. बी. चव्हाण : आपके दिल में वह भावना होगी ऐसा मुझे लगता नहीं, लेकिन फिर भी यह रेकार्ड पर रहने के बाद अगर * लफज यह पार्लियामेंट्री ढंग से हर आदमी इस्तेमाल कर सकता है,... । अगर बात उस में से पैदा होती है तो सभागृह के अंदर ऐसी हालत पैदा हो जाएगी कि हम जो पैदा नहीं होने देना चाहते । इसलिए मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप इस को प्रिस्टेज का इश्यू नहीं बनाइए और इसको अगर आपने विदड्रा कर लिया तो मैं समझता हूं कि सब चीज साफ हो जाएगी ।

उपसभापति : चव्हाण साहब, मैंने आज तक इस हाउस में कभी भी किसी प्रिस्टेज का इश्यू बनाया ही नहीं । जब मेरी रूलिंग को चैलेंज किया और आप इस हाउस के भी मेंबर रहे हैं और आप उस हाउस के भी रहे हैं। आप मुझसे सीनियर हैं । आप यह मुझे बता दीजिए कि अगर चेयर ने कुछ रूलिंग दी, आपने कुछ मांगी और उसके बाद जब मेंबर खड़े होते हैं कि आप गलत कह रहे हैं, क्या वह भी अलाउड है? ... (**व्यवधान**) ... दूसरी बात नहीं साल्वे साहब I am sorry, this is not an individual matter. This matter has arisen out of him.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : The issue is *

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The issue is not..... मैंने जो कुछ कहा ।

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Why are you making it a larger issue? Just restrict it...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The issue was large. The issue was not of today. (*Interruptions*) Just a minute. Let me explain. (*Interruptions*) I am not agitated. I am not angry and I am not even frightened. I have no malice against anyone. I only want to say one thing. What he said was not about today. It was in relation to what happens in the House when I come to preside. (*Interruptions*) Just a minute. He said that जब आप आती हैं तो आपका स्वागत होता है । आप तो थे नहीं यहां । आज तो आप थे नहीं इसलिए आप बच गए इस मामले से । हाउस में इन्होंने जो बात उठायी थी, वह इस विषय में थी कि मैंने अटल जी से यह कहा था कि आप इस हाउस में मेंबर हैं, आप देखते हैं कि 12 बजे जब मैं आती हूं तो क्या होता है? मेरा जुम्ला भी पूरा नहीं हुआ I was trying to say that I tried to bring order. और लोग इस तरह से स्पेशल मेंशन के पहले बहुत-सी बातें उठाते हैं । This is what I said, even afterwards you said.... आपने जो बात कही थी, वह आज के विषय में नहीं कही थी । आपने पूरे रोज के बारे में कहा था कि हम आपका स्वागत करते हैं ।

It was in relation to your behaviour.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : I also said, I said in humour.

उपसभापति : अब बात हो रही है तो क्लिअर ही हो जाए । क्यों एक बात रिकार्ड में गलत छोड़ी जाए । आपने पूरे रोजाना के बिहेवियर के विषय में कहा था । मैंने भी रोजाना के बिहेवियर के विषय में ही बात कही थी । मैंने आपसे नहीं कहा ।

श्री सुरेश कलमाडी : सबसे कहा ।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

उपसभापति : मैंने बिहेवियर के बारे में कहा था । . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . टोपी जिसके सिर पर फिट हो रही है, क्यों बुरा मान रहे हैं । मैंने सिर्फ यह कहा कि वह बिहेवियर मेरी नजर में वह * का है । मेरी सभ्यता नहीं है । मैंने बिहेवियर को * कहा है । अगर आप लैजिटिमाइज करना चाहते हैं उस बिहेवियर को तो I will withdraw that word. But you will have to say that you legitimise that behaviour. . . .

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : I will not say anything.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I leave it to the House to decide.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Nothing short of withdrawal.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : यह किस सभ्यता की बात करती हैं ? ये क्या हिंदू सभ्यता है, कांग्रेस की सभ्यता है He belongs to the Congress Part.

उपसभापति : मेरी कल्चर, मेरी जाती कल्चर, मैं अपनी कल्चर के बारे में बोलती हूं । अहलुवालिया जी, मेरी कल्चर के बारे में। I am talking about my culture. मेरी जाती, मेरी अपनी कल्चर । मैं एक इंसान हूं । यह मेरी कल्चर है, मेरे घर की, मेरे खानदान की । अगर आपको इस पर भी एतराज है कि मेरे खानदान की कल्चर अच्छी नहीं है तो यह आपकी मेहरबानी है। मैं खानदानी कल्चर की बात कर रही हूं, आपकी बात नहीं कर रही ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री अजीत जोगी : ये कलमाडी जी के . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . का कल्चर है ?

उपसभापति मैं तो अपनी बात करती हूं । मैंने उनके खानदान का नाम ही नहीं लिया ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : कैसे कर सकती हैं आप ?

उपसभापति : मैंने अपने . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . आपने सवाल पूछा है । . . . **(व्यवधान** . . . मिस्टर अहलुवालिया, बैठिए । बहस का सवाल नहीं है । आपने यह क्वेश्चन मुझसे क्यों पूछा ? आपने मुझसे क्वेश्चन क्यों पूछा ? . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . अगर आप मुझसे सवाल पूछेंगे तो मैं जवाब दूंगी । आपने कहा, किस कल्चर की बात की ? मैंने कहा, मेरी कल्चर की बात की । इसमें तो आपको कोई एतराज नहीं होगा ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : आपने कहा यह . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . कल्चर, आपकी सभ्यता में है . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

श्री अजीत जोगी : आपकी कल्चर बहुत अच्छी है, सुरेश कलमाडी की कल्चर . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Let Mr. Shiv Shanker speak. (*Interruptions*) I again say. I repeat it again. I never used the word against. . . . (*Interruptions*) I repeat it again so that it would put the record straight. I never used the word against you. When I said that जो होता है हाउस में, जिस तरीके से आप मेरा स्वागत करते हैं, मैं उसको * समझती हूं अगर आप इसको * . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . .

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : You see the record. (*Interruptions*)

श्री अजीत जोगी : आपके खानदानों का कल्चर अच्छा है, हमारे खानदानों का कल्चर * है ।

उपसभापति : देखिए, आपके अहलुवालिया जी ने सवाल उठाया था, मैंने अपने खानदान की बात नहीं उठाई । . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . Please sit down, Mr. Jogi. (*Interruptions*)

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[The Deputy Chairman]

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : It is on record. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : It is on record. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : You should withdraw your word. (*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I am not withdrawing any word. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : You are withdrawing it. (*Interruptions*) We cannot allow the House to continue until you withdraw your remark. (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I repeat again. I never called any Member *. If I had called any Member * I will withdraw it. I never called any Member. (*Interruptions*) I never called any Member * I cannot withdraw. I never called anybody * (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : You withdraw your word. (*Interruptions*) She is not withdrawing ...(*Interruptions*) She says she will not withdraw. (*Interruptions*)

श्री अजीत जोगी : आपके खानदानों का कल्चर अच्छा है ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

उपसभापति : देखिए, खानदान की बात अहलुवालिया जी ने उठाई थी । मिस्टर जोगी, मैंने नहीं उठाई थी । ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं अपनी बात कर सकती हूं । ...(**व्यवधान**)... शिव शंकर जी आप बोल रहे हैं ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (बिहार) : शिव शंकर जी के बाद शंकर जी को भी याद कर लीजिए ।

उपसभापति : शिव और शंकर के बाद तो शंकर ही आएंगे । फिर सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब बैठे हैं, वे भी बोलेंगे ।

Let Mr. Shiv Shanker Speak, I leave the question to him.

(*Interruptions*)

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Madam, if you permit, I will yield to him. Let him speak first and then I will speak.

उपसभापति : आप पहले बोल लीजिए ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय विरोधी दल के नेता का बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि उन्होंने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

महोदया, जिस समय वाक्या हुआ, मैं यहां नहीं था, लेकिन ...(**व्यवधान**)... सुनिए, जिस समय यह वाक्या हुआ, मैं नहीं था, लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ अहलुवालिया साहब भी यहां नहीं थे । ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

उपसभापति : अहलुवालिया साहब आप भी नहीं थे । प्लीज, बैठ जाइए ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : महोदया, यह घटना ठीक 12 बजे घटी । उस समय न तो भाई अहलुवालिया साहब यहां थे और न ही मैं था । अहलुवालिया साहब यहां नहीं थे, फिर भी यह घटना घट जाए, मुझे तो बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ । हमने यह बातें बाहर सुनीं ।

महोदया, मैं जिस पाइंट आफ आर्डर के तहत् खड़ा हुआ हूं, उसके लिए आप कृपया हमारा पाइंट आफ आर्डर 235, 238 और 237 देख लें । इसमें मेरा कहना है कि हम लोग सब के सब इस सदन के एक माननीय सदस्य हैं । चेयरमेन को छोड़कर, मेरी समझ के अनुसार जितने भी लोग हम इस सदन में हैं, वाइस-चेयरमेन हों या जो भी लोग चेयर पर बैठते हैं आप उनके आदेश से, सब के सब इस सदन के सदस्य की हैसियत से बैठते हैं । इसलिए कोई भी बात होती है, निश्चित

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

रूप से इस सदन पर उसकी इज्जत और मर्यादा का हनन हो, इस तरह की बात होती है, लेकिन इसमें एक बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं, मेरा चूंकि प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है, कि मैम्बरों की ओर से कोई भी इस तरह की बात की जाती है और जिन शब्दों को लेकर अभी हम लोग विवेचन कर रहे हैं, मैं अपने मुंह पर नहीं लाना चाहता हूं इसलिए कि उसका बहुत प्रयोग हो चुका है, लेकिन हम लोग, जितने लोग हैं, उस शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं करें। फिर भी जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया है उस तरह की हरकत करीब-करीब हम लोगों में से बहुत लोग करते हैं, सबको नहीं कह रहा हूं, बहुत लोग करते हैं।

मेरा जो प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है उसके तहत मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी सदस्य के प्रति चेयर ने किसी तरह की बात कहकर यह कहा कि आप शांति रखिए, इस तरह की बात होती है और उसके बाद चेयर ने यह कह दिया कि मैंने यह लफ्ज इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है, मेरे कहने का भाव नहीं था यह, क्या उसके बाद भी यह जरूरी है कि चेयर को लक्षित करके बार-बार इन शब्दों को कहा जाए और चेयर के प्रति प्रतिष्ठा कम की जाए ?

...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुरेश कलमाडी : आप नहीं थे।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मेरी बात सुनिए।...(**व्यवधान**)... इसलिए हमारा यह कहना है कि हम चेयर को परिलक्षित करके जो बातें कहते हैं, जब एक बार चेयर ने यह कह दिया या एक बार उपसभापति ने यह कह दिया कि मैंने उस लफ्ज का बयान नहीं किया है और मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह नहीं है तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसके बाद माननीय सदस्य को कुछ भी जोर नहीं देना चाहिए और सदन की कार्यवाही आगे चलनी चाहिए।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I said it that I never called him * and I am on record that I never called him * . Please go through the record that I never called him * . (*Interruptions*).

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त (मध्य प्रदेश) : *और* में जमीन-आसमान का फर्क होता है।

उपसभापति : यही तो अफसोस की बात है कि आप जमीन-आसमान का फर्क समझ नहीं रहे। कलमाडी जी आपको उर्दू नहीं आती इसलिए समझ नहीं रहे। मराठी में इसका और मतलब होता है।

श्री सुरेश कलमाडी : उर्दू भी समझ में आती है और आपका टोन भी समझ में आता था।

उपसभापति : आप जरा टेप रिकार्डर सुनकर टोन सबका सुन लीजिए, अच्छा रहेगा, आपको समझ में आ जाएगा।... (**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : कल्चर।...

उपसभापति : आप बैठ जाइए, आप तो थे नहीं। आप चुप रहिए।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : रिकार्ड है, चुप क्यों रहूं ?

उपसभापति : शिव शंकर जी बोल रहे हैं, इन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Madam, oft occasions it so happens in this House that all of us get excited, including me.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You wanted me to throw you out of the House. I did not say that I want to throw you out of the House. Should I take it that it is an offence? (*Interruptions*). We say thinks. I am teling that. I am supporting him. (*Interruptions*). You do not support him when I am supporting him more than you.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Let me complete my submision. There are some Members who do not get excited at all.

AN HON. MEMBER : We are sorry for them.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : And I will fail in my duty if I do not refer to Mr. Sikander Bakht who rarely gets excited. जहां तक वाजपेयी जी का सवाल है । He always pretends to be excited. So, Madam, sometimes frayed tempers are also exhibited. We also make you excited, we also get excited it is a part of the game, but all of us are working for a higher cause. We should not make the matters worse. We work in the spirit of camaraderie, in the spirit of harmony. We are dedicated here to a greater cause, we should not forget that and we cannot involve ourselves in the smaller things.

Having said this, I would just like to read out from the record what has happened.

"**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : श्री गुरुदास दासगुप्त ने जो कुछ कहा वह स्पेशल मेंशन में आ सकता था । अगर स्पेशल मेंशन के रूप में आप श्री दासगुप्त को अनुमति देती तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होती ।"

उस पर आपने यह फरमाया कि :

"जब मैं 12.00 बजे हाउस में आती हूं तो मैम्बरों से मिलने की कोशिश करती हूं ।

उपसभापति : "मिलने" नहीं हो सकता बर्ड ।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : जो है मैं . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

उपसभापति : नहीं, वह "मिलने" तो हो ही नहीं सकता । मेम्बरों को सुनने की कोशिश, सुनने की । मिलने का तो सवाल ही नहीं, मैं यहां बैठी हूं आप लोग वहां बैठे हैं ।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : मैडम, मैं तो बड़ा नान-वायलेंट आदमी हूं । आपने कह दिया सुनने में मान लेता हूं ।

उपसभापति : नहीं-नहीं, मैंने नहीं सभी लोगों ने सुना होगा ।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : मैं तो I give in within on time.

उपसभापति : ठीक है, पर रिकार्ड भी गलत हो सकते हैं । सुनने और मिलने में फर्क हो सकता है ।

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : मैं तो न आरग्यूमेंट में बिलीव करता हूं, न मैं . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

उपसभापति : नहीं-नहीं, ठीक है । आप बोलिए ।

श्री एन. के. पी. साल्वे (महाराष्ट्र) : जिंदगी भर वही किया, मैडम . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : नहीं-नहीं, जब वकील था करता था । अब नहीं करता । तो मैडम, आपने फरमाया कि "जब मैं 12 बजे हाउस में आती हूं तो मेम्बरों को सुनने की कोशिश करती हूं" – I have gone by that.

"**श्री सुरेश कलमाडी** : स्वागत" , [illegible] (**व्यवधान**) That is all he said.

"Deputy Chairman : ठहरिए, : If that is the way of doing '*swaagat*' I think it is a very peculiar style of your doing *Swaagat* to people. I never knew that* is a part of *Swaagat* in your culture, not in mine. I am very sorry".

That is how it went on...just a moment.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : You read it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Let me complete my submission. Madam, as I

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

said, we are working here for a great cause in harmony. Sometimes we get angry. Our friends on the other side also get angry with us. But one very happy feature is that we forget the moment we leave this House. In fact, we go and talk to them immediately afterwards. That is the camaraderie which is the heritage of this House; it is the culture of this House.

Now my only submission is this. You came from a very great family. All of us are aware of it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I never mentioned that.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : But I am saying that.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is only when Mr. Ahluwalia questioned my heritage....

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Madam, I am saying this, I may tell you, I am saying this all humility. You are sitting on the Chair. I would request that if the Member is feeling a little hurt—it has hurt him, and some of our Members are worked up I would earnestly request you, you will make yourself greater, you will be more dignified, you just say : "I withdraw those words". I only make a request. It is my appeal to you. It has hurt some Members, it is my earnest appeal to you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Thank you very much, Shiv Shankerji. That is why I always want you to say something instead of anybody else saying it because you understand what is happening in the House, you are a witness and all of us are a witness to it. You know under what tensions we work. You had seen day before yesterday..

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am not denying that.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I averted. . . No, when you talk about the House, it is my duty to also express my feelings that under what tension everybody works. You know that day before yesterday I overted a controntation. I adjourned the House and tried to bring everybody together. It is the duty and responsibility of the Chair to bring order. And I also have a sense of humour. I am not just dumb. I sometimes cut more jokes and I am sure your Members do not mind it sometimes. But today I was trying to explain to Atalji that this is happening everyday. And I was not even having any malice. I would not have minded it. At a point of time, Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, when she interrupted Shri Gurdas Das Gupta about something about West Bengal, I told her, when it is a question of atrocities on women, we all are one with it, we will protect, but let him make his point and let him sit down.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Madam, I concede every thing.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I never wanted to hurt him, but I would also like to think that every Members should also behave properly with the Chair.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : May I just request you ..

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : When we are thrashing out the whole problem, it should not an isolated issue.. Please, if you want .. I did not want to hurt him, I did not mean any malice and I am sorry if he was hurt and even if you were hurt. But I hope, having said that...

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Kindly expunge that word. Why should it remain?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Having said that, I am taking your..

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am grateful to you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : But having said that, I hope that in future, we only have one day tomorrow .. I don't know .. (*Interruptions*).. Just a minute. When we are closing it, let us close it properly. You will admit that sometimes Members do get agitated. Sometimes they are not aware of what they are saying to the chair. They should not have said it. And I have never been angry. I always use the words, "Please sit down, please take your seat." I never say, "Sit down" or "How are you talking to me like this?" I never say this. And that is my culture, I am saying ... (*Interruptions*) ...

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : सदर साहिबा, मैं एक मिनट लेना चाहता हूं । इस तमाम अफसोस-

[श्री सिकन्दर बख्त]

नाक हादसे से अगर सबसे खूबसूरत लतीफा कहीं से आया है तो वह श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया की तरफ से आया है । इसमें निहायत अनपार्लियामेंटरी लफ्ज था लेकिन बहुत खूबसूरत था । गैरहाजिरी के संबंध में उन्होंने जो बात कही थी, वही दोहरा दूं, मेरे बस की बात नहीं है ।

شری سکندر بخت : صدر صاحبہ میں ایک منٹ لینا چاہتا ہوں - اس تمام افسوسناک حذشہ میں اگر سب سے خوبصورت لطیفہ کہیں سے ایا ہے تو وہ شری سریندر جیت سنگھہ اھولوالیا کی طرف سے آیا ہے - اسمیں نہایت انپارلیمنٹری لفظ تھا - لیکن بہت خوبصورت تھا - غیر حاضری کے سمبندھہ میں انہوں نے جو بات کہی تھی وھی دوھرادیں میرے بس کی بات نہیں ہے -

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : एक्सपंज कर दीजिए ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह : आप कह डालिए ।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : उन्होंने कहा कि... **(व्यवधान)**

شری سکندر بخت : انہوں نے کہا کہ ... (مداخلت) -

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : फिर वह शब्द आएगा ।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मगर उन्होंने बहुत खूबसूरत बात कही। वह फरमाते हैं ... **(व्यवधान)**

شری سکندر بخت : مگر انہوں نے بہت خوبصورت بات کہیں - وہ فرماتے ھیں - ... (مداخلت) ...

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : वह फरमाते हैं कि इस हाउस का सबसे बड़ा "वह" मैं तो गैर-हाजिर था ।

شری سکندر بخت : وہ فرماتے ھیں کہ اس ھاؤس کا سب سے بڑا "وہ" میں تو غیر حاضر تھا -)

उपसभापति : क्या "वह" ? मैंने शिव-शंकर जी से एक बात पूछी थी जिसका उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया कि लिट्रली मायने* और "तमीज" के बता दीजिए ।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : देखिए, सदर साहिबा, मैंने एक गुजारिश की थी । एक ह्यूमर के नोट पर मैं इसे खत्म करना चाहता था । अब आइन्दा इस बहस को खत्म कर दीजिए ।

شری سکندر بخت : دیکھئے صدر صاحبہ میں نے ایک گجارس کی تھی- ایک ھیومر کے نوت پر میں اسے ختم کرنا چاھتا تھا - اب آئندا اس بحث کو ختم کر دیجئے -

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Madam, I tell you, by your expression of sorrow, you have gone high in our estimation. May I request you to remove that word?

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Please withdraw that word.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is not unparliamentary. .... (*Interruptions*) ..It means .....

†[ ] Translation in Arabic script.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री पी. शिव शंकर : इसको बढ़ाइए मत, मैं हाथ जोड़कर आपसे अर्ज कर रहा हूं । मैं हाथ जोड़कर आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि इसको रिमूव कर दीजिए, खत्म हो जाएगा । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It only means "तमीज" In our language, mean etiquette. It is being used manytimes in this book. I only want to bring it to your notice .. (*Interruptions*).. Please sit down. I will remove it from the record.. (*Interruptions*).. Miss Saroj Khaparde.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR (Uttar Pradesh) :Now will it be Zero Hour ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I do not know if Zero Hour can be at 2.30.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : The word for etiquette is तहजीब not तमीज

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No. There the different words.

SHRIMATI MARGET ALVA (Karnataka) : Madrasis are interpreting Urdu words !

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I think I will have to think about it. मैं आपको डिक्शनरी भेज दूंगी ।

श्रीमती मार्ग्रेट अल्वा : यह तो पंजाबी उर्दू है ।

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for closure of liquor shops near Harijan Localities

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदया, मैं इस सदन के सभापति और आपको आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इस विशेष उल्लेख के द्वारा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने का मौका दिया । महोदया, देश के सभी राज्यों में दलितों की जैसे हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की बहुत आबादी है, मजदूरों की भी काफी आबादी है और जहां तक मेरा ख्याल है मजदूरों और गरीबों की कोई जात नहीं होती है ।

.. (*Interruptions*) ..

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Order, please. Will you have order and allow the Member, please? Three times she wanted to raise this issue.

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे : महोदया, मैं एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कर रही हूं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप भी इसे सुनेंगी । महोदया, मैं आपका ध्यान ऐसे विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूं जो कि गरीबों की जिंदगी से संबंधित है, दलितों की जिंदगी से संबंधित है और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की जिंदगी से भी संबंधित है । मैडम, गुजरात को छोड़कर करीब-करीब सभी राज्यों में आप देखेंगी कि अक्सर शराब की दूकानें दलितों आदिवासियों, मजदूरों और गरीब लोगों की अधिक आबादी वाले मोहल्लों में ही चलाने की अनुमति दी जाती है । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उनका झुकाव शराब की ओर केन्द्रित होता है और उसकी परिणति उनके परिवारों की बरबादी में होती है, महिलाओं और बच्चों की बरबादी होते हुए नजर आती है । हम लोग उनकी महिलाओं और बच्चों की बरबादी की कहानी उनकी जुबानी सुनते हैं तो रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) पीठासीन हुए]

श्रीमन, इस वर्ष को हम देश भर में बाबा साहब अंबेदकर की जयन्ती मना रहे हैं । ऐसे पावन अवसर पर मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से यह अनुरोध होगा कि यद्यपि यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी मैं केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूं कि वह राज्य सरकारों को तुरन्त आदेश दे कि अधिक आबादी वाले

[कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे]

दलितों, आदिवासियों और कमजोर वर्गों के इलाकों से शराब की दुकानें फौरन हटाएं और इस वर्ग के बच्चों और महिलाओं को बरबादी से बचाकर एक अच्छा जीवन व्यतीत करने का अवसर प्रदान करें। मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि यह सही मायने में बाबा साहेब अंबेदकर के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि होगी, सही मायने में इन दलितों और गरीबों को ऊपर उठाने का प्रयास होगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मुझे आपने जो अनुमति प्रदान की, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

Reg. harassment caused to members by Security Personnel

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन, मैं एक गंभीर विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : We are in the midst of special mentions.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : श्रीमन, मैंने चेयरमैन साहब को भी लिखकर दिया है। **प्रधान मंत्री** की सुरक्षा के नाम पर जिस प्रकार से सुरक्षा कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, उस में मेरे लिए संसद सदस्य के रूप में काम करना मुश्किल हो गया है। कल एक बजकर 25 मिनट पर . . . (**व्यवधान**)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : I think the subject is being examined by the Privileges Committee.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA : That is not the point. That will be examined and then I will receive a letter from the Chairman with permission has not been granted.

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि इस विषय को साल्वे जी ने भी उठाया। कल एक बजकर 25 मिनट पर मैं एनेक्सी से अपनी कार में आ रहा था, मुझे सड़क पर रोक दिया गया। मैंने उनको कार पार्क का लेबल भी दिखाया और बताया कि मुझे संसद के अंदर जाना है तो उन्होंने कहा कि मैं आपको नहीं जाने दूंगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार से जब संसद सदस्यों के प्रति संसद के घेरे के अंदर व्यवहार होगा तो हम संसद सदस्य के रूप में काम नहीं कर पाएंगे। मैंने विशेषाधिकार का मामला भी दिया है। दस मिनट तक मुझे वहां रोका गया। मुझे पता था कि कल डेढ़ बजे प्रसार भारती बिल पर वोटिंग होनी थी, लेकिन मुझे फिर भी रोक दिया गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस संबंध में स्पष्ट निर्देश सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों को दिए जाने चाहिए।

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे (महाराष्ट्र) : हमें तो आधा-आधा घंटे रोका जाता है, आपको तो 10 मिनट ही रोका गया।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : गाड़ियां सड़क पर रोकने का जो अधिकार है, सुरक्षा कर्मचारी इसमें अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं, वे इनका दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं। इसलिए उनको इसके लिए उचित निर्देश दिए जाएं ताकि संसद सदस्य अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन कर सकें। मैंने नोटिस दिया है कि जो सुरक्षा कर्मचारी हैं, जो अधिकारी हैं, उनके खिलाफ आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए।

श्री कपिल वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Do you want to support him?

श्री कपिल वर्मा : संसद का सदस्य जब कि संसद की बैठक हो रही हो, उसको अटेंड करने आ रहा हो तो उसको रास्ते में जो भी रोकता है, बाधा उत्पन्न करता है, जो भी आब्स्ट्रक्शन उत्पन्न करता है, वह मेज पार्लियामेन्ट्री पैक्टिस और ला आफ प्रिविलेजेज के अनुसार दण्डनीय है। According to the May's Parliamentary Practice and the law of privileges, if an obstruction is created in the way of a hon. Member of the House, who is com-

ing to the House to attend the House to perform his duties, it is a clear case of breach of privilege. There can be no bigger breach of privilege than this. Even if the Prime Minister is coming to the House and if a Member is coming to the House and he is obstructed by any person, then, that person is guilty of breach of privilege. I have also had the experience of police stopping me from coming in when the Prime Minister comes. Sir, the roads cannot be closed to M.Ps coming to House. The other day also the Prime Minister said, "I was coming from this side. Why was the other side closed?" If a Member is coming to the House, he cannot be stopped. (*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद के सदस्यों के विशेषाधिकार हैं। उन विशेषाधिकारों का पालन होना चाहिए । लेकिन देश की परिस्थिति के कारण कुछ सुरक्षा के प्रबन्ध किए गये हैं, सुरक्षा के प्रबन्ध बढ़ाये भी गये हैं। जो प्रबन्ध पहले से चल रहे हैं वे हटाये नहीं गये, वे अभी भी चल रहे हैं। शायद जो प्रबन्ध करते हैं उनकी दृष्टि में सुरक्षा के लिए अभी भी खतरा बना हुआ है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या संसद के सदस्य यह अधिकार चाहते हैं कि अगर सड़क सब के लिए बंद की गयी है तो केवल उनकी गाड़ी जाने दी जाए । मैं ऐसा अधिकार नहीं चाहता । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री कपिल वर्मा : सदस्य अगर सदन में आ रहे हैं तो बीच में नहीं रोका जा सकता । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : महोदय, अगर संसद सदस्य आ रहा है . . .

श्री कपिल वर्मा : हाउस अटैंड करने आ रहा है . . .

वित्त मंत्री (प्रो. मधु दण्डवते) : हम तो बीस साल से रोके गये हैं । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर गाड़ी से आ रहा है और गाड़ी रोक दी जाती है तो उसे पैदल आने से कोई नहीं रोकता । मगर गाड़ी में आपके साथ कोई और आ सकता है । आपके, पार्लियामेंट . . . **(व्यवधान)** . . . के मैम्बरों को कार के लिए पास है । उनको लगा कर भी कोई और आ सकता है इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि विशेषाधिकार और सुरक्षा इन दोनों में मेल बैठाना पड़ेगा । लेकिन संसद सदस्यों का यह अधिकार नहीं हो सकता कि सब के लिए सड़क बंद है और केवल वे संसद में आ रहे हैं। संसद सदस्य कभी-कभी अकेला नहीं आता, उनके साथ और भी आते हैं । वे गाड़ी छोड़ कर पैदल आयेंगे तो कोई नहीं रोकेगा । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : वाजपेयी जी आपको जानकारी नहीं है . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे मालूम है, मैं भी रोका जाता हूं । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा, मैंने लिख कर भी दिया है। मैंने कहा कि इस देश के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री की हत्या सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों ने प्रधान मंत्री के घर पर की । **(व्यवधान)** मैंने यह कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा के नाम पर सुरक्षा कर्मचारी अपने अधिकार और अपने कर्तव्य का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं । पार्लियामेंट अनेक्सी के सामने तालकटोरा रोड पर जहां से मैं बाहर निकल रहा हूं वहां पर दस मिनट तक मुझे रोकने का किसी सुरक्षा अधिकारी को अधिकार नहीं है । **(व्यवधान)** मैं यह कहता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा होनी चाहिए । उन्होंने लाल किले से भाषण दिया था तो लोगों ने कहा था यह ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री है जो आधे शीशे के केस में खड़े होकर सारे देश से इस बात का अनुरोध कर रहा है कि निर्भीक हो कर, निर्भय हो कर हमारी बात को सुनिए । हमने देखा है कि पूरे शीशे के एक तरफ एक कमाण्डो खड़ा है और दूसरी तरफ दूसरा कमाण्डो खड़ा है। **(व्यवधान)**

*[श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय]

वाजपेयी जी का भाषण सुना है । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री विठ्ठलभाई मोतीराम पटेल (गुजरात) : मैं आज की बात कह रहा हूं कि विजय चौक से आने का जो दरवाजा है वहां पर सेक्योरिटी वालों ने रोक दिया, मैं भी था उसमें । उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री आ रहे हैं इसलिए हमने रास्ता बंद किया है। मैंने कहा ठीक है । वास्तव में प्रधान मंत्री उस रास्ते से आये नहीं । मेरा कहना है कि सेक्योरिटी वालों को इतना तो पता होना चाहिए कि प्रधान मंत्री कौन से रास्ते से जाने वाले हैं । प्रधान मंत्री उस रास्ते से नहीं आये, दूसरे रास्ते से आये । खाली हमें 15-20 मिनट तक उन्होंने रोके रखा । सेक्योरिटी वालों को इतना तो पता होना चाहिए कि प्रधान मंत्री कौन से रास्ते से आने वाले हैं और उसके बाद एक्शन लेना चाहिए। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री मोहम्मद उर्फ मीम अफजल (उत्तर-प्रदेश) : मैं आपकी तवज्जो इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वाजपेयी जी ने एक बात कही बहुत सही बात है । लेकिन यहां सवाल यह नहीं उठाया जा रहा है कि संसद के लोगों को आने से रोका या प्रधान मंत्री की सेक्योरिटी में हम लोग कोई बाधा डालना चाहते हैं । बुनियादी बात यह है कि हम उस रवैये की मजम्मत करते हैं जो सेक्योरिटी के नाम पर सेक्योरिटी के लोग करते हैं । मैं आपको मिसाल देता हूं कि इस हाउस के अंदर, मेरे साथ जो बिहेवीयर आन्ध्र-प्रदेश भवन के अन्दर हुआ था, यूनेनिमसली यह पास हुआ था कि प्रिविलेज कमेटी को मामला दे दिया जाए । यहां यह बात कही गयी उस तरफ से और इस तरफ से, मुझे खुशी है वाजपेयी जी ने खड़े होकर यह बात कही थी कि इस मामले की जांच होनी चाहिए। और फौरी तौर पर एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिए। यहां सब लोगों ने डिमाण्ड की थी कि प्रिविलेजेज कमेटी एक हफ्ते के अन्दर उन अफसरान से पूछताछ करे और उन पर एक्शन ले । आज इस बात को 10-12 दिन हो चुके हैं, लेकिन आज तक कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया है । मैं समझता हूं कि जब कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जाएगा तो इससे भी ज्यादा बुरी हालत होगी । सवाल यह नहीं है कि हम प्राइम मिनिस्टर की सेक्योरिटी में कोई बाधा डालने चाहते हैं । बात यह है कि ये जो रवैया अपनाते हैं वह इंतिहाई खराब है और जो रवैया अपना रखा है, उसकी कई लोग शिकायत कर चुके हैं ।

اشری بعد انضل خرک م انضل
میں آپ کی توجہہ اس طرف دلانا
چاہتا ہوں کہ باجپئی جی نے ایک
بات کہی بہت صحیح بات ہے -
لیکن یہاں سوال یہ نہیں اٹھایا
جارہا ہے کہ سنسد کے لوگوں کو آنے
سے روکا گیا یا پردھان منتری کی
سیکیورٹی میں ہم لوگ کوئی
باندھا ڈالنا چاہتے ہیں - بنیادی
بات یہ ہے کہ ہم اس رویئے کی
مذمت کرتے ہیں جو سیکیورٹی کے
نام پر سیکیورٹی کے لوگ کرتے ہیں-
میں آپ کو مثال دیتا ہوں کہ
اس ہاؤس کے اندر میرے ساتھ جو
بیہیور اندھرا پردیش بھون کے اندر
ہوا تھا یونینمس مسلہ یہ پاس ہوا
تھا کہ سری پریویلج کمیٹی کو معاملہ
بھیج دیا جائے - یہاں بات کہی گئی
اس طرف سے اور اس طرف سے
مجھے خوشی ہے باجپئی جی نے
کھڑے ہوکر یہ بات کہی کہ اس
معاملے کی جانچ ہونی چاہئے اور
فوری طور پر ایکشن لیا جانا چاہئے -

[ ] Translation in Arabic Script.

یہاں لوگ سب لوگوں نے ڈمانڈ کی تھی کہ پوری ولیج کمیٹی ایک ہفتہ کے اندر ان افسران سے پوچھ تاچھ کرے اور ان پر ایکشن لے - آج اس بات کو دس بارہ دن ہوچکے ہیں لیکن آج تک کوئی ایکشن نہیں لیا گیا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جب کوئی ایکشن نہیں لیا جائے گا تو اس سے بھی زیادہ بری حالت ہوئی - سوال یہ نہیں ہے کہ ہم پرائم منسٹر کی سیکیورٹی میں کوئی رخنہ ڈالنا چاہتے ہیں - بات یہ ہے کہ جو رویہ اپلائی کرنا ہے اور جو ہیں وہ انتہائی خراب ہے اور جو رویہ اپنایا گیا ہے اسکی وجہ سے لوگ شکایت کر چکے ہیں -]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Now, let us stop this subject. The hon. Minister is here and he has heard the views of the Members. They are surely agitated and surely so.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA : Let him react.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : I can only request the Government to find out the balance between the feelings of the Members and what Mr. Vajpayee has said with regard to the question of security. Really sometimes in the name of security there are some excesses. It does happen and some of the cases are being examined by the Privilegs Committee. . . . (*Interruptions*) .. That is what the Chair can do.

श्री मोहम्मद अफजल उर्फ मीम अफजल : सवाल यह है कि आपने प्रिविलेजेज कमेटी को दे दिया । क्या कभी कोई मीटिंग हुई है ?

†[ھوی محمد افضل عرف م - افضل : سوال یہ ہے کہ آپ نے پریویلیجز کمیٹی کو دے دیا - کیا کبھی کوئی میٹنگ ہوئی ہے -]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Now we proceed to Special Mentions.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त (मध्य प्रदेश) : सदर साहब, मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि प्रिविलेजेज, कमेटी के सामने वे मामलात चले गए हैं । कल दोपहर को उसकी मीटिंग होने वाली थी, लेकिन हाउस के कारोबार की वजह से नहीं हुई । अब कल को मीटिंग होगी ।

†[ھوی سکندر بخت : صدر صاحب میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ پری ولیج کمیٹی کے سامنے وہ معاملات چلے گئے ہیں - کل دوپہر کو اسکی میٹنگ ہونے والی تھی لیکن ہاؤس کے کاروبار کی وجہ سے نہیں ہوئی اب کل کو میٹنگ ہوگی -]

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) : कल मीटिंग है । Now Special Mentions. Shri Gaj Singh No. here, Kumari Alia.

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, यह मामला गंभीर है। मुझे भी रोका गया है और एनेक्सी में रोका गया । मैंने चेयरमैन साहब को लिखकर दिया है । मुझे एनेक्सी से बाहर नहीं निकलने दिया गया । मैं पैदल थी, मेरे पास गाड़ी भी नहीं थी । मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी इसकी शिकायत की थी ।

[ ] Translation in Arabic script.

Publication of a book entitled "Hindu Temples" containing articles against Muslims

कुमारी आलिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आपने मुझे टाइम दिया, आपका मैं बहुत बहुत शुक्रिया अदा करती हूं और आपका ध्यान 29 जुलाई के कौमी आवाज की तरफ दिलाना चाहती हूं जिसमें एक मजमून छपा हुआ है वाइस आफ इंडिया के नाम से और जो हिन्दू टेम्पल के नाम से शाया हुआ है जिसमें अरूण शोरी, एडीटर, इंडियन एक्सप्रेस, सीताराम गोयल, राम स्वरूप, हरीश नारायण नामी हैं । इस्लाम की तारीख में इन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के इस्लामी मौजू पर एक-एक दिल आजार मजमून शामिल किया है जिससे हिन्दुस्तान के लगभग 12 करोड़ मुसलमानों को जबर्दस्त तकलीफ पहुंची है। मुझे अफसोस है कि नेशनल फ्रन्ट की सरकार ने खास कर हमारे वजीरे आजम श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह को इसकी कापी भेजी गई, लेकिन उन्होंने इस किताब पर कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी । बड़ा दुःख है कि इस तरह से अकलियतों के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है और तमाम लालीपोप दिये जा रहे हैं कि मुसलमानों के लिए उर्दू यूनिवर्सिटी कायम की जाएगी, मुसलमानों की हिफाजत की जाएगी । मैं सच्चे मायनों में सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूं कि जो यह किताब शाया हुई है इसकी इत्तिला भी हमारे आनरेबल वजीरे आजम श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह को मिल चुकी है । लेकिन फिर भी इसको बैन नहीं किया गया है ।

एक गुजारिश मैं यह भी करना चाहती हूं कि जैसे ही सुलेमान रूशदी की किताब शैतानी आयत पब्लिश हुई थी, हमारे मुअतरिम वजीरे आजम श्री राजीव गांधी जी ने तुरन्त एक मिनट की देर किये बगैर उस किताब को बैन किया और यह कहा कि इस गंगा जमुनी तहजीब में हिन्दुस्तान के मुस्लिम अकलियत के लोगों की किसी प्रकार की तकलीफ हम बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं । आज मैं आपसे गुजारिश करना चाहती हूं कि मुसलमानों की वह किताब जिस पर उनका ईमान है, जिस पर उनका इस्लाम कायम है, उसका नाम कुरान पाक है । उसके बारे में भी बहुत शर्मनाक बात कही है । इस किताब के बारे में भी इन लोगों ने बहुत गलत शब्द इस्तेमाल किये हैं । इसके अलावा मुसलमानों के रहनुमा मोहम्मद साहब के बारे में भी तमाम ऊलजलूल बातें बकी हैं । मैं सरकार से यह गुजारिश करना चाहती हूं, निवेदन करना चाहती हूं कि तुरन्त इस किताब को बैन किया जाय और ऐसे गलत लोगों के खिलाफ जिन लोगों का नाम मैंने अभी आपके सामने पेश किया है, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाय। एक तरफ तो हमारे वजीरे आजम विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी यह कहते हैं कि हम मुसलमानों की हिफाजत करेंगे और वे मुसलमानों के लिये रिजर्वेशन देने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जब मौका आया तो उन्होंने कोई भी काम अकलियतों के लिये नहीं किया। कल के अखबार को आप देखिये, उसमें 14 लोग मार डाले गये। गुजरात में दंगा हुआ, वहां के तीन डिस्ट्रक्ट्स में हुआ, लेकिन कोई भी कार्यवाही हो रही है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करती हूं और मौजूदा सरकार से गुजारिश करती हूं कि इस किताब को तुरन्त बंद किया जाय और मुसलमानों की हिफाजत की जाय . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : There is a book called "Hindu Temples".

कुमारी आलिया : और इस के लिखने वालों के ऊपर तुरन्त ऐक्शन लिया जाय, उनको गिरफ्तार किया जाय । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको एक शेर सुनाना चाहती हूं ।

क्या खूब पर्दा है कि चिलमन से लगे बैठे हैं

साफ छुपते भी नहीं, सामने आते भी नहीं,

दूसरा मेरा शेर है : (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : The Government will respond to it. Please resume your seat.

कुमारी आलिया : यह मेरी मेडन स्पीच नहीं है, सुनिए क्योंकि मुझे बहुत तकलीफ हुई है। इस तरह की किताबें हमारे हिन्दुस्तान जैसे सेकुलर देश में, जहां बहुत तरह के खूबसूरत फूल एक गुलदस्ते में रहते हैं और एक तहजीब दूसरे की तहजीब में शामिल होती है, उस मुल्क में इस प्रकार की नापाक बातें की जा रही हैं जो कि निहायत शर्मनाक हैं और सरकार जानते हुए भी उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही नहीं कर रही है और उनको शरण दे रही है। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि :

दरिया को अपनी मौज की तुगयानियों से काम,
रहे कश्ती किसी की पार हो या दरमियान।

...(व्यवधान...

मैं यह बता रही हूं कि गुजरात में रायट हुआ ... (व्यवधान) ... जब भी रायट्स होते हैं तो मुसलमान और गरीब इन्सान मारे जाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

[ ]کماری عالیہ - (اتر پردیش) : مہودے آپ نے مجھے ٹائم دیا - آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ ادا کرتی ہوں - اور آپ کا دھیان ۲۹ جولائی کے دے قومی آواز ،، کی طرف دلانا چاہتی ہوں جس میں ایک مضمون چھپا ہوا ہے - وائس آف انڈیا کے نام سے اور جو ہندو تیہل کے نام سے شائع ہوا ہے - جس میں ارون شوری ایڈیٹر ،، انڈین ایکسپریس ،، سیتا رام گوئل - رام سروپ ہوشی نارائن ناسی ہیں - اسلام کی تاریخ میں انہوں نے ہندوستان کے اسلامی موضوع پر ایک - ایک دل آزاد مضمون شامل کیا ہے - جس سے ہندوستان کے ۱۲ کروڑ مسلمانوں کو زبردست تکلیف پہنچی ہے - مجھے افسوس ہے کہ نیشنل فرنٹ کی سرکار خاص کر ہمارے وزیر اعظم شری وشوناتھ پرتاپ سنگھ کو اسکی بھیجی گئی - لیکن انہوں نے اس کتاب پر کوئی توجہ نہیں دی - برا دکھ ہے کہ اس طرح سے اقلیتوں کے ساتھ کھلواڑ کیا جا رہا ہے - اور تمام گالی پوپ دیئے جا رہے ہیں - کہ مسلمانوں کو اردو یونیورسٹی قائم کی جائے گی - مسلمانوں کی حفاظت کی جائے گی - میں سچے معنوں میں سرکار کا دھیان دلانا چاہتی ہوں کہ جو یہ کتاب شائع ہوئی ہے - اسکی اطلاع بھی ہمارے آنریبل وزیر اعظم شری وشوناتھ پرتاپ سنگھ کو مل چکی ہے - لیکن پھر بھی اسکو بین نہیں کیا گیا ہے -

[ ] Translation in Arabic script.

ایک گزارش میں یہ بھی کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ جیسے ہی سلمان رشدی کی کتاب پبلش ہوئی تھی - ہمارے محترم وزیر اعظم شری راجیو گاندھی جی نے ترنت ایک سمت کی دیر کئے بغیر اس کتاب کو بین کیا اور یہ کہا کہ گلتا حملی تہذیب میں ہندوستان کے اقلیت کے لوگوں کی کسی پرکار کی تکلیف ہم برداشت نہیں کر سکتے ہیں - آج میں آپ سے گزارش کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ مسلمانوں کی وہ کتاب جس پر انکا ایمان ہے - جس پر ان کا اسلام قائم ہے اسکا نام قرانپاک ہے - اس کتاب کے بارے میں بھی ان لوگوں نے بہت غلط شبد استعمال کئے ہیں - اسکے علاوہ مسلمانوں کے رہنما محمد صاحب کے بارے میں بھی تمام اول جلول باتیں بہت بکی ہیں - میں پھر سے یہ گزارش کرنا چاہتی نویدن کرنا چاہتی ہوں کہ ترنت اس کتاب کو بین کیا جائے اور ایسے غلط لوگوں کو جن لوگوں کے نام میں نے ابھی آپکے سامنے پیش کئے ہیں - انکے خلاف سخت کاروائی کی جائے - ایک طرف تو ہمارے وزیر اعظم وشوناتھپرتاپ سنگھ جی کہتے ہیں کہ ہم مسلمانوں کی حفاظت کرینگے اور وہ مسلمانوں کیلئے رزرویشن کی بات کرتے ہیں - لیکن جب موقع آیا تو انہوں نے کوئی بھی کام اقلیتوں کیلئے بھی نہیں کیا - کل کے اخبار کو آپ دیکھئے - اسمیں کہ گیا ہے کہ ۱۲ مسلمان مار ڈالے گئے - گجرات میں دنگا ہوا - وہاں کے تین دستوکت میں ہوا لیکن کوئی بھی کاروائی نہیں ہو رہی ہے -

ان شبدوں کے ساتھ میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتی ہوں اور موجودہ سرکار سے گزارش کرتی ہوں کہ اس کتاب کو ترنت بین کیا جائے اور مسلمانوں کی حفاظت کی جائے..[

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : There is a book called "Hindu Temples"

†[کماری عالیہ : اور اسکو لکھنے والوں کے اوپر ترنت ایکشن لیا جائے - انکو گرفتار کیا جائے - ان شبدوں کے ساتھ میں آپ کو ایک شعر سنانا چاہتی ہوں -

صاف چھپتے بھی نہیں
سامنے آتے بھی نہیں
خوب پردہ ہے کہ
چلمن سے لگے بیٹھے ہیں -

صدا دوسرا شعر ہے ... (مداخلت)]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : The Government will respond to it. Please resume your seat.

[ ] Translation in Arabic script.

[ ] Translation in Arabic script.

†[انصاری عالیہ : یہ میری میڈن اسپیچ ہے - اسلئے کیونکہ مجھے بہت تکلیف ہوئی ہے - اس طرح کی کتابیں ہمارے ہندوستان جیسے سیکولر دیش میں - جہاں بہت طرح کے خوبصورت پھول ایک ہوکر رہتے تھے - اور ایک تہذیب دوسری تہذیب میں شامل ہوتی تھی - اس ملک میں اس طرح ناپاک باتیں گل جا رہی ہیں - جو کہ نہایت خوفناک ہے - اور سرکار جانتے ہوئے بھی اسکے اوپر کارروائی نہیں کر رہی ہے اور انکو شرن دے رہی ہے - میں کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ :

دریا کو اپنی موج کی طغیانیوں سے کام
کشتی کسی کی پار ہو یا درمیاں رہے -
میں یہ بتا رہی ہوں کہ گجرات میں رائٹ ہوا.. ..مداخلت.. جب بھی رائٹس ہوتے ہیں تو مسلمان مارے جاتے ہیں - ..
(مداخلت)... ..ختم شد..]

Flight of Indians Stranded in Kuwait, Jordan and Iraq

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कुवैत, ईराक और जार्डन में फंसे हुए भारतीयों की दुर्दशा के बारे में जो समाचार आ रहे हैं, उनसे सारे देश में गहरी चिंता है और भारी बेचैनी व्याप्त है । असुरक्षा के कारण अपने घर-द्वार छोड़कर भारतीय भारत वापस आना चाहते हैं । लेकिन वे कुवैत से वापिस नहीं आ सकते, ईराक से भी उनके आने के रास्ते बन्द हैं । एक ही रास्ता खुला हुआ है, अम्मान का । अम्मान की आज स्थिति यह है कि वहां हजारों लोग और केवल भारत के ही लोग नहीं हैं, श्रीलंका, बंगलादेश, पाकिस्तान और फिलीपीन्स के लोग भी जो वहां मेहनत करने के लिए गए थे और जिन्होंने वहां की समृद्धि को खड़ा करने में योगदान दिया, वे अब वापस लौटना चाहते हैं, अपने घरों को, अपने देशों को । लेकिन वे कैंपों में रह रहे हैं । कैंप क्या है, वहां टेंट भी नहीं है, खुले आसमान के नीचे हैं ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : what is the temperature ? 120.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिन में धूप से परेशान हैं, रात में सर्दी से क्योंकि वहां रेत है । उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, अब वहां एक नया संकट पैदा हो गया है । लोगों के खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं है, बच्चों के लिए दूध नहीं है, दवायें नहीं हैं । पीने के पानी की भी ऐसी किल्लत हुई है, कल हमने टेलीविजन पर देखा, वाशिंगटन से भी समाचार आया है कि पानी की बोतलें कुछ जाती हैं तो लोग हाथों-हाथ छीन लेते हैं । त्राहि त्राहि मची हुई है । महोदय, यह स्थिति इसलिए है कि सेक्युरिटी कौंसिल ने ईराक की आर्थिक नाकेबंदी की है। लेकिन उस नाकेबंदी का अर्थ अमेरिका और सहयोगी देश यह निकाल रहे हैं कि नाकेबंदी के अन्तर्गत खाद्यान्न भी नहीं जा सकता है, दूध भी नहीं जा सकता है, दवायें भी नहीं जा सकती हैं, यह गलत है। अगर ईराक के बच्चे बिना दूध के मर रहे हैं तो बच्चों ने क्या गुनाह किया हुआ है ? यह मानवता का सवाल है । दूसरी बात यह है कि यद्यपि अमरीका और उसके साथी यह मानते हैं कि कुवैत स्वतंत्र है, उन्होंने कुवैत पर ईराक के कब्जे को स्वीकार नहीं किया है लेकिन वह हमें कुवैत को

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अनाज भेजने की इजाजत देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम कुवैत की भी नाका-बन्दी कर रहे हैं। भारत सरकार प्रतिदिन लोगों को लाने के लिए जहाज भेज रही है। वह जहाज खाली जाते हैं। उन जहाजों में खाने की वस्तुएं भेजने के लिए सरकार तैयार है, दूध भेज सकती है, दवाएं भेज सकती है, लेकिन वह जहाज न तो इराक में उतर सकते हैं और न कुवैत में उतर सकते हैं। जोर्डन में उतर रहे हैं मगर हवाई अड्डा छोटा है। हम अगर एक बार फैसला कर लें कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी घरेलू उड़ानें हैं सब को रद्द कर के हम जहाज भेज देंगे तो वह जहाज वहां उतर नहीं सकते, लोगों को ला नहीं सकते। यह बात की कठिनाई अलग है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार इस मामले को सिक्यूरिटी काउंसिल में ले जाए, यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में उठाएं। पड़ौसी देशों के साथ मिल कर इस संबंध में संयुक्त नीति अपनाएं। यह आवाज इस सदन से जानी चाहिए ...(**व्यवधान**)... अमरीका लोकतान्त्रिक देश है, और यह आवाज सदन से जानी चाहिए कि आर्थिक नाका-बन्दी का मतलब यह नहीं है कि आप अनाज रोकें, दूध रोकें और दवाएं रोकें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : I think the whole House shares your interest.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : I am sure all the Members will support. We, all of us, associate with him.

श्री मोहम्मद अफजल उर्फ मीम अफजल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : हम को अमरीका की मजम्मत करनी चाहिए। अमरीका की इस गुंडागर्दी की सख्त मजम्मत करनी चाहिए इस हाउस में। (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI P. SHIV. SHANKAR : I congratulate him on having echoed our feelings in the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : It is not merely Indian, but human rights are involved, though it is not the usual practice.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, we are all deeply and seriously concerned with the fate of our own people besides the well-being and welfare of others also there. And the sanctions have been working in a way which affect even the supply of the day-to day essentials. It is true, as Mr. Vajpayee said, that the only opening is Jordan now. All the other openings have been closed and it has come as a shock to all of us. And we have come to know that our people in particular, women and children, are suffering a lot. They have no food, not even water. They are undergoing the suffering and agony for no fault of theirs. Therefore, we are all concerned and there is no difference of opinion in this House and the Government and the House are together in this matter. We will take all steps to see that our people are protected and see whether help can reach others who are suffering there. Not only this House, but the country itself will stand by our people who are suffering both in Kuwait and in Iraq, perhaps also in Jordan now.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Before the House adjourns, the House must be told what has been done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : That is not the scope of this.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Maharashtra) : Sir, I will not repeat what has been said by Atalji, the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House. But the gist of the remedy which Atalji suggested, I think, is crucial to the whole matter. He seems to suggest that despite our willingness to mobilise all our resources, we may not be able to evacuate our people. What is needed is providing medicines, essential

goods, food and cereals to the region itself. And for that purpose, he suggests that unless a move is initiated in the United Nations, the situation cannot be taken care of May I, therefore, request the Leader of the House to get the Minister of Foreign Affairs to report to us on this, as to how they would like to initiate the move in this respect at the level of the United Nations, not later than tomorrow afternoon, Sir ?

3.00 P. M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Mr. Swell, you want to say something.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Meghalaya) : Sir, it is a very desperate situation in which people are camping there in thousands in the Iraqi part of the no-man's land between Iraq and Jordan. I would like the Government to clarify a few points. You are sending a number of planes to evacuate the Indian nationals. You are also using the Indian Air Force planes to go there. Where are these planes landing, whether in Kuwait or in Amman ? Secondly, there is a report that you had sent a ship and about 700 Indian nationals were brought to Bombay by our ship which had gone to Kuwait. Is that information correct ? Are we trying to send an Indian ship with food and medicines to Kuwait ? Have we asked for permission to be given ? Now we want to understand what the Government is doing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : When Government comes with a statement, you can ask these questions

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Sir, I am just putting forward my viewpoint that I do not want to have a confused picture and of course, I entirely support what Mr. Vajpayee was saying that they have got to take it up with the United Nations that the humantarian needs, the basic needs of the people should reach the people who need them badly.

SHRI M. A. BABY (Kerala) : Thank you very much for permitting me to speak. I will not take much time of the House. The Leader of the House has already expressed concern. I come from Kerala and I hope you will kindly appreciate the extra agony that we are all having. While we are all concerned about the plight of the Indians over there

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : No, he said everybody, not only Indians.

SHRI M. A. BABY : We are also concerned about the plight of all the people, even nationals of Kuwait and other people. The basic point is due to the peculiar position taken by the United States of America, due to no fault of theirs, people are made to starve. While making diplomatic initiatives, the Government of India must take note of this aspect that all our efforts should be there to see that pressure is brought on the United States of America; if they are going to prevent even us from sending medicines and foodstuffs, this would be a very, very difficult situation. So the seriousness should be understood by the Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : I am sure the Government will take care of this and it will respond in its own way.

Extension of Debt Relief Scheme to Scheduled Commercial Banks in Private Sector

SHRI M. M. JACOB (Kerala) : Sir, I wish to bring to your kind attention and through you, Madam, to the attention of the hon. Finance Minister, the miserable fate of farmers on account of non-availability of the facilities under the loan waiver scheme. Sir, the announcement was made by the National Front Government in its manifesto that they would give debt relief to the farmers to the tune of Rs. 10,000/-. The scheduled banks are expected to give this relief to the tune of Rs. 10,000/-, but cooperative banks, commercial banks, village credit societies are only allowed to get 50 per cent from the Government of India. Because of this, many of the State Governments, to my knowledge, are not able to implement the scheme and

[Shri M. M. Jacob]

they are not implementing it because of the financial constraints and deficit financing in their own respective States.

Another point associated with this is that the scheme does not cover the commercial scheduled banks which are under private sector. The reason why private sector banks have been kept outside the scope of the scheme and how they should face the situation has not been spelt out either by the Central Government or by the Reserve Bank of India. In fact, ever since the nationalisation of the banks some of these scheduled banks in my own State of Kerala—because I know them intimately—are also lending to the priority sector, particularly to the farmers and the weaker sections in pursuance of the national targets and policy directives issued by the Government from time to time.

As regards the lending policies and the other general banking regulations there should be no distinction between private and public sector banks. The private sector banks too have contributed reasonably well to the rural development and are meeting the obligations under the Service Approach Area Schemes, as it is known already. Twenty to thirty per cent of the lending programmes in my State are done through these commercial banks which are scheduled and which are run according to the guidelines and directives of the Reserve Bank of India. So a large number of farmers are always covered under these. Therefore, the situation that emerges is the exclusion of the private sector banks from the purview of the debt relief scheme will have far reaching repercussions. Already the category of borrowers of private sector banks who are otherwise qualified for debt relief schemes are tempted to default repayment of their loan and have started approaching banks for loan waiver which the public sector banks are expected to operate. It is noteworthy that even in the case of private sector banks the revenue recovery proceedings are expected to be stopped as per the directives of the Collector or the district authorities thinking that they are also covered by these. So the additional loan waiver scheme has not been benefiting the farmers. So my request is that in this particular situation something has to be done by the Finance Ministry (1) to make sure that 10% of the money is given to the cooperatives and the village credit societies because the State Governments are not implementing it, and (2) to bring into the orbit of the category the scheduled banks which are also approved by the Reserve Bank— I am not talking of the money-lenders but the scheduled commercial banks which are of a high standard, which have hundreds and hundreds of branches—since they are catering to the needs of the rural folk so that this will be a good relief to the farmers. I would request the Government to look into the matter.

श्री राम नरेश यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, माननीय जेकब जी ने जिस विषय की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है, मैं भी अपने को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूं ।

साथ ही साथ उत्तर प्रदेश में इस मामले को लेकर एक प्रश्न और बहुत गंभीर हो गया है । कोआपरेटिव बैंक की वसूली भी बड़ी तेजी के साथ हो रही है । यहां तक की कुड़की भी आरम्भ हो गई है ।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जिस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को जेकब साहब ने उठाया है, उसकी तरफ सरकार ध्यान दे और यह भी देखे कि जो दस हजार तक के को-आपरेटिव बैंक के लोन को भी माफ करने के लिए घोषणा की गई थी, उसे भी लागू करे और इसके लिए किसानों के ऊपर वसूली के लिए जो जबरदस्ती की जा रही है, उसे भी समाप्त करे और ऐसे निर्देश केन्द्र सरकार से प्रदेश सरकार को भी जाने चाहिएं ।

Communal Riots in Gujart

श्री राम सिंह राठवा (गुजरात) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, गुजरात के वड़ोदरा, आनन्द और सूरत में हुए सांप्रदायिक दंगों की ओर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

देश के लिए यह बड़ी कमनसीबी की बात है कि देश गंभीर से गंभीर समस्या की ओर अकेला जा रहा है और केन्द्र सरकार एवं उसी राजनीतिक दलों की राज्य सरकारें भी सिर्फ एक मूक और असहाय दृष्टी के रूप से उसे देख रहे हैं। पंजाब, कश्मीर, असम, बोड़ो, तमिल नाडू एवं मध्य-पूर्व में फसे हुए भारतीयों की नई-नई समस्यायें सामने आती रहती हैं, मगर इनमें से एक भी समस्या का हल तो दूर, समस्या कम करने का भी कोई ठोस कदम या कार्यक्रम इस सरकार के पास दिखाई नहीं देते हैं।

परिणामस्वरूप, समस्याओं की तीव्रता बढ़ती जा रही है। समाज में उपस्थित अपराधी भी परिस्थिति का पूरा फायदा उठा रहे हैं। सांप्रदायिकता अपना सर बुलन्दी से उठा रही है। कल गुजरात में सांप्रदायिक ताकतों ने अपना जो तमाशा दिखाया, उससे सभी देशवासियों के सर शर्म से झुक गए हैं और दंगे सिर्फ एक नगर तक सीमित नहीं हैं, आनन्द, सूरत और दूसरे छोटे-छोटे नगरों में भी धीरे-धीरे बढ़ गए हैं। इसके साथ-साथ अंकलेश्वर और कपड़वंज में भी कल से शुरु हुआ है। यह एक गहरी साजिश का नमूना है। मतलब रिपोर्ट के अनुसार कम से कम चौदह व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई है और कोई सौ घायल हो गए हैं। यह जानते हुए भी सांप्रदायिक ताकतों को कौन समर्थन कर रहे हैं? न ही राज्य सरकार और न ही केन्द्रीय सरकार इन कट्टरतावादियों को कुछ कर सकती है, क्योंकि सभी धर्मों की जो शक्तियां सांप्रदायिकता का समर्थन करती हैं वही तत्व सरकार को भी समर्थन करते हैं। दूसरे अर्थ में, मौजूदा सरकार और सांप्रदायिकता एक-दूसरे के पर्याय बन कर रह गए हैं। अब सांप्रदायिकता के प्रयाय के पास से सांप्रदायिक समस्याओं के हल की आशा रखना भी कितना विरोधाभासी हो रहा है आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरी ओर कुछ मंडल आयोग के विरोध करने वाले जो लड़के हैं उनकी जो आवाज को नीचे दबाने के लिए गुजरात की सरकार ने अपने पुलिस वालों को सादे ड्रेस में भेज कर, वह जो लीडर हैं उनकी लीडरशीप समाप्त कर देने के लिए उनके ऊपर पिटाई भी की गई है, मेरी आदरणीय उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि इस सभा को परिस्थिति से अवगत कराने हेतु **(व्यवधान)**

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI (Gujarat) : Sir, I want to intervene now. I do not know how he is saying these things ... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : In Special Mentions, there is no intervention. Please sit down.

श्री राम सिंह राठवा : एवं राजनीतिक स्वार्थ से ऊपर उठ कर जो भी दोषी पाए गए हैं उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही का इस सभा को सरकार से आश्वासन दिलाएं। धन्यवाद।

श्री राजूभाई ए. परमार (गुजरात) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, राठवा जी ने जो मसला उठाया है उसका हम समर्थन करते हैं और गुजरात में अभी जो सरकार चल रही है ... **(व्यवधान)** ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : You can only associate with it, if you want.

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI : Sir, he has no evidence to say all those things ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजूभाई ए. परमार (गुजरात) : जो लोग ... **(व्यवधान)** उसमें हमारे गृह मन्त्री जो भाड़े के गुंडे रखते हैं उनसे जो अत्याचार करवाते हैं वह बहुत ही गंभीर बात है और सरकार द्वारा स्टूडेण्ट पर अत्याचार किया गया है और उसके हाथ-पैर

[श्री राजूभाई ए. परमार]

तोड़ दिए गए हैं और इस पर हमारे गृह मन्त्री जी के रखे हुए भाड़े के लोग यह कर रहे हैं, तो इसकी पूरी जांच की जाए और ऐसे गृह मन्त्री से, ऐसी सरकार से आप इसका जवाब मांगिए कि क्यों यह हो रहा है ?

श्री छोटूभाई पटेल (गुजरात) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन से मेरी बात हो चुकी है और मैंने इजाजत भी ली है । सर, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा, ज्यादा नहीं कि कम्युनल डिस्टर्बेंसेस जो हमारे गुजरात में हो रहे हैं इसके बारे में क्या अहम वजह है इसके बारे में सोचना बहुत जरूरी है । मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सारे बड़े-बड़े टाउन में अब नहीं हो रहे हैं, छोटे-छोटे टाउन्ज, सब-टाउन्ज जो हैं वहां हो रहे हैं । मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि यह पूरे देश का मामला है और इन सारे डिस्टर्बेंसेस को हम देखें तो यह बी. जे. पी. की पूरी साजिश है सारे हिन्दुस्तान में और उसी तरह सारे देश में यह वर्टिकल स्पलिट करना चाहती है ।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : कांग्रेस की साजिश है ।

श्री छोटूभाई पटेल : मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि गुजरात में जहां-जहां नहीं हो रहे हैं और व्यड़वन्ज में हो रहे हैं, अंकलेश्वर में हो रहे हैं, मेरे पास यह सारा रेकार्ड है । अंकलेश्वर, कपड़वन्ज जो छोटे-छोटे टाउन्ज हैं वहां यह हो रहे हैं । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: वहां कांग्रेस का एवीडेन्स है और वहां लोगों को पकड़ा गया है । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Mr. Mathur, I have already told him to sit down.

डा. रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थिति में उठाना चाहता हूं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) : पाण्डेय जी, एक मिनट आप बैठिए : This is the time for Special Mentions and only those who are permitted are entitled to speak. So let us not interrupt. Let the Special Mentions go on.

डा. रत्नाकर पाण्डेय : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे सदन के माननीय सदस्य श्री विठ्ठलभाई मोतीराम पटेल के लड़के हितेश पटेल जो अब अहमदाबाद विश्वविद्यालय का छात्र है को इसमें उसे बुरी तरह से मारा गया है और अस्पताल में वह जीवन और मौत से संघर्ष कर रहा है और यह बदले की भावना से किया गया है । उस लड़के के प्रति पूरे सदन की सहानुभूति है क्योंकि हमारे एक कुलीग का वह बेटा है और सरकार ऐसी चीजों को न करे । जहां भी वर्तमान सरकार के समर्थक दलों की सरकारें हैं वहीं इस तरह का अत्याचार, अनाचार, दुराचार और हत्याएं हो रही हैं । इसे रोकने का आदेश दें ।

Situation arising out of communal and caste tensions in the country with particular reference to minorities in Assam

श्री असद मदनी- (उत्तर प्रदेश) : वाइस-चैयरमेन साहब, मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूं कि मुझे मौका दिया गया, मुल्क के हालात के मुत्तालिक जो खास तौर पर बहुत खराब चीजें मालूम होती हैं, उसकी तरफ तवज्जो दिलाने के लिए ।

अभी जिक्र भी किया गया कि आनंदखेड़ा जिले में परसों दोपहर में लोग मस्जिद में नवाज पढ़ रहे थे तो वहां गणपति के जलूश की जो भीड़ जा रही थी, उन्होंने मस्जिद में घुसकर लोगों पर हमला कर दिया । पुलिस ने साथ होते हुए भी कन्ट्रोल नहीं किया । वह जब काफी मारपीट कर रहे थे तो पुलिस

ने उन्हीं लोगों पर मस्जिद में जो लोग थे, फायरिंग की और उसमें तीन लोग मारे गए ।

बड़ौदे में मांडवी के इलाके में जामे मस्जिद पर हमला हुआ । जो पुलिस के लोग जामे मस्जिद की हिफाजत के लिए ड्यूटी पर थे वह छोड़कर चले गए थे । वहां तमाम दुकानें जलायी गयीं, लूटी गयीं इस तरह के शोले उठे कि ऊपर की मंजिलों के छज्जे और बरामदे जल-जलकर, टूट-टूटकर गिरते रहे । वहां टेलिफोन पर एफ. आई. आर. करायी गयी कि इस तरह से यह हमला हो रहा है, दुकानें लूटी और जलायी जा रही हैं, छज्जे और बरामदे गिर रहे हैं और तमाम इमारत गिर जाएगी । मंनगंट को तोड़कर फसादी घुसने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । लेकिन वहां से पुलिस स्टेशन बिल्कुल करीब होते हुए भी तीन घंटे तक किसी किस्म की मदद नहीं आई । तीन घंटे के बाद पुलिस ने आकर फसादियों के माब पर फायरिंग की और उसमें छः आदमी मारे गए । इस तरह से पुलिस अपना फर्ज अदा नहीं कर रही है । बड़ौदा जैसे शहर में किसी किस्म की कोई मदद नहीं मिल रही है और इस तरह के तमाम हंगामे हो रहे हैं । इसी तरह अंकलेश्वर में, कपड़गंज वगैरा में भी हुआ है । हरिद्वार जिले में लश्कर में रेलवे कालोनी में एक मस्जिद थी। वह तीन वर्ष से बनी हुई थी । वहां के हिन्दू-मुसलमानों ने मिलकर उस पर दीवार को उठाकर छत बनाना तय किया ताकि आसानी हो। इस काम के बाद वहां की रेलवे पुलिस और मुकामी पुलिस ने उस को तालाबंद कर दिया । फिर दो दिन के बाद तमाम उसके लेंटर और मलवा सब तोड़कर गायब कर दिया । इस सिलसिले में वहां काफी टेंशन है । वहां के मुकामी लोग उस में शामिल नहीं हैं बल्कि बाहर के लोग वहां आकर रेलवे कालोनी में ठहरे हुए हैं और वे गड़बड़ और फसाद मचा रहे हैं, तीन साल पुरानी मस्जिद तोड़ रहे हैं । इसी तरह मध्य प्रदेश में महू में तकरीबन 5 मस्जिदें तोडी जा चुकी हैं । एक बहुत खतरनाक बात यह है कि आसाम में वोटर्स लिस्ट में गडबड़ हो रही है । तकरीबन 40-50 परसेंट नाम जो आसाम गवर्नमेंट को पसंद नहीं हैं, उनके खिलाफ नजर आते हैं, वह काटे जा रहे हैं यहां तक कि जो एम. एल. एज. हैं, उस वक्त प्रजेंट, उनके नाम तक काटे जा रहे हैं । जो एम. एल. एज. हैं, एम. पीज. हैं, उनके नाम काटे जा रहे हैं । वोटर्स लिस्ट से 40-50 परसेंट ऐसे लोग जो इस बात के मुस्तहक हैं कि उनके नाम शामिल किए जाएं या मौजूद हैं, उनके नाम गायब किए जा रहे हैं ताकि अपने मनपसंद वोटों से अपनी गवर्नमेंट लायी जा सके और दूसरे कोई भी लोग वोट न पा सकें । वोटर्स न हों और कोई दूसरे काम न कर सकें । तो होम मिनिस्ट्री को, गवर्नमेंट को इस सिलसिले में शहरियों के हकूक की हिफाजत करनी चाहिए । वोटर्स लिस्ट कानून के मुताबिक, इंसाफ के मुताबिक सही बनाना चाहिए और तमाम धांधली जो वहां हो रही है । वहां नाकानूनियत ढंग से लोगों का कत्ल किया जा रहा है, लूटा जा रहा है, मारा जा रहा है अल्पा गवर्नमेंट की छत्रछाया में तमाम इस किस्म के नाकानूनियत कर रहे हैं । उसी के साथ-साथ मशीनरी इलेक्सन कमीशन के सामने बिल्कुल धांधली और उल्टा काम कर रही है ।

तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का यह फर्ज है कि उसको दुरुस्त करे और इस तरह की चीजों को ठीक करे । मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप इस तरफ गवर्नमेंट की तब्ज्जो दिलाएंगे और इस काम को सही कराएंगे ।

[مولانا اسعد مدنی

"اترپردیش" : وائس چیئرمین صاحب میں آپ کا شکرگزار ہوں کہ مجھے موقع دیا گیا ملک کے حالات کے متعلق جو بہت خراب چیزیں معلوم ہوتی ہیں اسکی طرف توجہ دلانے کیلئے -

ابھی ذکر کیا گیا کہ آنند کھیڑا ضلع میں پرسوں دوپہر میں لوگ مسجد میں نماز پڑھ رہے تھے تو وہاں گنپتی کے جلوس کی بھیڑ جا رہی تھی انہوں نے مسجد میں گھس کر لوگوں نے حملہ کردیا - پولیس نے ساتھ ہوتے ہوئے بھی کنٹرول نہیں کیا - وہ جب گالی گلوچ کررہے تھے تو پولیس نے انہیں لوگوں کو جو مسجد میں لوگ تھے فائرنگ کی اور اسمیں تین لوگ مارے گئے -

بڑودہ میں مانڈوی کے علاقہ میں جامع مسجد پر حملہ ہوا - جو پولیس کے لوگ جامع مسجد کی حفاظت کیلئے ڈیوٹی پر تھے - وہ چھوڑ کر چلے گئے تھے - وہاں تمام دکانیں جلادی گئیں - لوٹی گئیں اس طرح کے شغلے اٹھے کہ اوپر کی منزلوں کے چھجے برآمدے جل جل کر ٹوٹ ٹوٹ کر گرتے رہے وہاں ٹیلیفون پر ایف آئی آر کرائی گئی - کہ اس طرح سے یہ حملہ ہورہا ہے - دکانیں لوٹی اور جلائی جارہی ہیں - چھجے اور برآمدے گررہے ہیں - اور تمام عمارت گر جائیگی "دو میں گھوت" کو توڑ کر فسادی گھسنے کی کوشش کررہے ہیں - لیکن وہاں سے پولیس اسٹیشن بالکل قریب ہوتے ہوئے بھی تین گھنٹے تک کسی قسم کی کوئی مدد نہیں آئی - تین گھنٹے کے بعد پولیس نے آکر فسادیوں کے ماب پر فائرنگ کی اور اسمیں چھ آدمی مارے گئے - اس طرح سے پولیس اپنا فرض ادا نہیں کر رہی ہے - بڑودہ جیسے شہر میں کسی قسم کی کوئی مدد نہیں مل رہی ہے - اور اس طرح کے تمام ہنگامے ہو رہے ہیں - اس طرح الانکیشور میں کھرگلنج میں وغیرہ میں بھی ہوا ہے - ہردوا ضلع میں لکسر میں ریلوے کالونی میں ایک مسجد تھی - وہ تین سال سے بنی ہوئی تھی وہاں کے ہندو مسلمانوں نے مل کر اس دیوار کو اٹھاکر چھوٹا بنانا طے کیا تاکہ آسانی ہو - اس کام کے بعد میں وہاں کی ریلوے پولیس اور مقامی پولیس نے اس کو تالہ بند کر دیا - پھر دو دن کے بعد تمام اسکے لیٹر اور ملبہ سب توڑ کر

[ ] Translation in Arabic Script

کی حفاظت کرنی چاہئے - ووٹرس لسٹ قانون کے مطابق انصاف کے مطابق صحیح بنانا چاہئے - اور تمام دھاندلی جو وہاں ہو رہی ہے - لا قانونیت کی حد ہے لوگوں کو قتل کیا جارہا ہے - لوٹا جارہا ہے - مارا جارہا ہے - الفا کونسلٹ کی چھتر چھایا میں تمام اس قسم کی تمام لا قانونیت کر رہی ہے - اس کے سامنے سارے مشینری الیکشن کمیشن کے سامنے بالکل دھاندلی اور الٹا کام کر رہی ہے -

تو سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کا یہ فرض ہے کہ اسکو دیکھ کرے اور اس طرح کی چیزوں کو ٹھیک کرے - مجھے امید ہے کہ آپ اس طرف گورنمنٹ کی توجہ دلائیں گے اور اس کام کو صحیح کرائیں گے -]

Need to include Nepali Language in the Eighth Sechedule of the Constitution

SHRI RATNA BAHADUR RAI (West Bengal) : Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir. through this Special Mention I want to draw the attention of this House and the Government to the long-felt demand of 10 million Nepali-speaking citizens of this country for the incorporation of their language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

The growing discontentment of these people has reached a crescendo now which has been amply manifested in the massive deputation given to the Prime Minister on 4th September, 1990, by the representatives of Bhartiya Nepali Rashtriya Parishad representing several political and non-political organisations of national stature. Dozens of M.Ps. from left and other political parties joined the deputation in support of this demand. Moreover, almost all the M.Ps. from the ruling and opposition parties have appended their signatures to the

غائب کردیا - اس سلسلے میں وہاں کافی ٹینشن ہے - وہاں کے مقامی لوگ اس میں شامل نہیں ہیں - باہر کے لوگ آکر وہاں ریلوے کالونی میں ٹھیرے ہوئے ہیں - اور وہ گڑبڑ اور فساد - مچارہے ہیں - تین سال پرانی مسجد توڑ رہے ہیں - اس طرح مذہبی پریشیں میں ستو میں تقریباً ۵ مسجدیں توڑی جاچکی ہیں -

ایک بہت خطرناک بات یہ ہے کہ آسام میں ووٹرس لسٹ میں گڑبڑی ہو رہی ہے - تقریباً چالیس یا پچاس پرسنٹ نام جو آسام گورنمنٹ کو پسند نہیں ہیں انکے خلاف نظر آتے ہیں - یہ کاٹے جارہے ہیں - یہاں تک کہ جو ایم - ایلز ہیں اسوقت پرزینٹ انکے نام تک کاٹے جارہے ہیں - جو ایکس ایم ایلز ہیں ایم پیز ہیں انکے کاٹے جارہے ہیں - ووٹر لسٹ سے چالیس پچاس پرسینٹ لوگ جو اس بات کے مستحق ہیں کہ انکے نام شامل کئے جائیں - یا جو موجود ہیں انکے نام غائب کئے جارہے ہیں - تاکہ اپنے من پسند ووٹوں سے اپنی گورنمنٹ لائی جاسکے - اور دوسرے کوئی بھی لوگ ووٹ نہ دیا سکیں ووٹرس نہ ہو اور کوئی دوسرے کام نہ کر سکیں - تو ہوم منسٹری کو - گورنمنٹ کو اس سلسلہ میں شہریوں کے حقوق

[Shri Ratna Bahadur Rai]

Memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister. We, Nepali-speaking people throughout the country are grateful for this solidarity and appreciate their realisation regarding the urgency of bringing this community in the mainstream of national life.

Much water has flown down the Teesta and Ganga since the first voice demanding the constitutional recoginition of this language was raised in this august House in 1956 by late Satyendranarayan Mazumdar from C.P.I. Plethora of promises made by successive Governments at the Centre for the amelioration of the plight of minority nationalities could not do away with their patent innequities. Nepali-speaking Citizens too were the victims of this incongruous situation.

Whenever the fate of the country was in peril due to external threat or internal anarchy, blood of Gorkha soldiers was called for and we erected Himalayan walls with our dead bodies to defend the sovereignty and integrity of our Motherland. But whenever the demands for honouring the mother-tongue of these soldiers were raised, not only were they ignored but even their loyalty and patriotism were questioned. I ask such hypocrites and pretenders to visit our villages in Darjeeling, Assam, Sikkim, Dehradun and elsewhere where Nepalese are populated and see lakhs of war-widows, orphans and ex-soldiers with amputated hands and feet. Any dispassionate study of Indian history may reveal the contribution of Nepalese in the freedom struggle too.

It is not my contention that Nepalese should be paid back for their sacrifices. But we are asking only for a square deal as a national minority and our right for an ethnical identity, as enshrined in the Constitution.

Internationally acclaimed historians and linguists like R. L. Turner, G. A. Grierson and Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee and many other scholars of eminence have abundantly proved this language of Indo-Aryans family to be closely linked with Indian origins. Dr. Sunitikumar Chatterjee in his Note on the Report of the Official Language Commission commented to the extent :

"Other Indian languages are to be added in this (Eighth Schedule) following the wishes of their speakers and their importance, e.g. Sindhi and Nepali."

It was in 1956. Sindhi language was rendered its rightful berth in the Constitution in 1967 but our voice was lost in the wilderness and we were left beating the air for years together.

I do not want to go in further details that Nepali is the official language of Sikkim and West Bengal, that three State Assemblies have unanimously passed resolutions supporting this demand, that Nepali is recognised in the Indian Universities since 1911 and it was approved by the Sahitya Akademi two decades ago, etc. etc.

Till a few months ago, all the successive Governments were repeating the same cut-and-dried stand that all Indian languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Constitution are being treated equally. But in reply to my Unstarred Question of 28th March, 1990, the Government has categorically detailed the privileges given to the languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Hence to help the linguistic minorities to combat their economic and educational backwardness on the one hand and, on the other, to do away with the feeling of alienation and deprivation and to bring them in the mainstream of national life, Government should ponder over the existing language policy seriously.

At the end, I request the Government to take an earliest step to accord constitutional recognition to Nepali language so that justice delayed may not turn into justice denied.

SHRI KHYOMO LOTHA (Nagaland) : Sir, I associate myself with this demand.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Mr. Thomas Kuthiravattom—not here. Mr. Ahish Sen.

Implementation of Award of National Industrial Tribunal regarding employees of Regional Rural Banks

SHRI ASHIS SEN (West Bengal) : Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am on the point of Regional Rural Bank employees.

Sir, the Regional Rural Banks were established from 1975 onwards. And for reasons best known to the then Govern-

ment, though they were expected to do the onerous job of catering to the credit needs of the rural poor, their wages were kept much low. In many of the States, even today, the wage level of the employees of the Regional Rural Banks known as the Grameen Banks, is almost half that of commercial banks whereas they are doing almost the same type of job everywhere. Due to 12 years of agitation, the organised employees under All India Regional Rural Bank Employees Association could have the Supreme Court appointment of a National Industrial Tribunal to consider their claims and their desire that their wages and service conditions should be on par with the commercial banks. In 1987, a National Industrial Tribunal was constituted. After two and a half years, that Tribunal presided over by the former Chief *Justice of the Andhra Pradesh High Court*, Justice Shri Obul Reddy, has given an award on 30th of April this year. The Award was given after two and a half years of deliberations. The Justice moved about all parts of the country to find out by personal experience really what the problems are, whether really they are doing the job like commercial banks and whether their salaries should be on par with the commercial bank employees. Ultimately, he gave an award and said, yes, the Regional Rural Bank employees should be put on par with the commercial bank employees as far as their wages and service conditions are concerned. And four and a half months have passed since that Award was given. Normally, under the rules, under the laws, under the Act, within a limited time-frame the Award is to be published in the Gazette. But in this case it has not been done yet. The next question comes that when the Government's decision was that the Award of the Tribunal will be considered as final and binding on all the sides, including, of course, the Government, then where is the hesitation for the Government to publish it in a Gazette and why is the Government not lifting even a little finger to get this Award implemented ? There are 70,000 Grameen Bank employees, from senior officers down to the part-time sweepers. The Award has been given. But the Government is not moving at all. Through you, Sir, I want topersuade and request and at the same time want to put, I should say, as much pressure as possible on the Government. The Deputy-Minister of Finance who is looking after the Banking is here. The question is that this Award has got to be gazetted. And immediate steps should be taken for the implementation of the provisions of this Award for the benefit of the Regional Rural Bank employees, the Grameen Bank employees as they are normally called. Thank you, Sir.

Need to Convert Gopalpur Port in Orissa from Fair Weather Port to All Weather Port

SHRI BASANT KUMAR DAS (Orissa): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, my Special Mention is regarding the development of Gopalpur port. This port, Sir, is situated in the Ganjam district, near the Paradeep port. This is a small fair weather port. It is estimated that one million tonnes of coal will be transported through this port. This has anchoring facilities and loading and unloading facilities. Only the off-shore facilities of anchoring are there. There is no jetty and nothing of the sort, and because of that, the entire infrastructure remains operative only for 5 months. For the rest of the 7 months, the entire infrastructure remains idle, and the clearance of the coal is not made possible, the targeted amount of coal is not transported. Therefore, Sir, the Government of India, in their inter-Ministerial meeting held by the Coal Secretary on the 16th of January, 1990, decided to send a team to study the secondary port outlet near Paradeep. And they have suggested that further development of this port is required, and the investment will be around Rs. 50 crores. And if that is completed, then only the projected traffic of about 42.61 million tonnes of coal can be cleared from Paradip port.

In this connection, I would like to point out that a company from here, Delhi, was engaged as consultants. The C.E.S. India Private Limited, New Delhi, were jointly engaged by the Asian Development Board and the Planning Commission as consultants to study the ports and the shipping sector in India. They have recommended the development of Gopalpur Port as a supplementary port to Paradip and Haldia in West Bengal, from where often the cargo

[Shri Basant Kumar Das]

is diverted to the Paradip Port, at an investment of about Rs. 40 crores, during the Eighth Five-Year Plan. However, the detailed project report prepared by the consultants, Ocean Engineering Centre, I.I.T., Madras, envisages an outlay of Rs. 107.8 crores, out of which the State Government expects Rs. 52 crores as assistance from the Asian Development Bank.

Sir, this matter has been referred to the Ministry of Finance by the Government of Orissa. The Chief Minister of Orissa has also written a DO letter to the Finance Minister. On behalf of the Government of Orissa, I am placing the matter before you, and through you, before the Government, and request that this matter may be taken up with the Asian Development Board for getting the assistance for the Gopalpur Port during the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

SHRI SARADA MOHANTY (Orissa) : Sir, I associate myself with this Special Mention.

Need to observe Birth Centenary of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

SHRI MD. SALIM (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman. Sir, I am raising a matter on which, I think, cutting across party lines, irrespective of party affiliation, everybody will agree.

The year 1990 is the birth centenary year of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, popularly known as Frontier Gandhi of Badshah Khan. It would be a great occasion for us to celebrate this occasion, not merely to pay homage to him, to his life and work, but also to inspired the younger generation, the youth, to follow the ideals for which be stood, such as secularism and unity.

In the present context, it will be very appropriate if we observe the birth centenary of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. We have already lost eight months of the year. I suggest that the Government of India should come forward with a plan. We should involve non-Governmental organisations also. We can commemmorate his birth centenary through publications, bringing out a postage stamp, organising seminars by inviting speakers from the SAARC countries, producing a film on his life and work and instituting an award for communal harmony. Of course, the Government may also consider, particularly, the Sports Authority of India, the possibility of holding a tournament, say, in hockey or football, involving the SAARC countries.

I, think, if we do so, we can also correct, to some extent, the mistake we committed in the past. Sir, he felt betrayed when the Congress accepted the proposal for partition. In the real sense, he was thrown to the wolf. Now, his birth centenary has given us an opportunity. As far as my knowledge goes, the previous Government was planning to celebrate his birth centenary in a befitting manner. Now, the new Government has come. Therefore, the Government should come forward with a plan, I repeat, involving others also. It will be a tribute to Badshah Khan. Through observance of his birth centenary we can inculcate the teachings of his life, particularly the simple and austere life he led, his organisational capability, the way he inspired people for modern education, for unity, for secularism, for unity. With these words I conclude.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM (Uttar Pradesh) : I associate myself with this.

SHRIMATI SAYEEDA KHATUN (Madhya Pradesh) : I also associate myself with this.

Serious injuries to some journalists in the police lathi-charge during anti-reservation stir in Orissa.

SHRI KANHU CHARAN LENKA (Orissa) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of this august House to the brutal attack of police on journalists in Orissa. A serious situation has arisen in the State of Orissa where the working journalists have been brutally attacked by the police. The administration has completely failed in protecting the interest of the State, interest of the people and the interest of journalists who are performing their duties.

Sir, during the anti-reservation stir in the State at least five journalists have been seriously injured. One journalist, Shri Harilal Das Gupta, staff reporter of 'Praja-

tantra daily, received bullet injury on his back and his condition is very serious. He is being treated in SCB hospital, Cuttack. Mr. Das Gupta, while shouting with' his identity card, was shot at his back twice and he fell down on the ground. Besides this, Mr. Deb Prasad Chatterjee, photo journalist of 'Prajatantra' daily, Mr. Saubhagya Shankar Ray, the reporter of 'Samvad' daily, Shri Pushp Mitra Mohanty and two reporters of 'Sun Times' have been grievously injured.

Sir, the crux of the matter is that none in the Government seems to be concerned about the journalists who have been brutally attacked by the police. I strongly condemn this barbarous attack of the police on journalists which are discharging their duties. It is quite depressing that the party in power who has promised to ensure press freedom in its pre-election promises, has started suppressing the press through brutal police force. It is a pity to know that the Orissa Government has not shown any concern about these injured journalists. It has done nothing to arrange for their treatment and early recovery. Sir, there is a total failure of law and order in the State of Orissa. There is virtually police raj and the rule of law is no longer existing in the State. The police have started using repressive methods of trampling under foot the democratic rights of the people who ventilate their grievances through peaceful methods. The teargas, lathi-charge and unprovoked firing on unarmed students, youths and the general public, have now become the daily occurrence there. Such has become the law and order situation in many important towns like Cuttack and Kendrapara where curfew was imposed for several days. It is for the first time in twenty years that there has been a compelling situation of break-down of law and order where the Government tries to contain a popular movement by means of continuous curfew.

The Chief Minister, Mr. Biju Patnaik, has admitted in a press conference that the situation has gone out of control and the police administration is weak, resulting in unprovoked firing and repression.

As you know, Sir, recently the Chief Minister has been making self-contradictory statements on various policy matters like Mandal Commission Report. Because of that the administration suffers from utter lack of direction. The democratic rights have been suppressed. When the leaders of the Congress and M.Ps. were going in a peaceful procession to present a memorandum to the Governor at Raj Bhavan, Bhubaneshwar, day before yesterday, the police lathi-charged them and all the leaders were arrested. It is very regrettable and pitiable. A Student Congress boy, the State General Secretary of NSUI and the President, Cuttack Student Congress, was shot at sight. The shot went through his head and he died on the spot. But his body was not returned to his parents. This is unheard of. When Mr. Bhutto was hanged in Pakistan, his dead body was returned to his relatives. What crime have the parents of that boy committed that they have been refused the custody of the dead body of their son? Up till now, the Government has said that six persons have died. But more than eight students have died and a number of students are untraceable by their parents up till now.

So, I demand that the Government should pay compensation to those journalists who were injured. They should compensate their loss and should also compensate the kith and kin of those who have died.

Secondly, I demand a judicial enquiry in these incidents, especially that in which the journalists have been injured to find out in what circumstances they have been injured when they had shown their identity cards and why they were lathi-charged.

Sir, day before yesterday, on behalf of the public the Congress demanded in the memorandum submitted at Raj Bhavan, Bhubaneshwar, that the Central Government should impose President's rule in the State. I also urge upon this Government that in order to restore peace, in order to restore law and order in the State, the State Government of Orissa should be dismissed immediately and under Art. 356 of the Constitution, President's rule should be imposed. Thank you.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I want o associate myself with the Special Mention of Mr. Lenka.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): I also associate myself with this. The situation in Orissa is deplorable....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Very well. Your names will come as associating with this.

आप बैठ जाइए... (व्यवधान)

डा. अबरार अहमद खान (राजस्थान): मैं इनका समर्थन करता हूं कांग्रेस के सदस्यों को वहां की सरकार अपमानित कर रही है यह बहुत ही निन्दनीय है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह करूंगा कि इस पर अवश्य कार्रवाई करें। (व्यवधान)

डा. रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश): हमारी पार्टी से एम.एल.ए. का चुनाव लड़ा था वहां के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ (व्यवधान) वहां के मुख्य मंत्री की साजिश से ही वह मारा गया। (व्यवधान)

श्री सुरेश पचौरी (मध्य प्रदेश): मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ चुनाव लड़ा है। उनको मरवा दिया और लाश तक नहीं लौटाई। (व्यवधान)

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: Sir, I want an inquiry...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Your association will be noted, that's all.

SHRI KAPIL VERMA: I want an inquiry into the attack on the journalist. The number of attacks on journalists are increasing all over the country. There should be an immediate inquiry into it. The Government of India should also confact the Orissa Government and make a statement.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Mr. Kapil Verma, your Special Mention is there.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the attack on the journalist is condemnable.

SHRI BASANT KUMAR DAS (Orissa): Sir, may I draw your kind attention?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Let us not enter into a debate.

SHRI BASANT KUMAR DAS: Sir, I will not take much of your time. I will speak only for one minute. Sir, it is a fact. As it is going on throughout the country, the agitation is definitely going on in Orissa, led by the Congress (I).

...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Honourable Members.....(*Interruptions*) .....

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: *

DR. RATNAKAR PENDEY: *

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Vermaji, you want to make your Special Mention? .. ..(*Interruptions*).... Mr. Das, I am on my legs....(*Interruptions*).... Please sit down.....(*Interruptions*) ..... Please sit down .....(*Interruptions*).... Nothing will go on record, which has not been permitted.

(*Interruptions*)

Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Members must understand that when the Chair is standing, they must sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

Let us calm down. I have not yet taken my.....

(*Interruptions*)

Just see, a special mention is not a debate.

(*Interruptions*)

Nothing will go on record, which is not with my permission.

Now, Mr. Kapil Verma.

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*Not recorded.

Demand for Checking Terrorist Activities in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI KAPIL VERMA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to arise a very very important issue.

Sir, the States of Punjab, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir have been affected by terrorism. Now some of the Punjab terrorists have entered the Terai area of Uttar Pradesh, and this must cause great concern to us. There have been increasing number of incidents in which people have been killed, innocent people have been killed, in Terai in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in the the districts of Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri etc.

Hon. Members of this House must have read the news item in Times of India today. This news item emanates from the office of the Director-General of Police of Uttar Pradesh. It is an authoritative information, and not a rumour.

It Says :

"Four bus passengers were killed and 12 injured seriously when six Punjab terrorists fired at them indiscriminately near Banda village on the Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit district border yesterday."

"Two constables were killed later when the police started combing operations in the area. A police jeep was ambushed by the fleeing terrorists near Bilasanda area in Pilibhit district. The jeep driver and a head constable were killed while a PAC jawan and two armed guards of the civil police were injured."

Sir, the basic point is that the terrorists of Punjab who are being chased by the police there, are now entering the Terai area of Uttar Pradesh where there are large farms where there are people of Punjabi origin living. The terorists are taking refuge there, and they have made Terai a centre of their activity. Not only this, but there are five or six districts in Terai in which they have spread their tentacles.

The records of the House will show that over the last few years I have been drawing the attention of the Government, the previous Government and this Government also, to the increasing menace. I am very sorry to find that the activities of the terrorists have not been controlled. The Uttar Pradesh Government has failed to keep track of them and to take strong action against them. Through this Special Mention I want to request the Government of India to pay special attention to this before this problem gets out of hand and Uttar Pradesh does not fall in line with Punjab, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir in the matter of terrorism. I earnestly request the Government of India and the Home Ministry to please look into this matter very very urgently. If possible send your top sleuths to his area. It is not a party question; it is a national question. The main point is that area should be combed and the terrorist people who are fleeing from Punjab, fugitives from law, should be caught so that this problem is contained well in time. I hope the Home Ministry will get in touch with the Uttar Prdesh Government and find out the facts and issue necessary directions and report to this House. I hope the Minister will say something on this in this House before the House adjourns tomorrow.

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी अपने आप को इस स्पेशल मेंशन से सबद्ध करती हूं । इस सारे क्षेत्र में आतंकवाद बहुत बढ़ गया है ।

Demand to Stop Decentralisation of "RLOs"

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu) : The Dead Letter Office in the Postal Department came into existence in Calcutta about one hundred years ago. The Dead Letter Office in Bombay and Madras were organised in the beginning of the century. The name Dead Letter Office was subsequently changed to Returned Letter Office (RLO). It functions in two ways—(1) Enquiry Office and (2) Deposit Office.

In RLOs, the following kinds of articles are received :

1. Imcompletely adressed and undecipherable articles and articles intended for foreign countries.
2. Articles posted without addresses.
3. Unclaimed and refused articles.
4. Articles intended for transcription i.e. articles with addresses written in different vernacular languages.

[SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI]

All these letters rejected or discarded by post offices reach one place i.e. RLO. Every attempt is being made to dispose of these articles. Approximately only five per cent of articles are deposited as "Dead" in RLOs. The nature of work in RLOs in such as cannot be properly performed if it is decentralised.

However, the RLO in Bangalore, one among the fifteen in India, has already been decentarlised with effect from 1st June, 1990. If the information that I have received is correct, the RLO in Bangalore, has been closed once and for all. The RLOs in Jaipur, Bombay and Delhi are to be decentralised on an experimental basis shortly. I had sent a telegram from Madras to the hon. Minister of State for Communications on 3rd June, 1990, in which I requested to drop the proposal of decentralisation of RLOs. This proposal of decentralisation will affect not only the staff of RLOs, but also the public. In the first place, the decentralisation will affect the whole set-up and create confusion as the work will be going on in so many places instead of in a central place. The public will not have an idea as to where to make enquiries in order to trace their missing letters and the department will not be in a position to help them in any way.

It is not an isolated action. Even in 1984, the postal department abolished the running section of the Railway Mail Service at first on an experimental basis and then completely all over India, by which the practice of sorting of postal articles and closing of bags in running trains is given up. Now, due to the abolition of this work, all the postal articles are sorted and sent at the respective places themselves and this causes abnormal delay in despatch of letters for which the poor postal employees are blamed. This shows one by one like the abolition of RMS and refusal to departmentalise the ED employees, they are continuing anti-labour policies.

4.00 P.M.

Like that the decentralisation of RLO work will not in any way improve the efficiency of the Department. This would be considered as a disservice to the public, an onslaught on the workmen of Postal Department and a disservice to the entire nation. I, therefore, request Government not to implement the decentralisation of RLOs and restore the function of other RLOs, if any, decentralised already. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN (Tamil Nadu) : What happened to the discussion on Industrial Policy?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : It will be taken up after the Appropriation Bills.

Closure of Ashoka Paper Mills in Bihar

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Bihar) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I get up to draw the attention of the Government to the continued closure of the Ashoka Paper Mills in Bihar. I know that it is not a matter of national importance but it is a matter of great importance to the State from which I come. Sir, the Ashoka Paper Mills is a joint sector company in the sense that the Government of Assam, the Government of Bihar and the IDBI were joint shareholders in this company. In Bihar the unit which is located in Darbhanga ceased production in September, 1982 and since then this unit has neither been officially closed, there is no lock-out, there is no lay-off but it is continuing without production. There are 875 workers who are employed in this unit. At times they receive some pittance. At times they don't. Their condition is pitiable. It was included as a part of the Assam Accord, the rehabilitation of the Ashoka Paper Mills. Now according to the latest information what the Government of India has done is that the Bihar portion, the Bihar unit of the Ashoka Paper Mills has been taken out of the Assam Accord and only the Assam unit is part of the Assam Accord and the Bihar Government has been told that while the Government of India will help the rehabilitation of the Assam unit under the Assam Accord, this unit in Bihar is not covered by it and the Bihar Government might do whatever it likes with it. This matter has been pending with the BIFR and with the IDBI and the Ministry of Industry for a long time. But the Government of India does not seem to reach any decision. Now, the point I would like to make is that this unit in Bihar is as important as the unit in Assam

and even if the Government of India in its wisdom has decided that the Bihar unit will not be treated or will not get any benefit under the Assam Accord, I think, it is the bounden duty of the Government of India to ensure that the unit in Bihar gets started as quickly as possible and with this end in view, Sir, I have made this special mention and I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards its responsibility in seeing that the unit in Bihar gets started as quickly as possible and the workers who are suffering for the last eight years or so are properly rehabilitated and it is back on the rails (Ends).

SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN (West Bengal) : I also associate with this special mention.

डा. अबरार अहमद खान (राजस्थान) : मैं इस स्पेशल मेंशन का समर्थन करता हूं और एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । अपने अभी बी.आई.एफ.आर. का जिक्र किया । यह ठीक है कि बी.आई.एफ.आर में जितने भी केस जाते हैं सरकार यह जवाब देती है कि यह फैक्ट्री इसलिए नहीं चल रही है क्योंकि बी.आई.एफ.आर में है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : We are running out of time. You can associate.

डा. अबरार अहमद खान : इसकी वजह से बहुत से मजदूरों को परेशानियां होती हैं, तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती है । मेरे यहां सवाई माधोपुर में एक सीमेंट फैक्ट्री तीन साल से बन्द पड़ी है और सरकार की तरफ से यह जवाब आता है कि मामला बी.आई.एफ.आर. में है । सरकार भूखों मरने वाले मजदूरों की मदद करे ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : You can associate. Now, Mr. Lotha.

Deplorable Conditions of Training at the Asiad Camp at Indira Gandhi Stadium, New Delhi

SHRI KHYOMO LOTHA (Nagaland) : Mr Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to mention a very important matter regarding the deplorable training conditions prevailing in the Asiad camp at the Indira Gandhi stadium here in Delhi. I am raising this matter not as a politician but as a sports-lover. The welfare of sportsmen and women concerns us all and millions of sports-lovers all over the country. It is all the more so when the fate of sportsmen and women who are going to represent the nation of more than 80 crores of population is involved. Sir, it has been reported in the national papers today and also in *Daily Mid-day* yesterday that deplorable conditions are prevailing in the Asiad Camp in the Indira Gandhi Stadium where sportsmen and women are undergoing rigorous training in different disciplines to represent India in the Beijing Asiad scheduled on September 22nd this year. Their condition is deplorable because of poor diet, diluted milk supply to the sportsmen and water shortage in the camp. The interview of the coach, Mr. K. N. Singh to *Daily Mid-day* revealed that thing. It is also reported that even the Deputy Minister in the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports, Shri Bhakta Charan Das, who visited the camp recently, had expressed unhappiness about the poor quality and inadequate quantity of food given to the trainees in the camp. Hardly two weeks are left to start the Beijing Asiad on September 22nd, the conditions in the Asiad Camp continue to be bad. Food is not adequate, milk is diluted and water supply is irregular. But the worst of all is lack of human conditions, consideration, sympathy and proper care on the part of the Sports Ministry and some of its officers who are responsibe to look after the welfare and well-being of sportmen and women at least when they are undergoing rigorous training inside the training camp to represent the nation. This is bound to demoralise our sportsmen and women not only those who are going to represent the nation in Beijing Asiad but even future generations of sportsmen in the country. I would therefore earnestly appeal to the Central Government to look into the matter and take immediate action to better the conditions of the Asiad Camp to boost the morale of the participants and thereby improve their physical conditions which is a prerequisite of any sportsman. It is this class of people in different

[SHRI KHYOMO LOTHA]

disciplines in sports who bring laurels to the nation and project to the world not only the physical powers of the people but also balanced growth of a nation. After all, a nation must grow mentally, spiritually and physically and this is best demonstrated in the field of sports. Sir, I come from North-East and North-East also has produced sportsmen like the Indian Olympic team captain in 1948. Then also presently one girl who has been picked up from a village became Junior Champion in the national level in Archery and there are hockey players from Manipur who represented the Indian nation. There are others in other disciplines. It is not only from the paper that is being reported but we come to know of their conditions in the training camp. Some people who come from tribal area, from poor region, expect better training facilities, better food, better amenities and when this is not given, they feel very much frustrated. So, I draw the attention of the Government to this fact.

Non-Implementation by Government assurance regarding 'one rank-one pension' to the ex-servicemen

SHRI GAJ SINGH (Rajasthan) : Sir, While I congratulate the Gavernment for implementing and legislating on many of its election manifesto promises, such as the Prasar Bharati and the Mandal Commission, in the charged atmosphere that has been created in the country today in the context of that and terrorism that exists in our country, from North to South and from East to West and the threat that is posed by Pakistan and also the international situation, I wish to raise this matter in the context of the armed forces which have upheld the dignity, honour and security of this country and at this stage, we should make every effort to see that their morale is kept high. Several assurances have been given on the basis of 'one rank-one pension' for ex-servicemen, including the Presidential Address as also assurances by the Prime Minister. I want to ask as to why there is delay in the implementation of this very important election pledge which is causing disgruntlement amongst the armed forces. Can we afford an agitational approach to this matter ? Every year, about 60,000 new ex-servicemen are there. A high-level committee was established in March 1984 which has studied the representations. The major thrust of these representations was that the defence personnel who retired prior to 1-1-1973 and who were not entitled initially to any benefits from the liberal pension formula introduced in April 1979, expected that following the Supreme Court judgment of 7th December 1982, sizeable benefits in terms of enhanced pension would accrue to them. Their contention was that the orders issued by the Government of India in November and December 1983 implementing the Supreme Court decision had not conferred the expected benefits on them. On the contrary, the ready reckoner issued by the Government signifies that some of the pensioners who retired prior to 1-1-1973 would actually have suffered a cut in their pension and those who were required to benefit could not be benefited because of the Government's interpretation of the judgment by introducing the slab system. The high-level committee, in its report, in Chapter III, paragraph 3.5, has taken a comprehensive view of all the relevant factors and unanimously passed a resolution on 23rd December 1984. The extract of the resolution is as under :

> "The high-level Committee noted that the order issued by the Government of India in November/December 1983 on the pensioners was strictly in accordance with the judgment of the Supreme Court and the fact that the pre-1973 pensioners did not derive any benefits was inherent in the situation and the conditions prevailing for the implementation of the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission. The high-level Committee resolve that the Government of India be requested to review the matter in its entirety and evolve a method by which the ex-servicemen who retired prior to 1st January 1973 would also get some relief and secure some monetary benefit."

This has already been agreed to by the Government. I urge the Government to bring forward a comprehensive scheme and announce a phased programme and also to announce a programme for better re-employment of ex-servicemen to prevent the spector of an agitation by the ex-servicemen and demoralisation in the armed forces. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Now, we take up the Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1990.

THE PUNJAB APPROPRIATION NO. 2 BILL, 1990

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1990-91, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I will not speak at this stage. After listening to the views of various Members, in the reply I will say something.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Mr. Kamal Morarka. You begin. Let us be as brief as possible.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, we are taking up the Appropriation Bill on Punjab but as is customary in the House, we discuss the Punjab problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : We need not be always customary.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : ....which is vexing the country for a long time. And the very fact that the Appropriation Bill for Punjab is to be discussed in Parliament means it is in a special status. Punjab is under the Central rule and this problem has been on for so many years. I do not want to waste the time of the House by going into the background of the problem, how the previous Government tried to tackle it or aggravated it, how we in the Opposition gave various suggestions on how Punjab problems should be viewed and tackled. I will straightway come, in my opinion, to what the present situation is and what needs to be done. Though strictly it comes within the purview of the Home Minister, I will request the Government to look at the Punjab problem in totality.

First and foremost, it needs reiteration—because the matter is sensitive; it is psychological—that our party stands for a political solution to political problems. We do not stand for an administrative solution to political problems. It is neither desirable nor feasible. Any time if you had tried in any part of the country to solve the political turmoil by using administrative powers, you could have succeeded for a short time, but the problem resurfaces with a greater gravity. I do not want to complicate the situation by saying how the then Government tried to solve the political problem of Kashmir by misusing its administrative powers and what the results we are seeing in Kashmir today are but the fact remains nevertheless that the political problems have to be tackled politically and unless we all learn to do that, we will not be able to reach a solution to the problem.

Terrorism is by itself a menace not only in India but all over the world and whatever action is to be taken to tackle terrorism, there is no quarrel about it. But we must not make a mistake of thinking that every terrorist belongs to a political party, say, in Punjab the Akali Party or that every Akali is supporting the terrorists. This kind of a formulation is very unfortunate. If you go to Bombay, if you go to South, you will find that people are not much aware of the problem. In the last ten years a general atmosphere as if it is a Hindu-Sikh problem in Punjab has been created in the country. Now this totally needs to be removed. We who have the good fortune of representing our people in this august House and who move in an educated section of society, must understand that in the country people of various religions are living today and that in Punjab there is no religious problem. The problem is created by certain vested interests and, I am afraid, the problem gets aggravated because of wrong actions or inaction of political parties, whether they are in the Government or outside.

Sir, there are two or three things in Punjab which are pending and when we were in Oppisition, we had always been insisting that till action was taken on people who perpetrated the riots in Delhi, no solution was possible. According to Government official records, 3,000 Sikhs

[SHRI KAMAL MORARKA]

were killed and unofficially the estimates are much more. Nowhere in history have we a case where there is a genocide of this order and not a single person is hanged. Now what kind of a message are you sending through? We are quoting Jalianwalla Bagh every now and then. The total number of people who died there was 150 and it shook the British empire. What has happened now? We have become insensitive when we see that thousands of our brethren are being killed and it comes as a Special Mention! Sir I say with all the emphasis at my command that till the perpetrators of Delhi riots are brought to book, we will never gain the understanding and sympathy of the Sikhs community and we do not deserve it. That is the first issue and I plead with the Government--I do not know what is holding up the further action when we have commissions, committees and affidavits—let us end this matter on a war-footing, let us take action on the perpetrators of Delhi riots without fear or favour because that will be our first attempt to prove our bona fides and I repeat, I say this with all sense of responsibility that any Government of the day will have to prove their bona fides when they are dealing with a community as a whole. We do not like certain phrases. There are a lot of arguments and counter-arguments. Somebody used the word 'Sikh Quam' and there is a big objection, somebody said 'sub-nationalism' and there is a big objection. I do not want to go into polemics, but the fact remains that India is a country of diverse religions, diverse ethnic groups, diverse linguistic groups and this fact cannot be ignored and only a Government or a political party which ignores this reality will face these problems and will never be able to solve them. To paint India with one brush, to pretend that all Indians are the same, to pretend that equality is already there is to close our eyes to the real problem. So we must understand that every region has its peculiar problems, Punjab has its own peculiar problems and they have to be tackled in its own unique way. The perpetrators of riots, Delhi riots, to be brought to book is the first priority.

The second priority is rehabilitation of some of the Sikh brethren who left the army. This was part of the Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord. Five years have passed bu nohing has been done so far. If we are not able to do something for them, again the question comes whether the Central Government or the Punjab Government of the day is at all serious about solving the problem and healing the past wounds. But, in my opinion, the starting point is to first fulfil the promises that we have made and these are too very ordinary things. These need not have been even promised. After all, the State does not need a promise that if a crime is committed, the criminal will be arrested and punished. That is not a question of your promise. That is part of the law of the land. Here we have 3,000 people killed. It is an issue which is engaging the attenion of the whole nation. And due to reasons which wil remain obscure to me , we find that the action is dismally slow and the general pall of suspicion is strengthened in the minds of a particular community that they are not getting a fair deal. I think we all owe it to the nation, not only to the Sixth community or the Punjab State but the nation, that this matter should be settled without delay.

Secondly, I point out with a bit of anguish that even after this Government has come into power the situation in Punjab of course, continues to be serious. There has been a change of Governor. But the local Junjab Government unfortunately does not see certain hard ground realities and one of the hard ground realities is that the Director General of Police, who was responsible for what one may most charitably call strict police action—objectively much worse adjectives can be used against this gentleman—unless you change him, what sort of a dialogue can you begin even with our misguided brethren ? I don't understand. You can have a Governor; you may go on changing the political matters. As the individual citizen's level it is the police who is dealing with him and if we at any time want to start a political dialogue or a political process, I am sorry, if we keep the same person in our front—naturally there is a continuity in his own actions--merely because political bosses have changed, I am afraid, we are not going to create the right climate of confidence in the youth to come forward and have discus-

sions. Of course, the Governor may have his own reasons. I don't want to discuss the conduct of the Governor. The Punjab Government, I am afraid, is making a great slip in not changing the police setup in the State. If a political dialogue with the extremists is called for, if we want a climate of confidence to be created not only we should call the youth and discuss with them, we should also have discussions with even some of the Akali leadership. But then it will not happen till first a deterrent of this type is removed. If you want to keep the same officer and the same kind of police atmosphere in the State, then you must give up the idea of a political dialogue. And I don't think it is the policy of our party to obviate the political process.

Coming to the Punjab politics, we in the Janata Dal and the National front have very little at stake politically to be accused of having an axe to grind because in Punjab we do not exist in a big way. But the Congress Party is there. The Akalis are there, various factions of them. One thing I want to make very clear This **business of dividing and ruling or trying** to divide or derive a political advantage from divisions of a political party may be a normally accepted political process. But in certain places it must end. And Punjab is one place where I think it is the duty of all of us to see that a viable leadership, a viable, acceptable leadership emerges. Unless you have a political leadership which has the support of the local people, it cannot deliver. I have to mention that great hopes were built around Mr. Simranjit Singh Mann, Akali Dal (Mann Group), after the Lok Sabha election. There was talk of the elections that they were not fair. This is hogwash, because, if the elections were not fair, five Congressmen could not have won, the Janata Dal candidates could not have won. So anywhere the losing party will always say that the elections are not fair. The elections in Punjab were as fair as in any other part of the country. Now, under that garb there is a movement that the Assembly elections should not be held because the election will be held under the Shadow of terrorism and there will not be a fair election. No. I don't subscribe to that. I want the Government to take a decision. It is for the Government to consider at an all-party meeting when elections should be held. In my opinion, the sooner the better. Be that as it may, I do not want to go into the electoral controversy. One must understand again the ground reality that today any semblance of leadership in Punjab has to be built around Simranjit Singh Mann. Again we are trying to play the same politics and thing that having a dialogue with Shri Simranjit Singh Mann is not called for in the national interest.. Whether we like it or not, political personalities emerge and they do not emerge because of our charity or because of our benevolence and they do not exist there because of our patronage. Take the case of Mr. Sheikh Abdullah in Kashmir or Mr. Laldenga in Mizoram or Mr. Phizo in Nagaland. At various times, in all these places, there was a lot of tension in many of them did things which were not acceptable and which were not within the Constitution of India. All that is different. But all these personalities did receive the unstinted support of their own people and that part we cannot ignore. If we ignore that, we would ignoring the reality. Now, whatever information we have from Punjab would only indicate that to feel that Mr. Simranjit Singh Mann is marginalised or to star dialogues with the other Akali units which do not have the support of the people would only be a foolhardy process. Of course, it is not our duty to build up Mann's political party and it is entirely his job. But we in our own subtle way, at the political level, even at the administrative level, must see that Punjab has a political party which is able to get the confidence of its people and rule the State because the only system that we know in our democratic structure is a popularly elected Government, a Legislative Assembly, a popular Government and only that can deliver the goods. I do not see any other option.

Therefore, Akali unity willy-nilly has become an absolute imperative as far as the political solution of Punjab is concerned. I know that technically, theoretically, one can argue, "Well, who are you to talk about Akali unity? It is their problem". But, as I told you, there are circumstances, there are places, there are places in history, where individuals can play a very important role. But, in the long term, history adjusts everybody. And

[Shri Kamal Morarka]

once the Punjab problem is solved and Punjab is back on the democratic road there can be again a change of Government in the normal way. But, today, unless we can help in installing a popularly elected Government in Punjab and unless we stop this mad killing, I am afraid we will not be able to get any nearer to integrating the hearts and minds of the Punjabi population with the rest of the country and that is the imperative now. I do not know when the Government can hold elections. When we were in the Opposition, we claimed always to be wanting the elections to be held. But, today, I am very happy to say....

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA (Bihar) : He wants elections under the supervision of the UN.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : What has the UN to do with it ?

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : That is all right. But that is what he has said.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Sir, I am very thankful to the honourable Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : You are now concluding, Mr. Morarka?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA. Sir, I am going to conclude. But Mr. Chaturanan Mishra has reminded me of one thing and he has raised a very inmportant point and I would like to clarify that before ending.

Sir, when these figures, these personalities, become very popular, very charismatic, it is one of the tragedies ot history that they go beyond control and they start talking about things which are beyond the Constitution of India, and which are beyond the integrity of India. We need not listen to them....(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHAT (Madhya Pradesh): What?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : I said we need not listen to them. They may be talking about things which are beyond the Constitution of India or the integrity of India. But we need not listen to these people. But we must talk to them. we must surely talk to them and we cannot say that because they have made prepostorous demands they have become irrelevant and we will not talk to them. Irrelevant he is not. His demand is not acceptable.

In this very House—before ending, I would like to submit one thing—there was an honourable Member, Mr. Annadurai of the DMK, and it is on record of this House that he demanded the secession of Tamil Nadu. In those days, the House used to listen to him and counterargue. After Mr. Annadurai spoke, twelve speakers spoke and explained to him that in the interest of India and even in the interest of Tamil Nadu what he was saying was wrong. And, Sir, today, Tamil Nadu is a part of India just like any other part of India. Passions of the moment have to be dealt with in their own way. By merely putting down with an iron hand if you think passions will end, they will not end. Temporarily, yes; but they will again come up. Mr. Mann has made the unfortunate demand of UN supervision of the elections or something like that. There is no question of that and he must banish that thought. But, merely because he has made a preposerous demand, to jump to the conclusion that Mr. Mann has become irrelevant is only to confound the problem.

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT : How do you compare Jinnah and Maulana Azad ?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : These are comparisons in history and they are creating the problem today.

You take the case of Sheikh Abdhullah. For 22 years he was put in prison and then again he was made the Chief Minister and he accepted the Constitution of India. Take the case of Laldenga. He burnt the Indian Constitution, but then we made him the Chief Minister! If there is a restriction on.... (Time bell rings)

Sir, I submit, before ending, that time has come for us to understand that the problems of a particular place have to be resolved only by the elected leaders and the popular leaders of that place. and it is our duty to see that those individuals, instead of getting misguided or looking

outside the frontiers of India, get woven into the Indian fabric. And this requires a lot of understanding on both sides, not tough talking—may be tough action at a certain level, but understanding and compassion is what is required. Unless we do it, the problem cannot be resolved.

Thank you.

श्री हरवेन्द्र सिंह हरूपाल (पंजाब) : वाइस चेयरमैन महोदय, बहुत दिनों से हम पंजाब की समस्याओं, पंजाब के बजट को अनफारच्यूनेटली इस सदन में डिस्कस करते आए हैं, उस पर डिबेट करते रहे हैं । आज भी मधु दण्डवते जी पंजाब एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल, (नम्बर 2) 1990 फिर एक दफा लेकर इस सदन में आए हैं । मैंने अनफारच्यूनेट इसलिए नहीं कहा कि हमें पंजाब के बारे में चर्चा करने में कोई संकोच है लेकिन अनफारच्यूनेट इसलिए है कि जो चीज चंडीगढ़ में, पंजाब के एम.एल.ए. द्वारा विधान सभा में डिस्कस होनी चाहिए वहां की जरूरत के अनुसार, वह बार-बार हमें यहां लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में डिस्कस करनी पड़ती है ।

मैं कमल मोरारका जी की बहुत सी बातों से सहमत हूं लेकिन हम जो बेसिक प्राब्लम है पंजाब की, उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते । इसी वजह से वह समस्या हल होने की बजाए, समस्या साल्व होने की बजाए और गंभीर रूप धारण करती जा रही है ।

जब यह प्रोजेक्ट सरकार जनता दल की बनी तो उन्होंने कुछ एक्शन प्लैन किए कि हमें भी ऐसा लगा कि शायद पंजाब की समस्या जल्दी साल्व हो सकेगी । हमें इस बात की खुशी थी कि चलो इनके हाथों ही हो जाए, पंजाब के लोगों को राहत तो मिलेगी । लेकिन वह नहीं हुआ क्योंकि सरकार उसका पालिटिकल बेनिफिट तो लेना चाहती थी, लेकिन उस प्रोसेस को कांटीन्यू नहीं कर सकी जो उन्होंने स्टार्ट किया था । शायद अपनी पार्टी की गड़बड़ियों की वजह से जो प्रियारिटी उन्होंने शुरू में देनी चाही, आगे नहीं चल सकी । कुछ बातें कहने में बहुत अच्छी लगती हैं, लेकिन उनको करना बहुत मुश्किल होता है । हर इंसान चाहता है कि अगर मैं माऊंट एवरेस्ट के ऊपर चढ़ जाऊं, क्लाइम्बड कर लूं तो सारी दुनिया की अखबारों में मेरा नाम और फोटो छपेगा, लेकिन यह काम होता बहुत मुश्किल है ।

. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . इसी तरह से आज पंजाब की समस्या माऊंट एवरेस्ट से भी बड़ी समस्या है और यह पंजाब की समस्या सारे देश की समस्या है । जब तक हम इसको इसी दृष्टि से नहीं सोचते, उसको ऐसी प्रियारिटी नहीं देते, तब तक वह साल्व होने वाली नहीं है ।

थोड़े दिन पहले प्रधान मंत्री श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह पंजाब में गए । शायद दूसरी, तीसरी या चौथी दफा गए होंगे । उन्होंने बहुत सेंटीमेंटल स्पीच की वहां पर, कहा कि अगर मैं मर भी जाऊं तो मेरी लाश को यहीं रखा जाये, हाडी को यहीं रखा जाये । बड़ी सेंटीमेंटल बात कही उन्होंने और वहां यह भी कहकर आये कि मैं यहां आकर पद यात्रा करूंगा, सेशन के शायद एक हफ्ते के बाद । मुझे नहीं पता कि वह जायेंगे या नहीं जायेंगे ? जायेंगे, मैं इस बात पर आ रहा हूं । उससे क्या होगा? जिन घरों के लोग मर गये हैं, जिन माताओं के बेटे मर गये हैं, जिन बहनों के भाई मर गये हैं, जिन स्त्रियों के पति मर गये हैं, पदयात्रा से उनको कुछ हासिल होने वाला नहीं है । मैं डिसकरेज नहीं करता, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि न जायें । लेकिन उस पद यात्रा से उन लोगों को कुछ प्राप्त होने वाली नहीं है जिनका मैंने जिक्र किया । उनके जख्मों के ऊपर मरहम का काम भी यह पद यात्रा नहीं करेगी । अगर आप सबको याद हो तो एक वक्त था जब सरदार दरबारा सिंह की वहां मिनिस्ट्री थी, तब वहां 6 आदमी मरे थे । मैडम इन्दिरा गांधी ने उनकी सरकार को बर्खास्त

[श्री हरवंन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल]

कर दिया था । सिर्फ 6 आदमी मरे थे, रोज नहीं मरते थे । एक दफे 6 आदमी मरे और उनकी सरकार को उन्होंने बर्खास्त कर दिया । आज रोज मरते हैं मल्टीप्लेस आफ सिक्स । मैं गिनती इसलिए नहीं बता रहा हूं कि कभी दो होती है, दो से मल्टीप्लेस, कभी तीन से, कभी चार से, कभी पांच से और इससे ज्यादा भी होती है और रोज मरते हैं । अखबार वालों ने यह काम तो शुरू कर दिया कि पहले बैक पेज पर छापते थे अब उसको अन्दर छापना शुरू कर दिया । पहले फ्रन्ट पेज पर बड़ी खबर होती थी अब अन्दर छोटी खबर होती है । हम सब लोगों द्वारा उसी दिन कन्डम किया जाता था, हाउस में चर्चा होती थी, पंजाब पर डिस्कशन होता था । अब क्या हो गया ? वी आर गुड टू इट, आज किसी को पता ही नहीं होगा कि पंजाब में कल कितने मरे, क्योंकि यह तो रुटीन है । पंजाब वालों के बेटे मरते हैं, बाकी हिन्दुस्तान को क्या लेना है, कोई जिक्र नहीं करता । सरकार को इस बात का कोई ध्यान नहीं है । परसों आपने एक खबर पढ़ी होगी, मुझे नहीं पता नेशनल प्रेस में थी या नहीं लेकिन पंजाब के अखबारों ने वहां के नौजवानों की नंगी तस्वीरें छापी पीछे की तरफ से जिसमें सारा जिस्म छिला हुआ था, घाव हो रहे थे, चोटें लगी हुई थी । कहीं गिरे नहीं वह । पता नहीं कौन, हो सकता है कि वह पाकिस्तान से आए हुए मुसलमान हों । मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूं---यह कह देना कि सिख टैरोरिस्ट, भी आज यहां स्पेशल मेंशन हुआ, शायद श्री कपिल वर्मा ने हमारे यहां से किया, यू. पी. की बात कर रहे थे और कहने लगे कि वहां पंजाब से टैरोरिस्ट आए हुए थे हाऊ डू यू नो, लाहौर के रहने वाले जो मुसलमान हैं, मुसलमानों से मेरा मतलब लाहौर के रहने वाले जो पाकिस्तानी हैं वह हम लोगों से अच्छी पंजाबी बोलते हैं । उनको वहां से ट्रेंड करके यहां भेजा जाता है, फर्क क्या है ? दाढ़ी बढ़ा लेने और पगड़ी बांध लेने से They will look like Sikhs. They speak better Punjabi than us.

शायद ऐसे ही कुछ लोग अमृतसर के जिले में 3-4 दिन पहले आए और उन्होंने सी. आर. पी. एफ. की एक पिकेट को घेर लिया और मां-बहन की गाली देते हुए कहा कि अगर हिम्मत है तो बाहर निकलें । सी.आर.पी.एफ. वाले अंदर दुबके रहे बाहर नहीं निकले । अगले दिन काफी फोर्स इकट्ठा किया और पांच गांव के 15 साल से 35 साल के नौजवानों को एक तरफ खड़ा कर दिया । अखबार ने 200 की गिनती लिखी है । उनकी मार-मार कर धुनाई की गयी जैसे जानवरों की धुनाई नहीं की जा सकती । जानवरों के जब दो डन्डे मारते हैं तो तीसरा मारने के बाद सोचते हैं कि इसको चोट लगती होगी । इन्सान के बेटों की मार-मार कर धुनाई कर दी, अखबारों में फोटो छपी । पद यात्रा सुनकर जख्म ठीक हो जायेंगे ? उस पर हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि लोग टैरोरिस्ट मल्टीप्लेस कैसे होते हैं । टैररिस्ट्स मल्टीप्लाई ऐसे होते हैं । अब वे 200 घरों के नौजवान पता नहीं इस लायक रहे कि नहीं कि वह टैररिस्ट्स बन सकें, उनके खानदान में बाकी लोग क्या करेंगे ? वे पाकिस्तान नहीं जाएंगे ? जहां जा सकेंगे वहां जाएंगे, ट्रेनिंग लेंगे, रिवाल्वर लेकर आएंगे, राइफल्स लेकर आएंगे और जो उनसे बन पाएगा करेंगे । किसी के साथ भी ऐसा ट्रीटमेन्ट हो तो वह ऐसा ही सोचने पर मजबूर हो जाएगा । चाहे मेरे साथी मुझ से नाराज हों, हमने सब कुछ

इस्तेमाल करके देख लिया लेकिन आप लोगों ने उससे कोई सबक नहीं सीखा । आपको आए हुए 9-10 महीने हो गए । कमल मोरारका बोलकर चले गए, यहां होते तो मैं उनसे कहता । उन्होंने माइल्ड शब्दों में कहा कि पोलिटिकल प्राब्लम्स का पोलिटिकल सोल्यूशन होना चाहिए । **तुम्हारा भई !** You are in power. You are in Government.

क्यों नहीं कराते ? मैं मानता हूं कि हमारी सरकार से गलतियां हुईं । चाहे मेरे साथी मुझ से नाराज हो जाएं, मुझे इस बात की कोई चिन्ता नहीं है ।

We made political mistakes and that is the reason why we are sitting here on this side.

लेकिन जो आप लोग हैं ना वह भी कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ।

You will meet the same fate, I tell you. If this Government can solve the Punjab problem, you will prolong your rule, I tell you, I can guarantee.

मुझे इस बात का कोई सरोकार नहीं है कि सरकार कौन सी है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि पंजाब की समस्या जल्दी हल हो । आप समझते हैं कि पंजाब में सिक्खों को दबाकर, मेरी बात को कम्युनल न समझा जाए, अगर कोई यह समझता हो कि सिक्खों को दबाकर, मारकर, डराकर, धमकाकर पंजाब की समस्या हल हो जाएगी तो यह उसकी भूल है । इस तरह पंजाब की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी । हिस्ट्री उठाकर देख लीजिए ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : रास्ता तो बताइए ।

श्री हरवेन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल : कमल मोरारका ने आपको बताया कि पोलिटिकल प्राब्लम का पोलिटिकल सोल्यूशन है, डंडा मारना नहीं है । आपको समझ नहीं आता तो मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप ही बताइए ।

श्री हरवेन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल : मैं ही बताता हूं, आप जल्दी में क्यों हैं ? कोई दिक्कत हो रही है मेरी इन बातों से ? ठीक है, आप एलाई हैं इस गवर्नमेंट के लेकिन बात तो सुनिए । जल्दी क्यों हो रही है आपको? आप कहते हैं वहां पर बेरोजगारी दूर कर देने से समस्या हल हो जाएगी । प्रधानमंत्री जी वहां गए, कहने लगे कि हम वहां पर नौजवानों के लिए रोजगार पैदा करेंगे । बहुत अच्छी बात है । करिए ।

कुमारी सरोज खापर्डे (महाराष्ट्र) : कहां से करेंगे ?

श्री हरवेन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल : करिए, हम कहां से बताएं ? मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज की हमें फिगर्स बता दीजिए कि कितना इम्प्लायमेंट आपने वहां जनरेट किया है ? जिन 200 लड़कों को पीटा गया, वह प्राब्लम नौकरी देने से साल्व हो जाएगी ? जो वहां पर रोज 35-40 लोग मरते हैं उनके घर के लोग आपसे नौकरी लेने आएंगे ? वे पहले बदला लेंगे ।

पेप्सी प्रोजेक्ट हेतु कहा गया कि इससे 50,000 आदमियों के लिए इम्प्लायमेंट वहां जनरेट होगा । गवर्नमेंट को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । एक आदमी का इम्प्लायमेंट वहां जनरेट नहीं हुआ और जिस काम से वह आए थे वह आपकी सरकार ने करवा दिया । पेप्सी डिंक वहां पर आ गया ।

इस गवर्नमेंट के वक्त में आज से 5 महीने पहले इस सदन में जब मुफ्ती साहब एक्सटेंशन का प्रस्ताव लेकर आए थे, तब यहीं से बोलते हुए मैंने कहा था कि आप गलती कर रहे हैं । मेरी पार्टी के लोगों ने उनको 6 महीने की एक्सटेंशन दी ।

डॉ. मधु दण्डवते : सदन ने दी ।

श्री हरवेन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल : तब मैंने कहा था कि आप यह गलती कर रहे हैं । यह टाइम दोबारा नहीं आएगा, अभी इलेक्शन करवा लीजिए । लेकिन आप नहीं माने । हम सभी करवाकर हटे थे लेकिन आप ने यह

[श्री हरवेन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल]

बात कह दी कि हम दोबारा नहीं आएंगे, हमें 6 महीने की एक्सटेंशन दे दीजिए । हमने कहा ले लीजिए । आज आपके पास क्या आप्शन बाकी है ? तीन आप्शन आपके पास बाकी हैं। पहला यह कि पंजाब के अंदर डिजाल्व्ड एसेंबली को रिवाइव करने की आप कोशिश कर रहे हैं। सबसे बड़ी गलती आप करेंगे उसको रिवाइव करके । कारण यह है कि आप सारे हिन्दुस्तान के गवर्नरों को डिफंक्ट कर देंगे । कल किसी स्टेट में किसी एसेंबली को गवर्नर डिजाल्व करेगा तो चीफ मिनिस्टर कोर्ट से स्टे ले आएगा । अगर रिवाइव भी करेंगे तो कितना उसका टाइम बचा है ? एक महीने के लिए रिवाइव करके क्या करेंगे ? इसका मतलब यह है कि आप तीन साल के लिए प्रेसिडेंट रूल वहां लगा देंगे । पंजाब के लोगों के साथ यह खिलवाड़ आप करना चाहते हैं ?

सेंडिंग आप्शन आपके पास है एक्सटेंशन आफ प्रेसिडेंट रूल । कितनी देर तक इसको एक्सटेंड करना चाहते हैं ? मुझे पता नहीं है मेरी पार्टी ने क्या फैसला किया है, लेकिन मैं अपनी पार्टी के अन्दर जोर लगाऊंगा लेकिन एक्सटेंशन के कितने दिनों के अंदर आप पंजाब समस्या को साल्व कर देंगे ? इसकी आपको गारंटी करनी पड़ेगी कि एक्सटेंशन के बाद इतने दिनों में पंजाब की प्राबलम साल्व हो जाएगी । पंजाब का नौजवान मरना बंद हो जाएगा । मैं सारी बातें इस चीज को बेस बनाकर कर रहा हूं कि पंजाब का नौजवान मरना बंद हो जाए ।

तीसरी आप्शन आपके पास है इलेक्शन की जिसको आप करवाना नहीं चाहते । मुझे नहीं पता कि आपके पास कोई और आप्शन है या नहीं । आप एक्सटेंशन चाहते हैं । आज पंजाब में क्या हो रहा है ? प्रेसिडेंट रूल के अंदर आदमी मर रहे हैं जो मैंने इतनी देर अपनी बात कहने की कोशिश की । करप्शन इतना ज्यादा है कि जिसका अंदाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमारे टाइम में नहीं था, लेकिन हमारे टाइम से मेनी टाइम वह मल्टीप्लाई हो गया है । जिसका मरजी भाई उठाकर ले आइए, जिसका मरजी बेटा उठाकर ले आइए । पैसा ले लीजिए और तब छोड़िए । पैसा नहीं है तो जमीन बेच दें, घर बेच कर पैसा देकर बेटे को वापस ले जाइए, भाई को ले जाइए ।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Kerala) : Money to whom ?

SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL : To the administration and police. एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। They are not answerable to the people. मैं यह कह रहा था कि आपके पास तीन आप्शन है। आ, कौन सा आप्शन लेना चाहते है ? The time is very short, but the Government is not coming forward.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even now.

SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL : Even now, you are not coming forward with any proposal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I said, time is very short even in the House.

SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL : The time is very short.

मुझे पता नहीं आप क्या आश्वस्त लोंगे। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि पंजाब के अंदर सख्ती करने से वहां की समस्या हल हो जाएगी, वह बहुत बड़ी भूल में हैं । उनका इंटरेस्ट वैस्टेड है । वह हिन्दू-सिख फिलासाफी में विश्वास करते हैं । वह सोचते हैं कि वहां सख्ती करके बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में हम हिन्दू वोटर्स को खुश कर लेंगे । वह यह समझते हैं कि हम इलेक्शन में बहुत सारी पार्लियामेंट की सीटें जीत लेंगे । पंजाब की समस्या हल होनी चाहिए । उसकी बैटर पोजिशन होगी जो भी इस समस्या को हल करेगा ।

मैं कुछ बातें और करना चाहता था, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ मेरा ध्यान चला गया। मेरा ख्याल है कि मैं थोड़ा सेंटीमेंटल भी हो गया लेकिन बहुत जरूरी बातें थीं। मधु दण्डवते जी कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान से लोग वहां आते हैं। सिर्फ 120 किलोमीटर फेंसिंग हुई है वहां पर। 500 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा की बाउंडरी है पाकिस्तान के साथ। 120 किलोमीटर में सारे में फ्लडलाइटिंग भी नहीं हुई है। जो मैंने शुरू में कहा, पंजाब आपकी प्रायोरिटी नहीं है। जब आपको मालूम है कि वहां से लोग आते हैं, वहां से हथियार आते हैं, वहां से स्मगलिंग होता है, अफीम आती है, हैरोइन आती है तो क्यों नहीं उसको वार फुटिंग पर बंद करते? मुझे यह पता चला है कि पहली अप्रैल से फेंसिंग का काम बंद है। आज पांच महीने हो गये। नये साल से कोई फेंन्सिंग का काम शुरू नहीं हुआ। यह आपकी प्रियोरिटी है पंजाब के लिए? यह क्या जरूरी है कि सारी फेंन्सिंग दिल्ली से जाकर कराई जाये? आप पंजाब की पी.डब्लू.डी. को लगा दीजिए अगर आप समझते हैं कि वहां फायदा होगा। दो साल के बाद या चार साल के बाद फेंन्सिंग लगाने से क्या फायदा होगा और रास्ते खुल जायेंगे। उसकी फेंन्सिंग वार फुटिंग पर कराइये, आप पैसा दीजिए। इसके लिए आपको देना ही चाहिए। दो साल के बाद करेंगे तो ज्यादा खर्चा होगा। जितनी जल्दी करेंगे उतना कम खर्चा होगा। आप इसे जल्दी से जल्दी कराइये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने यू.पी. में तो आक्ट्राय बंद कर दी और पंजाब में डबल कर दी। 15–20 या 30 करोड़ आ जायेगा तो उससे कुछ ज्यादा फायदा हो जायेगा पंजाब सरकार को? वहां पर नाके खत्म करने से इंसीडेंट्स, हत्याएं कम हो जायेंगी जबकि आप नाके बढ़ा रहे हैं। पुलिस नाकों की बात अलग है मैं आक्ट्राय की बात कर रहा हूं। मेरी बात शायद आपको अच्छी नहीं लग रही है। आप सोच रहे हैं कि मैं पता नहीं क्या कह रहा हूं। यू.पी. में आपने आक्ट्राय बंद कर दिया तो पंजाब में क्या बढ़ा दिया? यह डबल स्टेण्डर्ड क्यों है? पंजाब में आपका राज है, प्रेजीडेंट रूल है। वह समझते हैं कि हमारे साथ हर बात में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन होता है। हर बात में पंजाब आपके साथ है, व्यापार में पंजाब आपके साथ है। पंजाब के नौजवानों के साथ, उनके रहने वालों के साथ गवर्नमेंट डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करती है यही प्रोब्लम है। बिजली के रेट बढ़ा दिये। बढ़ाने थे तो थोड़ा-थोड़ा करके बढ़ा देते, एकदम से दुगना क्यों कर दिया। बढ़ाने के लिए कोई इनकार नहीं करता।

मैं आपसे एक बात और करना चाहता हूं। पेप्सी प्रोजेक्ट का जिक्र आया था। पेप्सी प्रोजेक्ट जब यहां सेक्शन हुआ और जो मुद्दे दिये गये, जो कंडीशंस रखी गयी थी उसमें यह भी था कि 25 परसेंट से ज्यादा पेप्सी ड्रिंक नहीं बनेगा लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि अभी किसी भी चीज की प्रोडक्शन शुरू नहीं हुई। फूड प्रोसेसिंग जिसकी वजह से यह पेप्सी प्रोजेक्ट सैक्शन किया गया, आज तक कोई प्रोडक्शन शुरू नहीं हुआ अगर हुआ है तो बहुत कम। मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि टमाटर की फसल कराई गयी लेकिन वहां टमाटर लेने कोई नहीं गया टमाटर सड़ते रहे। पता नहीं क्या-क्या बनना था उससे। हम देख रहे हैं कि वहां पर वह पेप्सी ड्रिंक बनाने में कामयाब हो गये। मुझे नहीं पता आपकी सरकार में कौन उसको देखता है, जो मुद्दे, जो कंडीशंस उनको पूरी करनी थी और जिसके बाद पेप्सी ड्रिंक बनानी थी वह कोई कंडीशन पूरी नहीं की। मेरे पास डिटेल्स हैं, डाकुमेंट्स हैं। जो उन्होंने एक्सपोर्ट कामिटमेंट किया था वह भी कोई कम्पलीट नहीं किया। मुझे पता नहीं क्यों? मैं शायद कहीं बोला हूंगा

[श्री हरवेन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल]

और उनको पता चल गया तो पेप्सी के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की चिट्ठी आयी कि वह क्यों नहीं कर सके । उन्होंने यह कहा कि सरकार हमारे साथ कोआपरेट नहीं करती इसलिए हमारे प्रोजेक्ट्स डिले हो गए हैं । अभी तक हमें इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस तक नहीं दिया गया है । सरकार कोआपरेट नहीं करती। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब सरकार कोआपरेट नहीं करती तो पेप्सी डिंक कैसे आ गया ? या तो सरकार में से किसी को उनके साथ मिलीभगत है या सरकार इतनी बेफिक्र है कि उनको पता ही नहीं कहां क्या हो रहा है । मेरा पेप्सी डिंक से, पेप्सी कम्पनी से कोई विरोध नहीं है । इस बात की चर्चा मैं इस वक्त इसलिए कर रहा हूं कि जो बेनिफिट्स पंजाब के फार्मर्स को पहुंचने चाहिए उनको टोटली इग्नोर कर दिया गया है, बिलकुल उनको फायदा नहीं हो रहा है । वहां पेप्सी पहुंचे, लेकिन उसके फायदे भी पहुंचने चाहिए । यह काम सरकार को करना है, सरकार को देखना है ।

अब मैं सरकार को बहुत ज्यादा ब्लेम करूं, यह अच्छा नहीं लगता । लेकिन अंत में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मधु दण्डवते जी आपको शक्ल इस सदन में देखने को, आपका रिप्लाई बार-बार सुनने को, मन चाहता है, आप बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं, लेकिन कृपया पंजाब एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल को लेकर दुबारा इस सदन में मत आइए, इसका कोई हल ढूंढ़िए। आप मेहरबानी करके पंजाब की समस्या को प्रायरिटी दीजिए । पंजाब के सारे लड़के गुमराह नहीं हैं, बहुत थोड़े से हैं ।

एक बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं । कहा जाता है कि चण्डीगढ़ इर्रिलेवेन्ट है, पानी इर्रिलेवेन्ट है, पंजाबी स्पीकिंग एरियाज इर्रिलेवेन्ट हैं । मान लिया, लेकिन इससे समस्या हल नहीं होगी । जो चीज आपने कमिट की है, उनको वह दीजिए । हमसे गलती हुई, हमने नहीं दिया, लेकिन आप पंजाब को दीजिए, पंजाब का हक बनता है । मैं पुरानी बात को लेकर बैठ जाऊं तो ठीक नहीं होगा । महाराष्ट्र को मुम्बई क्यों मिला ? लेकिन वह तो उसको मिलना ही था, महाराष्ट्र के एरिया में था । गुजरात मांगता तो क्या आप उसको दे देते ? चण्डीगढ़ अनडिवाइडेड पंजाब की कैपिटल थी । जब पंजाब स्टेट एक्जीस्ट करता है, भारत के नक्शे के ऊपर है तो चण्डीगढ़ पंजाब को जाना चाहिए । उसमें सोचने की, दो राय करने की और कोई डिबेट करने की बात ही नहीं है । पानी आप दीजिए । नहीं दे सकते हैं तो कोर्ट में भेज दीजिए, कोर्ट के आर्डर लीजिए । जहां पंजाबी बोली जाती है, पंजाबी स्पीकिंग एरियाज हैं वे उसको दीजिए । वह देने से गुडविल जेस्चर पैदा होगा । लोग सोचेंगे कि सरकार हमारा ध्यान कर रही है, सरकार हमारे लिए अच्छा सोच रही है । मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि यह दे देने से आपकी समस्या हल हो जाएगी । लेकिन यू रेज दी बार । बाल को ऊंचा करने के लिए ईंट लगाएंगे तो उससे बात बनती है । जैसा मैंने कहा, सख्ती से पंजाब की समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है । पिछले 10 महीनों से आप भूल कर रहे हैं । इसको छोड़ दीजिए और लड़कों को मारना-पीटना बंद कीजिए । श्री मोरारका जी ने जो कुछ कहा उससे मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत नहीं हूं ।

But he has hinted the thing in the right perspective.

पंजाब में इस वक्त जो लेट लूज है और रैन आफ टेरर है उसको आप बंद करिए । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं जो आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA (Punjab) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the beginning, I would commend the speeches made by hon. Shri Morarkaji and Shri Hanspalji. I think they have put the Punjab problem in the correct perspective. I agree with every thing that Shri Hanspalji has said about the problem of Punjab. He

has pointed out very lucidly and clearly where the fault lies.

Sir, it is very unfortunate that the National Front Government had not only promised that once they came to power, they would hold elections in Punjab 5.00 P.M. but, after coming into power, for reasons best known to them, they decided to ask for six months' extension so that a congenial atmosphere could be created in punjab before elections were held. You, possibly, would remember that I was the one person who voted against the extension and I maintained that that congenial atmosphere would not be created in six months by withholding elections and, in fact, things would get from bad to worse. If the National Front Government is honest they should admit that it was wrong on their part to ask for extension, and they should have held election in February or March or April, because today the situation is much worse. It has become worse because, instead of working out a new solution to the problem and handling the matter deftly, they decided to follow the same method that had been in operation for three years. So, instead of producing results, it has brought things from bad to worse.

Mere sympathy is not sufficient. People in Punjab, and the Sikh community, particularly, have lost faith in the Delhi durbar. When the Prime Minister went to Amritsar and visited Sri Harmandir Saheb, popularly known as the Golden Temple, people's hopes were aroused, but when he went again to Punjab to hold an all-party conference at Ludhiana, massive police force was used to ensure his security, and the effect of his visit to Amritsar started diminishing. Yet I would say that still there is feeling amongst the people of Punjab that the National Front is sincere about its efforts. But, what is happening in practice is that the police is committing atrocities and there is no change in the officials who were there with the old administration. In spite of the fact that several requests have been made—which shows that the present Delhi durbar is in no way different from the Delhi durbar of old. That is the perception of the people in Punjab, that is the perception of the people in the villages there. Therefore, may first request is, if you are sincere, you should realize that with what you have tried to do in three-and-a-half months, things have gone from bad to worse.

Today violence is on the increase and, more than that, extortion in the last six to eight months has gone beyond the limit. Today, not only Hindus but even the well-to-do Sikhs living in the villages find it difficult to live there and they have moved to towns. Latest information is that they are not safe from extortion even in Amritsar and other small towns like that.

. (*Interruptions*) . . .

So, now we have to consider, and face it boldly, that we have to find another solution to this problem. What can be the other solution to this problem ? I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Hanspalji, that trying to revive the old Assembly is not going to solve the problem.

About the idea of finding a leader who is acceptable to the Centre and trying to build him up, the chances are that he would lose his credibility with his own people. So, don't try and find leaders who are acceptable to you. The people of Punjab and the Sikh community should be given a chance to decide which leader they would like to have.

The situation today, because of violence, is such that the political parties as such are no longer relevant. After ten years of violence, there is no political party which can really say that it has functional following or that it can go freely and talk to people, hold meetings and that it is not afraid. The violence has damaged them more or less. So, how are we going to set about finding another course of action?

After a great deal of thinking, I personally feel that election is the only answer. All democratic activities have stopped in Punjab for a number of years, and that has made the political parties irrelevant. If you want the political parties to come back again, even under the present circumstances you have to set the process of holding elections.

I know, a lot of people say, and I do not blame them for it, that under present conditions you cannot hold elections because the people are so frightened that they will only vote under the fear of the gun. I am afraid I cannot buy that.

[Sardar Jagjit Singh Arora]

The Government should take the trouble of carrying out certain pre-conditions for holding the elections. What are those pre-conditions? One is that there is no doubt in my mind that the people of Punjab and the villagers of Punjab who are basically, predominantly Sikh, still have faith in this country. They do not want Khalistan. But they are getting fed up. In fact, they are between the devil and the deep sea. On one side they are being robbed and killed by the terrorists, and on the other side they are being plundered by the unscrupulous police. I have come to know that the vigilante groups which were started by the last Government—it is known that those groups existed—were disbanded by the present Government when it came into power. They are back again because the Director-General of Police wants to have them back, the same Director-General of Police who really stands in the way of letting this Government getting closer to the people. But, instead of having the courage of removing him, I find that as the time goes on, the administration in Punjab has become so dependent on him and is so concerned about what the police may do or may not do—they are doing enough damage as it is—that they are not ready to touch it or even point a finger at it. If that situation remains, I am afraid you will not be able to hold elections because it is not in the interest of the unscrupulous police and these vigilante groups which have made their fortunes out of the misery of the people, that there should be elections. It is not in the interest of the extremists who are being helped by Pakistan that you should hold elections, because the extremists very well-known that in an election people will not vote for them. Pakistan does not want elections to be held, because they know that if election is held, the present course of violence, instead of increasing, will start decreasing slowly, not straightway. I would like to stress this word 'slowly', may be very slowly. Therefore, isn't it amazing that you want the hardliners to fail, you want the nefarious design of your unfriendly neighbour to fail, but you are following the same course which suits them? The only way you can stop it is to start the democratic process. How do we set about it ? I mentioned this six or five months ago when it was decided to extend the President's Rule. I said one thing at that time. Have full faith in the people; stop worrying about who is going to be the leader. A leader will emerge from the people, in whom you must have faith. The second thing is that the present police machinery must be changed. The junior officers at various levels, who have been there for a long time have worked out their *modus operandi* with criminals and others. Please change them. It is not difficult. When they go into a new area, they will not be able to set these things up so quickly.

The next point is you tell the Punjabis, tell the Sikh community, that all the promises that you had made, you are going to fulfil them. One of the main things that you have got to tell them is that the Punjab farmer will not run short of water. That is his lifeline. Therefore, you have to give him that assurance. Tell them that it is the Government's policy to give greater autonomy to all the States and Punjab will be given the same treatment as the rest of the States. There would be no invidious relationship with Punjab as has already happened with regard to the rights of a riparian State. This should be told often enough over the radio by speeches of the Ministers and the Governor.

Next thing I would suggest is to please try and re-establish the civil Government in Punjab, which does not exist there at the moment. The police, people are frightened of it and they hate it and this always arouses passions and the spirit of revenge. Therefore, strengthen the civil administration. Let the civil administration look at the doings of the unscrupulous police, where they have gone wrong and have the courage to punish those people who go beyond the pail of law. There are many cases that have occurred and have been brought to the notice of the administration, but no action has been taken against the guilty. I was pleased to learn that you have decided to have a small organisation in Jammu and Kashmir to go into the mal-functioning of the security forces, who will then suggest what action should be taken against the wrong-doers. Well, I have been shouting for that for the last four years since I have come to this august House, but so far, I have never had

the satisfaction of knowing that any person, who had committed heinous crime, who had killed innocent people and it was known to the Government that the man was not innocent, was proceeded against. Last of all nearer the elections, I would suggest, you can send additional security forces or Army units whose job would be to carry out active patrolling in the area giving the people confidence that they will be allowed to vote without fear and favour. If you do that and tell them that you are going to fulfil the various promises that you made, you will find that the people will vote for. The people they want to vote for. This fear of doom is being overdone, deliberately overdone by various parties who know that they have no chance of winning in that State.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Thank you.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA : Sir, I will take one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : You will be surprised to know that I have given you five times more than your allotted four minutes. I have given you 20 minutes more.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA : Okay, then, may I finally end up by saying that believing in the sincere intention of the National Front, I would once again request them with all sincerity that they should have guts. As they say "A faint heart never won a fair lady" and Punjab is a real fair lady once you get close to it. Thank you. (Ends).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Shri Krishan Lal Sharma, Please be brief.

श्री कृष्ण लाल शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं पंजाब विनियोग (संख्यांक 2) विधेयक, 1990 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

पंजाब में जो समस्याएं हैं, उनके बारे में हो सकती है और मैं

मित्रों ने जो राय जाहिर की है, जरूरी नहीं कि उस राय के बारे में सब लोग सहमत हों ।

सब से पहले, जो इस समय चर्चा इलेक्शन के बारे में की गई है, उसको भी मैं यह चाहूंगा कि हम ठीक परिपेक्ष में देखें । हम चुनाव के खिलाफ नहीं हैं । लोकतन्त्र में चुनाव तो होना ही है । चुनाव तो होना चाहिए, किन्तु मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि अगर हजारों की संख्या में लोग अपनी-अपनी कांस्टीट्युएंसी में नहीं रहेंगे, जिनको वहां वोट करना है और अगर हम यह स्थिति भी पैदा नहीं कर सकते कि लोग निर्भय और निशंक होकर वोट करें और हम इलेक्शन की बात कहेंगे, तो आखिर इलेक्शन हम किसके लिए चाहते हैं ?

जिस तरह से अरोड़ा जी भी कह रहे हैं, मैं इससे सहमत हूं कि हमें लोगों पर विश्वास होना चाहिए । अभी मैंने एक खबर पढ़ी कि कुछ संसद सदस्यों से सरकार ने चुनाव के बारे में बातचीत की है, चुनाव के बारे में चर्चा हुई है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस प्रासेस को और चलाया जाए और पंजाब में जितने भी राजनैतिक दल हैं, कांग्रेस है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी है, वामपंथी दल हैं, सी.पी.आई., सी.पी.आई. (एम) तथा और भी दल हैं, इंक्लुडिंग अकाली दल है—उन सब को—पंजाब के दलों को, आखिर पंजाब में चुनाव होना है—तो पंजाब के सब दलों से सलाह-मश्विरा करके अगर चुनाव की राय बनती है, तो चुनाव कराया जाये । उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन जिस समय यह चर्चायें होती हैं कि हम शायद घोड़े के आगे गाड़ी बांधना चाहते हैं । हम कहते हैं कि परिस्थिति चुनाव के अनुकूल होनी चाहिए, तो फिर चुनाव कराये जायें ।

कुछ मित्रों की यह राय है कि चुनाव दिये जाएं, और परिस्थिति अपने

[श्री कृष्ण लाल शर्मा]

आप अनुकूल हो जाएगी। अब यह अंधेरे में छलांग लगाना, गैम्बल करना, यह कहां तक ठीक है, इस पर विचार करें ? लाल डैंगा की बात कही गई। मैं आज यह कह सकता हूं कि लाल डैंगा से जो बात-चीत हुई तो उन्होंने आर्म्ज सरेंडर किए। आर्म्ज सरेंडर करके भारत के संविधान में विश्वास रख करके और पीसफुल मीन्ज में विश्वास रख कर जब वह सामने आए तो उस समय वहां परिस्थिति लागू हुई और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि लाल डैंगा उसके बाद अपने शब्दों के साथ जिये और फिर बाद में चाहे वह फिर गवर्नमेंट से भी हटा दिए गए तो भी उन्होंने कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं अपनाया। अब आप चाहते हैं कि कोई नेता पंजाब में भी आए। यह हम भी चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं है कि पंजाब में अवसर नहीं दिया गया। 1985 में अकाली दल की सरकार वहां पर बनी। सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला वहां चीफ मिनिस्टर बने। फिर उस सरकार को क्या हुआ ? किस तरह से वह सरकार गई, क्यों गई ? मैं आज तक यह नहीं समझ पाया कि जो लोग वहां चुनाव चाहते हैं, मानो अकाली दल है वह भी सब लोग मिल कर, एक हो कर कोई बात नहीं कहते। अब उनको भी एक करने की जिम्मेदारी कोई दूसरा लेगा ? अगर आज सब से बड़े नेता वहां श्री सिमरनजीत सिंह बने हुए हैं, एक वर्ग के लोगों का विश्वास उनको प्राप्त है, सब लोगों का नहीं है और वह इस समय यहां कह रहे हैं कि मुझे खालिस्तान चाहिए, यू.एन.ओ. के अधीन चुनाव कराए जाने चाहिएं। इस तरह की मांग करने वाले लोग वहां पर हैं। वह इस समय नेता बने हुए हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि किस नेतृत्व पर जोर दिया जाए। लोगों पर भरोसा किया जाए। अंधेरे में अगर चुनाव करवाना है तो हम तो इस देश की एकता और अखण्डता के साथ इस तरह का कोई खिलवाड़ करने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं।

श्री शब्बीर अहमद सलारिया (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव कैसे हुए?

श्री कृष्ण लाल शर्मा : अब इसके बारे में भी यही अनुभव है। अगर पार्लियामेंट के चुनाव के बाद वह अनुभव ठीक या सफल हुआ होता तो शायद हम यह भी चुनाव कराने के लिए सब लोग आगे बढ़ते। उसका जो हुआ आप अच्छी तरह देख लीजिए। आज भी अभी तक कुछ लोग संविधान की शपथ नहीं ले रहे हैं। चुन कर आ गए हैं लेकिन संविधान की शपथ नहीं लेते हैं। अगर यही स्थिति पंजाब में आप असेंबली के चुनाव करा कर पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है ? मैं इससे सहमत हूं कि अगर कोई नाजायज बात हो रही है, अगर किसी के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, अत्याचार हो रहा है, और अगर इस बारे में कश्मीर में कोई फोर्स बनाई जा रही है, अगर कहीं एट्रोसिटीज गलत हो रहे हैं तो उसकी जांच हो, उसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री हरवेन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल : मैंने भी कहा कि इलेक्शन होने चाहिएं मैंने आप्शन दी थी, लेकिन आप कह रहे हैं इलेक्शन नहीं होने चाहिए। तो आप यह बताइये कि क्या होना चाहिए ?

श्री कृष्ण लाल शर्मा : आप अगर मेरे से यह सवाल पूछेंगे और वह पार्टी मेरे से सवाल पूछेगी जिन्होंने तीन साल तक इलैक्शन नहीं करवाए तो यह सवाल आपका कहां तक जायज है . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री हरवेन्द्र सिंह हंसपाल : आपने मेरी स्पीच सुनी, मैंने कहा कि हमने गलतियां की हैं।

श्री कृष्ण लाल शर्मा : नहीं-नहीं, गलतियां की हैं यह नहीं है आज यहां बैठकर यह कहना बड़ा आसान है, लेकिन जो परिस्थिति होती है उसके मुताबिक सोचना पड़ता

हैं । . . . (**व्यवधान**) मुझे चुनाव के बारे में यह कहना है . . . (**व्यवधान**)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Mr. Sharma, you need not answer him. You can directly say whatever you want to say.

श्री कृष्ण लाल शर्मा : सारी परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रख कर चुनाव के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए और हमारा यह कहना है कि इस समय जो वहां परिस्थिति है वह चुनाव के अनुकूल नहीं है । लोग अपनी-अपनी जगह पर जाएं, उनको सुरक्षा प्रदान की जाए, वायु-मण्डल ठीक बने और जो लोग चुनाव में भाग लेना चाहते हैं वे संविधान में अपनी निष्ठा प्रकट करें तब उनको चुनाव में भाग लेने दिया जाए और जो लोग ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं उनके बारे में हमें दूसरी तरह से सोचना चाहिए ।

मैं एक-दो बातें और जरूर कहूंगा कि इस समय पंजाब में तीन समस्यायें हैं । एक तो आतंकवादियों से निपटना चाहिए और सरकार निपटे । दूसरी बात, माइग्रेंट्स के बारे में है । लोग वहां बेघर हो गए हैं । वे अपने गांवों में नहीं रह सकते, शहरों में आए हैं । शहरों में नहीं रह सकते, कहीं और आ गए हैं । अब उनकी समस्याओं के बारे में सरकार नहीं सोचेगी ? रिहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में बहुत बड़े मुद्दे में बहुत बड़ी राशि रखी गई है । मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि उन फैमिलीज में, उन बच्चों को, उन लोगों को सरकार किस तरह से सहायता कर रही है ? इस पर अधिक धनराशि खर्च करनी चाहिए । मुझे बड़ा अफसोस यह कहते हुए है कि यहां दिल्ली में भी पंजाब के कुछ लोग आए हुए हैं और बोट क्लब पर बैठे हैं । कल मुझे रिपोर्ट मिली कि वहां पर एक सांप ने एक बच्चे को डस लिया और वह अस्पताल में है । वह हास्पिटल में है । इस तरह की स्थिति में लोग बैठे हुए हैं । उन पर सरकार खर्चा करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । ये लोग कोई अपराध कर के नहीं आए बल्कि उनको सरकार की सुरक्षा नहीं मिली, इसलिए पंजाब से बाहर आए हुए हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि माइग्रेंट्स की जितनी भी समस्याएं हैं, सरकार उन पर पूरा ध्यान दे और वहां उनके लिए पूरा इन्तजाम करे ।

एम्प्लायमेंट स्कीम्स कुछ बननी चाहिए । हम चाहते हैं कि लोगों को रोजगार मिले ताकि नौजवानों का ध्यान दूसरी तरफ हटाएं । उनको रोजगार मिले । रोजगार के बारे में मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि क्या कोई बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट या कोई बड़ी स्कीम उनके सामने है ? यदि है तो उसके बारे में कुछ बताएं । पंजाब में रोजगार की दृष्टि से ज्यादा साधन कैसे वह देना चाहते हैं, इस बारे में लोगों को बताने की कोशिश करें ।

फेंसिंग के बारे में मैं और आगे बात नहीं करूंगा । लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहूंगा कि फेंसिंग की बात जो हंसपाल जी ने कही है, मैं उसे दोहराना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर फेंसिंग का काम बड़ी लापरवाही से, बड़ी ढिलाई से चल रहा है । या तो कोई खतरा नहीं है। फेंसिंग सिर्फ टेररिस्ट्स के लिए ही नहीं है नार्कोटिक्स की स्मलिंग हो रही है, सोने की हो रही है और दूसरी चीजों की हो रही है । स्मगलिंग को रोकने के लिए और दूसरी सब बातों को रोकने के लिए वहां पर फेंसिंग होनी चाहिए । फेंसिंग नहीं है, फ्लड लाइट्स नहीं हैं । भारतीय जनता पार्टी का यह मत है और इसी हाउस में राज्य सभा में आज से 4 साल पहले आर्टीकल 294 के अन्दर एक प्रस्ताव हम ने किया था जिसमें सेक्युरिटी बेल्ट सारे इंडोपाक बार्डर पर क्रिएट करने की बात कही थी । उसके ऊपर सरकार गंभीरता से विचार करे क्योंकि

[श्री कृष्ण लाल शर्मा]

हमारी दृष्टि से सेक्यूरिटी बेल्ट के बिना कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं है जिससे कि यह स्मगलिंग रुके ।

और एक बात है, पंजाब में हम इस परिस्थिति में बैठे हैं, लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या पंजाब में हमारे पास मैचिंग आर्म्स हैं ? जब हमारे पास मैचिंग आर्म्स ही नहीं है तो हम टेरेरिस्ट्स के खिलाफ लड़ाई कैसे लड़ सकते हैं उनके पास साफिस्टीकेटेड आर्म्स हैं, हमारे पास नहीं हैं । और दूसरी बात देखें कि हमारे पास मैचिंग मीडिया भी नहीं है । पाकिस्तान में जो प्रोपेगेंडा पंजाब के बारे में हो रहा है और जो टी.वी. पर उनके जो पावरफुल स्टेशंस वह प्रोजेक्ट कर रहे हैं, हमारी तरफ से उस प्रोपेगेंडा को काउंटर करने के लिए कोई भी स्कीम नहीं है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) : कृपया कनक्लूड कीजिए ।

श्री कृष्ण लाल शर्मा : मैचिंग आर्म्स और मैचिंग इंटेलीजेंस सेट-अप भी नहीं है हमारी इंटेलीजेंस इतनी फेलुअर है कि आज तक जितनी भी घटनाएं हुई हैं उन में टेरेरिस्ट्स ने नान-टार्गिट्स को, डिफेंसलेअर टार्गिट्स की किलिंग की है, पालिटिक्ल एक्टीविस्ट्स मारे गए हैं, बड़े-बड़े पालिटिकल नेता मारे गए हैं, जर्नालिस्ट्स मारे गए हैं, वहां पर बड़े-बड़े एमीनेंट लोग मारे गए हैं। लेकिन सरकार ने एक भी जगह पर न उनको पकड़ा है, न उन पर कोई केस चला है। हमारी इंटेलीजेंस हमेशा फेलुअर साबित हुई है । हमने करोड़ों रुपया इन चीजों पर लगाया है, लेकिन एक भी केस ऐसा नहीं है जब हम ने रेड हैंडेड तौर पर किसी टेरेरिस्ट्स को पकड़ा हो या किसी इंसीडेंट को प्रिएम किया हो । इसलिए हम अपनी इंटेलीजेंस को, अपनी मशीनरी को बढ़ाएं। आतंकवाद को रोकें । इसके साथ-साथ मायग्रेंट्स की सारी समस्याओं को हल करें । इलेक्सन के बारे में सभी दलों से सलाह कर के वहां वातावरण को ठीक करके इलेक्शन की तरफ कदम बढ़ाएं । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपने मुझे समय दिया आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

डा. अबरार अहमद खान (राजस्थान) : थैंक यू उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्र महान होता है, कोई भी राज महान नहीं होता। राष्ट्र का महत्व है, किसी राज का महत्व नहीं है । राज आता-जाता है राष्ट्र में एकता की आवश्यकता है। चाहे राज करने वाले एक हों या न हों, लेकिन राष्ट्र का एक होना नितांत आवश्यक है । मैं इस सिद्धांत को मान्य करता हूं और यह भी सही है कि किसी भी प्रदेश या किसी भी स्थान पर यदि पंजाब जैसा अनिश्चितता का वातावरण हो, आतंकवाद की स्थिति पैदा हो जाये तो यह अपने आप नहीं होता । इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है कि कहीं-न-कहीं किसी रीति-नीति में, किसी सिद्धांत में, किसी प्लानिंग में, किसी कार्यक्रम में कोई-न-कोई कमी रहती है, तब जाकर ऐसी स्थिति रहती है । मैं हंसपाल जी से पूरी तरह सहमत हूं कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति में हम यह नहीं मान सकते कि कुछ हमारी गलतियां न रही हों। यह सही है कि इसके अंदर कुछ हमारी और हमारी पार्टी की भी गलती रही है और उसी का परिणाम है कि आज हम इधर बैठे हुए हैं । इस बात को कहना कि आपने क्या किया या क्या नहीं किया ? इस बारे में बिल्कुल हंसपाल जी ने सही कहा कि कुछ गल्तियां रही हैं । लेकिन महोदय, आज जो स्थिति बनी है, अगर नवम्बर, 1989 की स्थिति और आज की स्थिति को देखें तो हमें यह स्वीकारने में किसी को कोई दुर्ज नहीं होना चाहिए कि नवम्बर, 1989 और आज

की स्थिति में बहुत बड़ा अंतर हो गया है। किसी भी सच्चाई को देखने से या दर्पण में अपने चेहरे को देखने से कोई नकारता है तो वह अपने आपको धोखा देता है, किसी और को नहीं देता है ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री एम. ए. बेबी) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सत्ता पक्ष में जो साथी बैठे हैं और जो समर्थन दल के साथी बैठे हैं, वे अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर देखें और सोचें कि नवम्बर, 1989 के चुनाव के समय जो पंजाब की स्थिति थी और जो आज पंजाब की स्थिति है, चाहे वे मुंह न खोलें, शब्दों से अपनी अभिव्यक्ति न करें, लेकिन वे इस बात को नहीं नकार सकते कि आज वहां आतंकवादी गतिविधियां, टेरोरिस्ट एक्टिविटीज बहुत बड़ी हैं । मैं इस बात के लिए गृह मंत्री मुफ्ती मोहम्मद सईद साहब को बधाई जरूर दूंगा कि उन्होंने 10 जुलाई को चंडीगढ़ में खुद इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि हां, इन पिछले आठ महीनों के अंदर वहां काफी आतंकवादी गतिविधियां, उपाय करने के बावजूद भी, बढ़ी हैं तो कोई भी सच्चाई को स्वीकार करना गलत नहीं है, सच्चाई को स्वीकार करने से हम वास्तव में उस समस्या के समाधान में आगे बढ़ सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माह नवम्बर में जब लोकसभा के चुनाव हुए तो उस समय पंजाब के 240 थानों में मात्र 66 थानों के अंदर आतंकवादी गतिविधियां बची हुई थीं, 12 जिलों में से वहां मात्र 3 जिलों के अंदर आतंकवादी गतिविधियां बची थीं, जो कि रिकार्ड में मौजूद है । आज जो वहां स्थिति बनी है, उससे आम आदमी प्रभावित हुआ है । मैं पहले के बारे में एक बात अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि पहले इतना सब कुछ होने के बाद भी पंजाब का किसान उससे प्रभावित नहीं हुआ था, पंजाब की उत्पादकता पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा था, पंजाब की कृषि उससे प्रभावित नहीं हुई थी । अगर आप उस समय के आंकड़ों को उठाकर देखें तो आप पाएंगे कि जो कृषि पैदावार की वहां विकास-दर थी, जो औद्योगिक उत्पादकता थी, वह वास्तव में लगातार सतत् बढ़ रही थी, लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि आज यह चीजें भी वहां प्रभावित हुई हैं, आज वहां का औद्योगिक विकास, वहां का उत्पादन, वहां का किसान, यह सब चीजें उससे प्रभावित हो गई हैं । तो इस विषय में हमें बहुत संजीदगी से सोचना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब चुनाव के बाद श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी प्रधानमन्त्री बने, वे पंजाब गए और 400--500 किलोमीटर खुली जीप में चले, जो भाषण उन्होंने वहां दिए, उससे वास्तव में लोगों में काफी उम्मीद बन गई थी, मैं किसी राजनीतिक भावना से प्रेरित होकर नहीं कह रहा हूं लेकिन जो उन्होंने वहां जाकर बात कही, जिस प्रकार बिल्कुल एक निडरता के साथ खुली जीप में गए तो लोगों में यह उम्मीद जागी थी कि शायद आतंकवाद का अंत हो जाएगा और बुरे दिन टल जाएंगे। मगर मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि उन सब बातों से लोगों की उम्मीदें तो बहुत जागीं, लेकिन जिन परिणामों की लोग अपेक्षा कर रहे थे, वे परिणाम सामने नहीं आ पाए हैं । इसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण मैं यह मानता हूं कि उसके अंदर प्रधानमंत्री, गृह मंत्री, गृह राज्य मंत्री, और राज्यपाल में कोई मतैक्य नहीं है। इनके वक्तव्य में, इनकी विचारधारा में, इनके कार्य करने के तरीके में एक भाव नहीं है। प्रधानमंत्री जी कुछ बात कहते हैं, गृह मंत्री जी कुछ बात कहते हैं, गृह-राज्यमंत्री जी कुछ बात कहते हैं और राज्यपाल महोदय कुछ कहते हैं । इस संबंध में, बताना चाहूंगा कि पटना के अंदर गृह-राज्यमंत्री सुबोध कांत जी ने कहा कि हमने एक ऐसा फार्मूला तैयार कर लिया है कि तीन महीने के अंदर

[डा. अबरार अहमद खान]

बिल्कुल शांति हो जाएगी, यह बात उन्होंने 29 जून को पटना में कही और कहा कि अक्तूबर तक हम चुनाव करा देंगे। आज तीन महीने . . . (व्यवधान) . . . तीन महीने नहीं हुए, लेकिन जो कुछ साफ़ने है, उससे लगता है कि एक महीने के अंदर हो जाएगा? यह आप भी देख सकते हैं, मैं भी देख सकता हूं। इतनी दूरदृष्टि तो हम रखते हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि इस अपर हाउस में बैठने वाला हरेक सदस्य अंदाजा लगा सकता है कि जब हम दो महीने में इतना बढ़े हैं तो एक महीने में कितना बढ़ सकते हैं, क्या हम चुनाव की स्थिति तक पहुंच सकते हैं। महोदय, ठीक इसके विपरीत उसी दिन वहां के राज्यपाल, जो पहले इस माननीय सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं, विरेन्द्र वर्मा जी, उन्होंने गुरदासपुर के एक सीमांत गांव के अंदर दौरा करते समय कहा कि नहीं, जब तक यहां की स्थिति ठीक नहीं होती, तब तक चुनाव कराना संभव नहीं होगा और नवम्बर तक चुनाव नहीं हो पाएगा और मैंने अभी आपको बताया कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, मुफ्ती मोहम्मद सईद के बारे में मैंने कहा कि 10 जुलाई को उन्होंने खुद स्वीकार किया कि हालात सुधरने की बजाय बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं। चाहे चुनाव के संबंध में हो, चाहे हालात के संबंध में हो, अलग-अलग विचारधारा, अलग-अलग प्रैस स्टेटमैंट और वक्तव्य हैं। तो उनको देखकर के ऐसा लगता है कि जो तालमेल या सामंजस्य होना चाहिए या किसी भी समस्या के समाधान के लिए जिस प्रकार का मतैक्य बनाकर के उपाय होने चाहिएं, वह बिल्कुल नहीं रहा है और उससे जो लाभ पहुंचने चाहिएं, वे नहीं पहुंच रहे हैं।

अभी 1984 के दंगों की बात यहां आई है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, कहीं भी अगर मानवता की हत्या होती है, कहीं भी अगर नरसंहार होता है तो मैं और मेरी पार्टी पूरी तरह से इसके लिए सख्त विरोध करते हैं और 1984 में जो कुछ भी हुआ, उस समय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी की लाश एक तरफ पड़ी हुई थी और उस समय शपथ लेने के बाद श्री राजीव गांधी उस लाश को छोड़कर के दिल्ली की गलियों और सड़कों पर जाने वाले थे उन दंगों को रोकने के लिए, शांति स्थापित करने के लिए। तो इस बात को अगर किसी राजनीतिक रूप से प्रेरित होकर कहा जाता है तो वह बिल्कुल गलत है, वह राजनीतिक लाभ लेने वाली बात है। कोई पार्टी यह नहीं चाहती, कांग्रेस पार्टी यह नहीं चाहती, उसके नेता यह नहीं चाहते कि किसी आदमी ने अगर इस प्रकार का जघन्य अपराध किया है तो उसको संरक्षण दिया जाए या उसको बचाया जाए। हर संभव यह प्रयास रहता है कि कोई भी अगर अपराधी है तो उसको सजा मिलनी ही चाहिए। तो 1984 के दंगों की बात को बार-बार रिपीट करके इस तरह से बोलने से तो लगता है कि मान लीजिए कि उसके लिए अपराधी कोई कांग्रेस पार्टी है यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। इन दंगों के खिलाफ आवाज उठाने वाला अगर कोई सबसे पहला व्यक्ति था तो वह उस समय के प्रधानमन्त्री श्री राजीव गांधी थे। सबसे पहले गलियों और सड़कों पर शांति के लिए जाने वाले थे, तो वे राजीव गांधी थे। हां, मैं इस चीज से इंकार नहीं करता कि कुछ लोग इस प्रकार के होते हैं कि इस प्रकार के दंगा-फसाद में अपने वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट या व्यक्तिगत लाभ के दृष्टिकोण से उसके अंदर सन्निहित रहते हैं और हो सकता है कि इस समय कुछ राजनीतिक लोग भी इस प्रकार के हों और आज . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : अगर आप इजाजत दें तो एक बात मैं पूछूं। यह बात उस समय कहना कि जब बड़ा पेड़ गिरता है तो धरती पर होता ही है हंगामा। जब इंदिरा जी का मर्डर हुआ तो उस वक्त यह बात कहने से तो उत्तेजित हो जाते हैं, इसके बारे में आपको क्या कहना है ?

डा. अबरार अहमद खान : माननीय मिश्र जी, इंदिरा जी का मर्डर हुआ, वह तस्वीर देश के सामने आई। उससे कौन लोग उत्तेजित हुए ? अगर आपके और मेरे घर में भी इस प्रकार की नृशंस हत्या कर दी जाए या मेरी मां की या मेरे बाप की हत्या कर दी जाए तो हो सकता है कि मैं उससे उत्तेजित न होऊं, संयम बरतूं, लेकिन यह संभव नहीं है कि मेरे पड़ोसी, मेरे भाई, मेरे रिश्तेदार या मेरे मिलने-जुलने वाले या जिनकी भी उनसे सद्भावना है, वे भी उतने ही नियंत्रण में रह सकें । मानसिक संतुलन हो सकता है कोई आदमी खो दे । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : मेरा कहना है कि उस आग लगने के वक्त में भी यह बोलना चाहिए? आप दो-तीन बरस बाद . . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

डा. अबरार अहमद खान : शायद आपने मेरी पूरी बात नहीं सुनी । जिस समय ये दंगे और झगड़े हुए, राजीव गांधी खुद यहां दिल्ली की गलियों में अंदर उस झगड़े को दंगे को रोकने के लिए गए। लाश को छोड़कर वह खुद दंगाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में गए और उन्होंने अपील की। सिकन्दर बख्त जी यहां बैठे हैं, दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं, मैं तो उस समय दिल्ली में नहीं था, मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा, उन्होंने अपील की। आप इस बात को नकार नहीं सकते कि राजीव गांधी जी ने 1984 के दंगों के अंदर अपनी मां की लाश पड़ी होने के बावजूद यहां की गलियों और सड़कों में जाकर उन दंगों को क्रिटिसाइज किया और दंगों की रोकने के लिए लोगों से अपील की। इस बात से आप इंकार नहीं कर सकते। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : हमने पूछा कुछ आपने जवाब दिया कुछ ।

डा. अबरार अहमद खान : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि सरकार ने जिस तरह की उम्मीद लोगों के अंदर जगाई चुनाव के बाद तो उन्हें उसके अनरूप लोगों की आशाओं को अगर पूरा नहीं, आधा, आधा नहीं, चौथाई, चौथाई नहीं तो दो या चार प्रतिशत तक तो पूरा करना ही चाहिए। अभी अमृतसर के अंदर 22 जुलाई को गृह राज्य मंत्री सुबोध कान्त जी ने कहा कि पंजाब के अंदर हम एक योजना लागू करने जा रहे हैं और उससे यहां की काफी समस्याओं का निराकरण हो जायेगा। उस योजना का नाम था—"आपकी सरकार आपके द्वार" । 'आपकी सरकार आपके द्वार' योजना का उन्होंने जिक्र किया और उसके अंदर जिस प्रकार उन्होंने लम्बी-लम्बी और बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कीं अगस्त माह निकल गया, सितम्बर चल रहा है लेकिन मुझे नहीं लगता कि उसमें किसी प्रकार का कोई कार्य वहां हुआ हो । तो जब सरकार के जिम्मेदार लोग, प्रभारी मंत्री, गृह मंत्री वहां जाकर के कोई बात करें, किसी बात की घोषणा करें और वह बिल्कुल पूरी न हो तो फिर वह इस सरकार से कैसे उम्मीद वाबस्ता रख सकती है, कैसे उसके अनुरूप चल सकती है । तो मेरा तो बात कहने का आपसे मात्र इतना आग्रह है कि सरकार जो कहे उसमें से किसी हद तक तो पूरा करे ताकि लोगों को एक उम्मीद बनी रहे कि यह सरकार हमारे लिये कुछ कर सकती है, हमारे भले के लिए कुछ कर सकती है, हमारी समस्याओं का निराकरण कर सकती है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री एम. ए. बेबी) माउ प्लीज कंक्लूड ।

डा. अबरार अहमद खान : एक बात बहुत जोरों से कही गयी—राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया होने के बारे में । लोग सुनते-सुनते परेशान हो गये, सुनते-सुनते हैरान हो गये हैं कि वह

या समय आयेगा या कौन-सा तरीका होगा जिससे वह राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ होगी और पंजाब में इस प्रकार जो समस्या है या इस प्रकार जो शासन है उसका अंत हो सकेगा । लेकिन उस राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया का भी यह नहीं

[डा. अबरार अहमद खान]

लगता कि कौन सा सिर प्रारम्भ होने का है और कौन सा सिर समाप्त होने का है ? जब प्रारम्भ हो तब कोई समझेगा कि समाप्त हो। लेकिन राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ होने का वहां किसी प्रकार का कोई अभी सिलसिला नहीं दीखता है ।

अभी हंसपाल जी और उससे पहले एक दूसरे माननीय सदस्य भी कह रहे थे कि पंजाब के अन्दर फैंसिंग तार जो पाकिस्तान की सीमा है, उसमें लगाने के संबंध में । माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह इतनी महत्वपूर्ण बात अगर इस रूप में कहें कि 500 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा की वहां की जो सीमा है जो पाकिस्तान से लगी हुई है, लेकिन मात्र 120 किलोमीटर में तार लगे हैं तो वह इतनी महत्वपूर्ण नहीं होगी जितनी महत्व-पूर्ण यह बात दर्शाती है कि उससे उनकी प्राथमिकता पंजाब के अन्दर क्या है ? आज जो पंजाब और कश्मीर यह दो प्रान्त हैं और इनके अन्दर जो भी कुछ हो रहा है, जैसा मैंने सबसे पहले कहा कि राज्य करने वालों में चाहे एकता न हो पर देश की एकता जरूरी है, राष्ट्र की एकता जरूरी है। तो पंजाब और कश्मीर के अन्दर जो हालात हैं उसको देखते हुए राज्य को एक रखने के लिए इन पर सबसे पहले प्राथमिकता निर्धारित होना और सर्वप्रथम कार्य इनके लिए करना नितान्त आवश्यक है। इस संबंध में, मैं भी माननीय वित्त मन्त्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस बिल के माध्यम से या और किसी माध्यम से जितने पैसे की आवश्यकता हो वहां पैसा दें, क्योंकि इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है, पंजाब के अन्दर जो हथियार गए हैं, पंजाब के अन्दर जो गतिविधियां होती हैं उसमें काफी कुछ हाथ पाकिस्तान का है और वहां से लोग आते हैं ।

अंतिम प्वाइन्ट, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पंजाब में ब्लू-स्टार आपरेशन जब हुआ तो उस समय की हमारी स्वर्गीया प्रधानमन्त्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी उसके परिणाम जानती थी कि पंजाब में जिस प्रकार की गतिविधियां हो रही हैं, स्वर्ण मंदिर में जिस प्रकार से हथियारों का और आतंकवादियों का जखीरा जम गया है अगर मैंने उनको निकालने का प्रयास किया तो उसमें मुझे अपने प्राणों को भी त्यागना पड़ सकता है । लेकिन राष्ट्र की एकता के लिए, देश की एकता के लिए उन्होंने यह सब जानते हुए कि ऐसा करने पर मेरे प्राण जा सकते हैं तो भी उन्होंने ब्लू-स्टार आपरेशन किया और वह हथियारों तथा आतंकवादियों के जखीरे को उन्होंने वहां से खत्म किया । लेकिन उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे दुख उस दिन हुआ जिस दिन इसी सदन के सदस्य वीरेन्द्र वर्मा जी वहां राज्यपाल बनकर गए और उन्होंने उस ब्लू-स्टार आपरेशन के लिए क्षमा याचना की । जिस राष्ट्र और देश को बचाने के लिए श्रीमती इंदिरा जी ने अपनी जान की कुर्बानी दे दी, अपने प्राणों की परवाह न करते हुए उस आतंकवाद से लड़ीं, उन आतंकवादियों से संघर्ष किया और उसके बदले में उन्हें अपना बलिदान देना पड़ा । ऐसे कार्य के लिए अगर कोई क्षमा याचना करता है या यह कहता है कि वह कार्य गलत है तो मैं इस बात को बहुत धिक्कारणीय मानता हूं । मैं अगर हर चीज का जवाब देने लगा तो आप बार-बार घंटी बजा रहे हैं . . . (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस चीज की निन्दा करता हूं कि जिस कार्य के लिए देश की प्रधान-मन्त्री को अपनी जान देनी पड़ी हो और देश की अखण्डता के लिए, देश की एकता के लिए, देश की रक्षा के लिए जिन्होंने ब्लू-स्टार आपरेशन जैसी कार्यवाही करके उस पवित्र स्थान को खाली कराया हो, उसके संबंध में अगर कोई प्रशासक या राज्य-पाल क्षमा मांगता है या यह कहता है कि वह

कार्य गलत है तो वह बहुत ही निन्दनीय है । मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया ।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Sir, today this Bill has to be discussed. We could not complete the process of democratic elections in Punjab as earlier thought of. We thought, while extending the President's rule in Punjab last time, that we can complete the process of election in as short a time as possible. But now we find that we could not do it. And also we find that within a short span of time, by November, also we cannot go in for elections. Many friends spoke here that democratic process should be started. They are correct in saying that. But, what is the situation today in Punjab? In today's Punjab terrorism is on the increase. Day and night more and more people are being killed. I was surprised to hear the speech of my friend, Shri Morarka, saying that a political process is the only solution. He is correct in saying that. And for that he sought in Mann a man to be political leader of Punjab. I shall quote, with your permission, what he has said in Resolution of their party on August 28th. They passed a Resolution in their Executive meeting. Mr Mann's party met. What is the Resolution? In the Resolution he said that election should not be held in Punjab under the auspices of the Government of India or the Government of Punjab but it should be held under the U.N. auspices and the Sikhs should be given a separate State. This is the demand made by him in the August 28th Resolution. So he is not bothered about the Indian Constitution or democratic process within the Constitution. And that Mann is the man my friend finds as the big leader. I do not think it is correct. And I do not know whether this is the line of the National Front political party as their Government line. However, we are completely opposed to that line.

Then, coming to other points, the National Front Government has taken certain steps. And that is correct, Sir.

Firstly, they have repealed the 59th Amendment Act. The step to restore democracy in Punjab State was a correct step. Secondly, Special Courts were set up to try the accused in the 1984 Delhi riots. That was also a correct step. All the Army deserters have been released. Nobody is in jail now. The pension to the widows or the Delhi riot victims was increased. These four steps were in the correct direction. They are not sufficient. However, they are in the correct direction. In spite of this, other political process has not been taken by the Government seriously.

What was the Accord? It was a political solution for solving the problem of Punjab. During Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's rule, an Accord was signed and elections were conducted in Punjab on the basis of that Accord. In spite of the opposition of some terrorists to that Accord, the people of Punjab accepted the framework of the Accord for finding out a political solution to the Punjab problem. I do not want to go into history. The Government which signed the Accord could not take steps to see that it was implemented. It was a tested Accord. Therefore, we think that a political solution can be found out only within the framework of that tested Rajiv-Longowal Accord. That is to be tried.

Sir, you will find that the terrorists are not leaving even the women. On 25th August, in Gurdaspur District, Shrimati Dhanpat Kaur, aged 40 years, and her 17-year old son had been shot dead. Her crime was that she was a CPM activist and she was the leader of Mahila Samiti in Punjab. She has been shot dead by the terrorists. I do not know why people are being shot dead by the terrorists. The Terrorists don't differenciate between man, woman, this and that. They kill everybody. They are having guns in their hands and they are killing. They are being encouraged by the Pakistanis. Pakistani-trained terrorists are coming in large numbers. The sealing of the border has not stopped these trained people coming from Pakistan, killing people and going around merrily.

Another things that I want to bring to the notice of the Government is that the American Ambassador goes there on tour. He goes to Amritsar and receives

[SHRI E. BALANANDAN]

memoranda. In those memoranda people are requesting him that democracy should be restored in Punjab. How is it that the American Ambassador is going to Punjab and receiving memoranda for restoration of democracy in India? This is our country. This is not the United States. This is being done in India, in our country.

Another important thing that I want to bring to the notice of the Government is that there are complaints that the police atrocities are increasing day by day. That should be checked. My friend, Mr. Aurora, correctly complained that Police atrocities go unchecked. Secondly, extortion of money is being done by both, on one side by the Police and on the other side by the terrorists. Therefore, the people of Punjab have to pay through their nose if they want to live in Punjab villages. Hindus are coming out of Punjab in a big way. Nobody is safe there. The first thing that the Government should do is to ensure the safety of the people. How can the Poilce machinery ensure safety there? No. They alone cannot. The Police should take their steps. I do not know whether the Director-General of Police is good or bad. But the things are not going good under his guidance. I must say that it is not a question of one party or another party. It is the question of our nation. Therefore, all the political parties working in Punjab must join together, rally the people and give confidence to the people. I want the Government to take unilateral steps for a political solution. As Mr. Aurora and Mr. Hanspal said, Chandigarh should go to Punjab. There should not be any water problem. As promised, the water problem should be solved.

The Government of India should unilaterally declare that they will implement the Rajiv-Longowal Accord. With this, all the political parties there in Punjab who are interested in the unity of the country must join together, and a big mass movement should be unleashed. There are people who are not cowed-down by the terrorists in Punjab. We have seen 50,000 and 60,000 people joining in public rallies. A few days back, 25,000 people came to the Boat Club and held a rally. What does it show? It shows that Punjab people, Hindus and Sikhs, join together. If they are properly guided, if all the political parties who want to find a solution to the Punjab problem unitedly move, the tradition of the Punjab people can be roused. They were anti-imperialists. They fought for the nation just like one man. The Hindus and the Sikhs stood together and fought. Therefore, their patriotism should be kindled. The Pakistani agents aided by the American imperialism and some misguided politicians like Mr. Mann who want to divide the country, should not be allowed. Therefore, the Government should take steps to see that all the political parties are mobilised around the Rajiv-Longowal Accord, and it should be implemented by the Government unilaterally. And an all party movement, a joint political movement should be started in Punjab. And the democratic process should also start through elections there. But I don't think elections can be conducted before November. Therefore, another step will also be necessary to extend the President's Rule in Punjab. This is the only solution I find. With these words, I conclude.

DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, we have discussed this subject....

AN HON. MEMBER: Speak in Telugu.

DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Next time. Sir, we have discussed this particular subject, the Punjab problem so many times in this august House. So far we could not find any solution for this. It has become an old medicine, in an old bottle with an old label. It has become a routine process. It has become a repetition. Though the issue is very serious and important I do not like to eat away the time of the august House, I do not like to tax the brains of the Members. So, my speech will be precise and concise.

Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the farmers of Punjab for their magnificent contribution in the production of foodgrains. Then, Sir, my first submission is that the Punjab problem

is a social, political and emotional problem. So, it is a multi-dimensional problem. So, the solution should be in a multi-pronged approach. The second thing is, let us not blame each other. The other side may say this side is responsible and this side may say that the other side is responsible for the present problem in Punjab. But these things, will not help in solving the problem. So, let us not blame each other. The third point is that at present, in Punjab, religion is mixed with politics. This is a major obstacle in solving the Punjab problem. So, first of all, let us all start to separate religion from politics. The fourth submission is that the Government, at any cost, should not yield to the terrorists and anti-nationals Secular forces should be encouraged, and the terrorists and the anti-nationals should be isolated. Sir, the fifth submission is that in the recent press reports, it is reported that the American Ambassador has toured some rural areas in Punjab and that he has met some of the terrorist organisations.

This is a serious matter. The Government should take note of this point.

Sixthly, I heartily welcome the proposter tour of Punjab by the Hon. Prime Minister. I would request all the political parties to participate in the tour of the Hon. Prime Minister.

Seventhly, I am in favour of sending a Parliamentary delegation to tour the rural areas in Punjab.

Eighthly, I am in full agreement with Hon. Auroraji that we have committed a Himalayan blunder in not holding the elections. We have missed the opportunity. This has made the position worse.

This brings me to my final point that the political process must start. The people of Punjab should have their own Government. Elections should be held as early as possible. These are my suggestions. Thank you.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Punjab Appropriation (No. 2) Bill. I support the Bill because it contains two things. One is in regard to the security of the State and the other is in regard to the developmental activities to be carried on in the State of Punjab.

The situation which has been prevailing in Punjab for the last more than five years is a matter of great tragedy. The misguided youth have taken to guns to have the problem solved. They are mainly Pakistanis who are indulging in terrorism and the younger generation which has had no employment opportunities has been lured by the Pakistan Government into terrorism, telling them all kinds of stories about what is going on in Punjab. But the Government has failed to tell the people of Punjab, specially, the younger generation, that the State Government, the Central Government, is committed to undertake developmental activities in Punjab, establish more projects there, which will create more employment opportunities for the younger generation.

Moreover, the mistake of not holding Assembly elections, at the appropriate time, has added fuel to the fire. I do not want to blame this party or the other. I am not blaming one party or the other. But my point is, we have to resort to the political process when we want to solve the problem of any State. Sir, the people of Punjab by and large, are peace-loving. If we go through the statistics, you will find that only 2–3 per cent of the people have become militants and they have taken to guns to have the problem solved. In spite of the efforts made by the Central Government, by the previous Government, and bringing about the Rajiv-Longowal Accord, it could not materialise because of the tough stand taken by the respective Governments in power at that time.

We have great respect for the people who are living in Punjab. The elders have sacrificed their lives for national unity and integrity. We should keep this in view when we approach the problem. I find here that there is a vacuum in the National Front Government's attitude towards solving the Punjab problem.

[SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY]

The Central Government does not have any policy to solve the present Punjab crisis. They have not attempted to talk to the militant group. They are putting pre-conditions. The younger generation, the people there wanted to achieve certain objectives. They have been misguided. The Government should take a firm stand and at the same time they should attempt to talk to the militants, give them the right direction so that they can also join the mainstream. When the National Front Government came to power, instead of taking steps, they are imposing pre-conditions. The result is that the militants are continuing their activities, lives of innocent people, villagers and farmers are being lost in Punjab.

The attitude of this Government in changing the Governors frequently is deplorable. The former Governor, Shri Nirmal Mukherji, was doing a good job. All of a sudden, for the reasons best known to them, he has been removed and another political person has been appointed. You know pretty well that the present Governor was a very senior member of this House. I have got great respect for him, but his approach to the problem is not satisfactory. While reviewing the law and order situation in Punjab he made a sarcastic remark in a meeting against the police administration in Punjab to which no police officer will agree. There can be excesses here and there by the police force, but for that the entire police administration should not be branded. We have to see the circumstances in which they have been working there. How many police officers have been killed while curbing the militancy in that State? The Director General of Police had to walk out of the meeting in protest against the remarks made by the present Governor of Punjab. It is a sorry state of affairs. When the present Governor took oath, he said that his first task would be to keep all the communities together in Punjab. He also said that he will hold early elections there. From the very first day of coming to power the National Front Government has been giving assurances to the people that they will hold early elections in Punjab. Though it is a minority Government at the Centre, they should be firm in their commitment. But they came to the Parliament for extension of President's rule for one year. They got six month's extension because of the pressure from the Congress party. Now I ask Shri Kamal Morarka, is there any sign of holding elections in Punjab? The Finance Minister is sitting here. He also said last time that they will hold elections in Punjab as early as possible. He had been vocal when he was sitting on the opposition side. He spoke on several occasions on Punjab in and outside Parliament. He wanted that there should be a solution for Punjab problem. But the manner in which this Government is going to solve the Punjab problem, I do not see any light of the day because this Government has no direction, no policy. This Government has not taken all the political parties into confidence to solve the Punjab issue. Even the Governor's calling a meeting of all parties in Chandigarh in the month of June did not evoke any response. All the Akali leaders boycotted the meeting. Only a few persons attended the meeting and resolutions were passed. In the resolution also, strong wording was not used for the purpose of curbing terrorism there. Moreover, at the Central level what the Prime Minister is doing. The Prime Minister of this country went to Amritsar. He went in an open jeep and gave a declaration to the people of the country and the people of Punjab that he wanted to solve the Punjab problem, he had an open mind and he would like to talk to all the groups. Then after six months, he goes once again to Punjab and says that he would like to go on a padyatra through the entire State of Punjab. That is all that the Prime Minister did. The Prime Minister did not convene an all-party meeting after the extension of the President's rule in Punjab. The political parties were not taken into confidence. Various political leaders have not been called for discussion. That being the case, I would like to know from the Finance Minister — because we did not have the opportunity to discuss the issue of Punjab with him, now he is here and he has to answer us — whether this Government is prepared to hold elections in Punjab, as agreed to by them. BJP leaders have said that the atmosphere is not conducive for holding elections. I would like to pose a simple question. When we were in power at the Centre, elections for Parliament were held. There were no complaints about rigging or any

other activities by the extremist groups [illegible] norms and regulations. That [illegible] ication, why would they not hold elections now, why not the people of Punjab be taken into confidence, why not an elected government be given the responsibility of solving the Punjab issue? I would like to urge upon the Finance Minister and request him to tell this House whether they are prepared to hold early elections in Punjab, as agreed to by them.

Sir, I will finish with only two more sentences about the problem of migrants. Even today, people are going out of Punjab, especially the Hindus. They are going to Haryana and also some of them are in Delhi. In fact, for the past two months or so, the persons who have migrated from Punjab are there at the Boat Club. Government has not aken care of them. They have not been lodged in any refugee camps.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Leave something for Mr. Ahluwalia.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : Why are you recommending his case to me?

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM : He is the only spokesman of the Congress.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : You have several spokesmen in your party, we know.

Therefore, I would like to say that the problem of the migrants has to be taken care of. We are very happy with the amount that has been provided for the purpose of development of Punjab. I am one with the Finance Minister on this issue and I want the Finance Minister to bring the people of Punjab into the national mainstream by holding early elections.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हालत ऐसी है कि पंजाब के बजट को यहां रखा गया है लेकिन बजट पर कौन डिसकशन करे, सब पंजाब की राजनीति पर डिसकशन करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि सब के दिमाग में वही बात है । इसलिए जहां तक वित्त मंत्री का ताल्लुक है, बजट तो पास हो ही गया है लेकिन जहां हम सब फेस कर रहे हैं वह है [illegible] पोलिटिक्स सिचुयेशन। जो उधर [illegible] लोग बैठे हुए हैं बहुत दिन तक उन्होंने राज किया है वह तो फेस कर गये इधर आप लोग भी फेस कर गये हैं और हम भी उसी में शामिल हैं । यही नीति पंजाब के बारे में है। इसलिए कोई बना बनाया फार्मूला नहीं है जिससे पंजाब का सवाल हल हो । मेरी यह धारणा है, मैं स्पष्ट कह देना चाहता हूं कि जब धार्मिक अन्धवाद से आदमी ग्रसित हो जाता है तब हमारे आपके जैसे साधारण आदमी को कौन कहेगा, महात्मा गांधी भी इस देश को दो टुकड़े होने से नहीं बचा सके ।

गांधी जी जैसे व्यक्तित्व तो अब कोई नहीं है, नेहरू जी जैसे व्यक्तित्व नहीं हैं। लेकिन उन्हीं के वक्त में रिलीजियस फनेंटिसिज्म के कारण इस देश का विभाजन हो गया । पंजाब के लोगों का इतिहास बहुत सुन्दर है। आजादी की लड़ाई में बहुत हिस्सा लिया। सब बातें सही हैं, गेहूं भी बहुत उपजाते हैं, लम्बाई चौड़ाई सब दुरूस्त है लेकिन यह बात भी सच है कि वे रिलीजियस फनेंटिसिज्म के शिकार हो गये हैं . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . देखिए सारा किसी को कोई नहीं कहता है लेकिन बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा नहीं है । कैसे होता है ? इतने टेरोरिस्टों को कौन जगह देता है ? यह बात ठीक है पुलिस अगर जोर जुल्म करती है । जैसी पुलिस है वह सब जानते हैं ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया (बिहार) : सत्ता में जो भी बैठता है वह डरपोक है । उसको करेज नहीं है ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : करेज है कि नहीं यह तो आप भी वहां ही थे, आपकी भी करेज इवेपोरेट हो गयी, इधर भी यही हाल है । जो हम सिपाही भेजेंगे वे ही बहादुर होंगे। यहां तो हम भाषण में बहादुर होंगे । तो जो वहां जाता है उसको अत्याचार करने के अलावा और रास्ता है तो उनको वह बता दीजिए । अभी क्या स्थिति है? हमारे जनरल अरोड़ा नहीं हैं, हमारे मोरारका जी

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

भी नहीं है। सच्चाई यह है कि पंजाब के अन्दर कोई भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी बिना पुलिस संरक्षण के कहीं नहीं जा सकती है। तमाम नेता लोगों ने सिक्योरिटी ले ली है सरकार से हथियार ले लिये हैं। सभी राजनैतिक पार्टियों के दफतरों में मैं स्वयं गया। हर जगह पहरे पर लोग बैठे हुए हैं। गाड़ियों में जाते हैं हथियारबंद सिक्योरिटी लेकर नहीं तो कोई पोलिटिकल पार्टी काम नहीं कर पाती है। आप प्रजातंत्र की बात करते हैं और पोलिटिकल पार्टीज काम नहीं कर सकें तो कैसे होगा। जितने भी अखबार हैं वे स्वतंत्रता से कुछ लिख नहीं सकते हैं। अगर लिखेंगे तो उसके हाकर को जान से मार दिया जाएगा। वैसी हालत में कौन क्या करेगा हमको बताइये। इसी लिए धर्मांधता के शिकार हुए हैं। अब तो हमारे यहां गांधी जी और नेहरू जी नहीं हैं। हमारे और आपके ऊपर ही यह भार पड़ा हुआ है जब तक कि कोई आदमी या ऐसा व्यक्तित्व इस देश में नहीं आता। इसका रास्ता हमारे लिहाज से यह है कि जो लोग खालिस्तान के खिलाफ हैं टेरोरिस्ट्स के खिलाफ हैं उन तमाम लोगों और दलों को एक होकर कोई प्रयास करना चाहिए। यह काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। जो हम लोग यहां भाषण करते हैं उससे संभव नहीं है क्योंकि हमारे कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग अलग हैं। मैं प्रधानमन्त्री के साथ भी गया, अमृतसर की मीटिंग में भी गया था। सभी पार्टीज को लेना चाहते हैं मगर कांग्रेस पार्टी साथ नहीं देना चाहती। वे कुछ न कुछ बहाना बना देंगे, कभी पर्ची नहीं काटी वहां आई डाप्स नहीं दी इस लिए हम आपकी मीटिंग में नहीं गये। आपको हमसे ज्यादा असर है हम इससे इन्कार नहीं करते हैं लेकिन आप रूठी हुई दुल्हिन की तरह बातें ही नहीं हैं तो हम क्या करें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : Ahluwaliaji, why are you agitated ?

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : He is yielding.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : हमने यह नहीं कहा।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : आपने मुझे दुल्हिन नहीं कहा। कांग्रेस की कहा कि दुल्हिन की तरह रुठे हुए हैं।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : रुठी हुई है दुल्हिन की तरह।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : लुधियाना में आल पार्टी मीटिंग आपके प्रधान मंत्री ने बुलाई थी।

श्री दीपेन घोष (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : "आपके प्रधान मंत्री" क्या है ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : Ahluwaliaji, you have time later on. Your name is there.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : I am just giving a reply.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : You can reply later on.

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : और उसमें देवी जी ने एक परामर्श दिया और एक सलाह दी कि सिमरनजीत सिंह मान ने कहा है कि कांग्रेस वाले अगर आयेंगे तो हम नहीं जाएंगे और कांग्रेस वालों ने इस पर निर्णय लिया कि कल को आप यह बहाना मत लीजिए कि आपके कारण सिमरनजीत सिंह मान उस प्लेटफार्म पर नहीं आये। इसलिए हम नहीं गये। उसका असर क्या हुआ कि एयरपोर्ट पर सिमरनजीत सिंह वापस चला गया। वह डायस पर नहीं गया। पर हम आपकी मदद करने के लिए नहीं गये थे। हम आपको मदद करना चाहते थे इसलिए नहीं गये थे किन्तु उसके बावजूद वे वहां पर नहीं गये। इसलिए आप यह बात नहीं कह सकते . . . **(व्यवधान)** दोनों हाथ से चला गया।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : जनता दल के किसी नेता ने कहा कि इसके चलते भारत के प्रति आपकी जिम्मेवारी तो खत्म नहीं हो जाती

. . . **(व्यवधान)** वे तो डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे । तो आप रूठे सारे राष्ट्र के सामने कि हमको वे नहीं चाहते थे इसलिए आप हमको नहीं ले रहे हैं । लेकिन यह हमारा राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य है, हम इसको पूरा करना चाहते हैं, यह आपने कब कहा । आपको रूठी हुई दुल्हन कहा है—अच्छा वापिस ले लेते हैं ।

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा (बिहार) : यह अनपार्लियामेंट्री तो नहीं है ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : दरअसल अनपार्लियामेंट्री नहीं है । हम आपको रामायण की एक बहुत प्रसिद्ध नायिका कहेंगे, तो शायद बी. जे. पी. वाले बिगड़ जायेंगे । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री अश्विनी कुमार (बिहार) : हमको एतराज नहीं है ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : तो केकयी की तरह आप एक ही बात की रट लगाये हुए हैं कि राम को बनवास भेजो, राम को बनवास भेजो, विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह को हटाओ, विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह को हटाओ । भाई देश को भी तो देखें । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री विश्वजित पृथ्वीजित सिंह (महाराष्ट्र) : नहीं, बिलकुल नहीं कहा । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : यही सेंट्रल प्वाइंट, कितने लोग . . . **(व्यवधान)** आप हमको भी तो बोलने दीजिए ।

श्री विश्वजित पृथ्वीजित सिंह : हम आपको हर जगह सपोर्ट करते हैं । आप यह नहीं कह सकते कि हमने कभी . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : हर जगह तो आप ऐसे ही सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं । हम अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, तो आप सपोर्ट की जिएगा। अगर हम अच्छा काम करेंगे और आप सपोर्ट नहीं कीजिएगा, तो वोट मांगने जाइयेगा, तो लाठी लेकर आदमी छोड़ेगा कि आप ऐसा करते हैं । अपना राम बोलते हैं . . . **(व्यवधान)** कोई हम बोलते हैं । आप मजबूरी में हमारी सपोर्ट करते हैं ।

श्री विठ्ठलराव मोतीराम पटेल (गुजरात) : सपोर्ट है, तब भी मजबूरी है ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : अच्छा, तो सुनिये-इसे क्यों हैं ?

हमने कहा प्रसार भारती, तो कहा नहीं करेंगे, नहीं करेंगे और आखिर में कर दिया ।

हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जो काम करते हो, भाई भले आदमी की तरह करो । मैं यही कुछ कहना चाहता हूं और कुछ नहीं कहूंगा । आप आदमी अच्छे हैं । वैसे हम सुबह का भटका हुआ, शाम को घर लौट आता है, तो उसको भटका हुआ नहीं समझते हैं । किसी तरह अकलमंदी से तो कीजिए । अभी पंजाब प्लीडिंग होगा । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री विश्वजित पृथ्वीजित सिंह : हम आपकी शाम की इन्तजार में हैं । वह भी जल्दी आ जाएगी ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : यह इंतजार की कहते हैं। हम कह रहे हैं कि पंजाब की तरफ . . . **(व्यवधान)**

SHRI M. M. JACOB (Kerala) : Now we are in the Opposition. We are not ruling

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : I did not say that you are not in the Opposition. I say that a critical situation has developed in Punjab in which no political party alone can solve that problem. There is religious fanaticism. It has been proved in India that a leader like Mahatma Gandhi could not check that and the country got divided. So, we should take lessons from that, and all of us, all the political parties, should unite and work out a plan, a time-bound programme, and then we should move about.

[SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA]

This is precisely what I said. Because you cannot understand Hindi, I said it in English.

अभी हमारी सरकार का क्या हाल है, सो भी आपको बता दें । इनकी कोई पंजाब पालिसी नहीं है । यह दो घोड़ों पर चलने की सोचे थे--एक बादल और एक सिमरनजीत सिंह मान का . . . **(व्यवधान)**

एक माननीय सदस्य : फिर क्या हो गया ?

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : दोनों घोड़े बैठ गये। अब इनका तांगा चलेगा कैसे ? सिमरनजीत सिंह मान ऐसा है, वैसा है, कांग्रेस वाले गड़बड़ करते हैं, कम्युनिस्ट लोग भी गड़बड़ करते हैं । वह बहुत अच्छा आदमी है ।

मोरारका जी कहते हैं कि अभी भी अच्छा है । हमको उनसे एतराज नहीं है । उन्होंने लाल डेंगा कह दिया, लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं सोचा कि लाल डेंगा ने भारतीय संविधान को मान लिया, तब हम लोगों ने उसको माना ।

उन्होंने शेख अब्दुल्ला की तुलना दी, लेकिन शेख अब्दुल्ला ने जब कश्मीर का नारा छोड़ दिया, तब हम लोगों ने लिया । इसको भी जरा कह दीजिए । अगर सिमरनजीत सिंह मान . . . **(व्यवधान)** आपकी भी बारी आएगी फिर आप बोल लेना . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री शब्बीर अहमद सलारिया : शेख अब्दुल्ला ने कश्मीर को आजाद करने का या हिंदुस्तान से अलैहदा करने का नारा दिया ही नहीं था । लिहाजा वह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : अब आप इतिहास लिखेंगे, तो उसमें यह लिख दीजिए । हम पहले वाला जो लिखा है, उसको बता रहे हैं ।

श्री शब्बीर अहमद सलारिया : पहले कहां लिखा हुआ है ? पहले कहीं भी नहीं लिखा है । Give the dog a bad name and hang it. वह इल्जाम है, और क्या है ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : Anyway, let us not go to Kashmir.

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA : When the question has been raised, I am entitled to correct him.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : His line was that India and Pakistan wanted to capture Kashmir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHABBIR AHMAD SALARIA : That was never his line. That was your line in 1953 for a few days. It was your line, it was your allegation. You tried him, and you failed. You found that your allegation was incorrect. There is nothing on record to show that. But before you make a serious allegation, you must first make it sure.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : आप भी इतिहास पढ़े हैं, हम भी पढ़े हैं, फर्क इतना ही है कि हम आपसे बूढ़े हैं । हम उस वक्त भी देख रहे थे . . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री शब्बीर अहमद सलारिया : मैंने कहा आप कहां से पढ़े हैं ? कौन सी किताब आपने पढ़ी है कि जिसमें यह लिखा है ? . . . **(व्यवधान)** मार्क्सवाद किसी प्रोपेगंडा के और क्या है ?

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : वह जिस दिन आएगा पता चल जाएगा । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री शब्बीर अहमद सलारिया : वह कब आएगा ? . . . **(व्यवधान)** वह बताएंगे और इल्जाम लगाने से पहले कम से कम सोचिए । It is a serious matter and it is the Parliament of India.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : I have made this point. If you want you can raise it.

हम तो अभी पंजाब के बारे में भी कह रहे हैं, सुन लीजिए । कल उन्होंने कहा है कि नेहरू जी ने वायदा किया था और गांधी जी ने कहा था कि अलग हम बना देंगे । कहां

वायदा किया गया था उस वक्त कहा गया था कि आप बहादुर हैं । स्टेट्स का बनेगा तो उस ढंग से आपका भी बनेगा । अब कहना कि खालिस्तान बनाने के लिए कह रहे हैं तो कब गांधी जी ने कहा है ? हम लोग गांधी को पूजते हैं क्या ? वही लोग पूज रहे हैं । . . . **(व्यवधान)** तो इसलिए मैं जो कह रहा था कि जनता दल की सरकार की पंजाब पर अभी कोई पालिसी नहीं है। इनके दोनों घोड़े बैठ गए हैं । वह चल नहीं रहे हैं । कितना ही अच्छा घोड़ा रहा हो, अब आप सोचिए । मैं चाहता हूं कि हम किससे कहें, हम वित्त मंत्री से कहेंगे तो यह तो रुपया पैसा देने वाले आदमी हैं। यह पोलिटीकल एक टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम बता दें कि पंजाब की समस्या का क्या निदान है ? हम सभी सहयोग करने को इस प्रोग्राम पर तैयार हो सकें । आप फार्मूलेटेड ढंग से रखें । बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने ठीक ही कहा है . . . **(व्यवधान)**

प्रो. मधु दण्डवते : कोई राजनीति नहीं है । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : राजनीति तो है, अभी आपकी मिनिस्ट्री पोर्टफोलियो के लिहाज से कहा है . . . **(व्यवधान)** नहीं-नहीं . . . **(व्यवधान)** ऐसा तो हम नहीं कह रहे हैं कि आप नान-पोलिटीकल हैं ।

But it must come from the political side of the Government, not that the Finance Minister cannot work it out. In that respect I say so.

मैं आपसे यह कह रहा था कि मान लीजिए पानी का सवाल है, चण्डीगढ़ का सवाल है, किसके लिए आप इंतजार कर रहे हैं ? क्यों नहीं इस पर कहते ? आप तो पंजाब के डिबेट में हिस्सा लिए हैं, कई बार हिस्सा लिए हैं । यह बात तो आप भी उस वक्त में बोले हैं कि कांग्रेस सरकार क्यों नहीं करती है, तो जब आप यहां पर पहुंचे हैं तो आप क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? इसीलिए हमारा यह कहना है कि जो-जो इश्यू जिसको हमने मान लिया है, सरकारिया कमीशन ने जो कुछ कहा है सैन्टर-स्टेट रिलेशन्ज पर, व्यक्तिगत तो आप उससे फार्वर्ड जाने वाले नहीं हैं, तो जो करना है एक टाइमबाउंड प्रोग्राम बना करके आप राष्ट्र के सामने रख दीजिए कि हमारा यह प्रोग्राम है । कांग्रेस पार्टी को खुशी हो तो मानें, हमारी पार्टी को हो तो मानें, नहीं हो तो नहीं मानें, जिसको जो करना हो इसको ले करके हम लोग जनता में चलें, यह हम आपसे कहने के लिए आए हैं। दूसरी बात यहां पर एक भूम की बात चलती है, यहां हमारे जनरल बैठे हुए हैं । यह तो हमारे जनरल ने ठीक ही कहा है कि पुलिस का अत्याचार बहुत होता है, लेकिन एक बार भी आप नहीं बोलते हैं कि इन्सोसैट लोगों को टैरोरिस्ट लोग बहुत ज्यादा किल्ल करते हैं, लूटते हैं, यह क्यों नहीं कहते हैं ? हम गवर्नमैंट से निवेदन करेंगे कि इसकी फिगर दें कि पुलिस जितने लोगों को मर्डर करती है वह ज्यादा है या टैरोरिस्ट लोग ज्यादा मर्डर करते हैं और जो ज्यादा करे उसको भी कंडेम करना चाहिए । **(व्यवधान)**

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH AURORA : Terrorism must be condemned.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : It must be condemned. That is correct. But you don't start with that. आप उनसे स्टार्ट करना चाहते हैं, जो सैक्योरिटी का लैप्सेस है, गल्तियां हैं । उसी पर सब कुछ है, That becomes a difficult part in solving the question. Who will go there to solve it, just tell me, if they are killing them ? तो मैं आपसे एक बात की चर्चा करना चाहता था । . . . **(व्यवधान)** इसको रोकने के लिए तो हम यह चाहते हैं कि हम किस बात की चर्चा करना चाहते थे कि यहां टैरोरिज्म है, स्मगलिंग और पाकिस्तान, तीनों कंबाइंड हैं । टैरोरिज्म में बहुत पैसा आता है । हमारे बी.जे.पी. के मित्रों ने कहा कि

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

सेक्योरिटी बैल्ट बनाया जाए । मैं उस पक्ष में नहीं हूं, कभी इस पर डिबेट होगा तो मैं अलग से चर्चा करूंगा। मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि तार से जितने देश को आपने घेरा है उसमें बता दीजिए कि उसमें स्मगलिंग चैक हो गई क्या, या नहीं हुई ? या फिर तार रहने पर भी तार से घुस करके इधर चला आया ? . . . **(व्यवधान)** पंजाब के केस में तो उस तरह की बात हुई थी, इसीलिए हम उनसे जानना चाहेंगे कि क्या हो रहा है ? वह काम कर रही है या नहीं काम कर रही है ?

एक बात सरकार को हम लोग बोल तो देते हैं और हम जनरल साहब से भी कहेंगे कि एक बात तो स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए कि हम अपने देश की एक भी इन्च जमीन किसी दूसरे को नहीं देंगे, एक भी हिस्सा हम देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । सौ मारिए, हजार मारिए, जितने लोगों को मारना है, मारिए लेकिन इस देश का कोई भी हिस्सा अलग नहीं होगा चाहे कितनी भी धर्मांधता हो हम उसका मुकाबला करेंगे, लेकिन हम उस पर पीछे नहीं हटेंगे ।

दूसरी बात, जो मैं आपको कहना चाहूंगा कि एक बहुत बड़ा भ्रम यह है कि पंजाब के साथ बड़ी उपेक्षा हो रही है । हम सरकार के लोगों की भी बात सुनते हैं, पहले भी और अभी भी तो हम को सचमुच ताज्जुब लगता है । मैं आपको उदाहरण दे सकता हूं पंजाब में जितना इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के लिए इनवेस्टमेन्ट हुआ है पर कैपिटा 1145 रुपये का हुआ है . . . **(समय की घंटी)** . . . और बिहार वालों के लिए 245 रुपये का . . . .

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Please conclude.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : If it is possible give me two minutes more.

अब आप बताएं कि किसके साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हुआ है । बिहार का जो स्टील प्लांट है, उसका स्टील खरीदते हैं पंजाब के मुकाबले में प्रति टन दो सौ रुपया मंहगा देकर क्योंकि फ्रेट इक्वालाइजेशन उसी तरह का किया हुआ है । आपका भाखरा नंगल नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट हो गया तो हमारी गंगा नहीं हो सकती जो कई स्टेट्स से होकर पास होती है ? आप अहलुवालिया जी से पूछिए, जब भारत और पाकिस्तान का बंटवारा हुआ था तो जितने पंजाब के लोग, सिख लोग आए थे बिहार में, आप चलिए मैं आपको दिखला देता हूं हमने उन्हें जमीन दी, ट्रेड के लायसेन्स दिए, सम्मान दिया और आप वहां क्या करते हैं ? हमने आपको गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह दिए और आप हमारे खेत मजदूरों की लाशें भेज देते हैं हमारे बिहार में । इस पर भी तो कोई बोलिए । आखिर धर्म का मतलब यही है ? तो हमारा ख्याल है कि यह स्पष्ट ढंग से बातचीत नहीं की जा रही है, उसकी बातचीत की जानी चाहिए, तभी हम इस समस्या का निदान कर पाएंगे ।

मैंने दोनों बात कहीं । पहली कि गवर्नमेन्ट एक टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम बना दे, पालिटिकल प्रोग्राम बता दे । कांग्रेस पार्टी का अगर यह कहना है कि हमारा पूरा सम्मान नहीं हुआ तो आपको सम्मान देते हैं लेकिन आप रूठना बन्द कीजिए । आज राष्ट्र मांग कर रहा है कि सभी रिस्पांसिबल सिटीजन, सभी रिपांसिबल पार्टीज, जो भी खालिस्तान के खिलाफ हैं, वह एक होकर पंजाब की रक्षा करें । जो भी जोर-जुल्म हो रहा है तभी हम उसको मिटा सकते हैं । पुलिस को भेजकर, सेक्यूरिटी फोर्सेस को भेजकर और आर्मी को भेजकर जोर-जुल्म नहीं रोका जा सकता है क्योंकि प्रिसाइजली आर्मी, पुलिस, सेक्यूरिटी फोर्स भी टेरर का ही रूप है । हम इसका कितना ही उपयोग करें, हम इसकी सीमा तो कर सकते हैं, लेकिन अल्टीमेटली वही होगा ।

अन्त में मुझे दुख है कि सिमरनजीत सिंह मान जी ने जो लाइन दी है, मुझे पता नहीं अब इलेक्शन उसके लिए संभव होगा या नहीं क्योंकि हमने पिछली बार वोट किया था तो निश्चित मत दिया था कि अब पंजाब में हम लोग इलेक्शन कराएंगे क्योंकि मैं इस पर विश्वास करता हूं कि इलेक्शन कराने के बाद ही स्थिति ठीक बनेगी। हमारे जनरल साहब ने ठीक कहा कि केन्द्र का कौन घोड़ा होगा, उसको देखकर इलेक्शन न कराएं, वहां की जनता चुने। हम तो इतना ही देखेंगे कि कोई ऐसा आदमी न हो कि हमारे देश के टुकड़े-टुकड़े कर दे। यह हमको देखने का अधिकार है। इतना हम देखेंगे। तो इलेक्शन के लिए हम वातावरण तैयार करें क्योंकि डेमोक्रेसी का कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं है। अगर आप ब्यूरोक्रेसी पर कन्ट्रोल करना चाहते हैं, सेक्युरिटी फोर्सेस पर कन्ट्रोल करना चाहते हैं तब भी democracy is the only way out. इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ जितना भी रुपया इन्होंने मांगा है, वह सब दे दीजिए और हम लोगों ने जो मांगा है, उसका थोड़ा-सा हिस्सा हमें भी दिलवा दीजिए। इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब के बारे में साल में करीब दो-तीन बार चर्चा हम जरूर कर लेते हैं और हर बार वायदे करते हैं कि वहां कोई पोलिटिकल सोल्यूशन हो जाए और हर बार इसी उम्मीद से हम अपनी चर्चा को समाप्त करते हैं। मगर अभी तक इस अंधेरे में कोई उजाला नजर नहीं आता, हर कोशिश नाकाम हो जाती है। मिश्रा जी अभी-अभी कह रहे थे कि कांग्रेस की अच्छी पोजीशन है, मिश्रा जी, जरा ध्यान दीजिए आप, आपने कहा कि कांग्रेस की अच्छी पोजीशन है पंजाब में, लेकिन पंजाब में अगर कांग्रेस एक रूठी हुई दुल्हन की तरह व्यवहार न करके अच्छी दुल्हन की तरह व्यवहार करे, अन्नपूर्णा की तरह व्यवहार करे तो शायद घर बस जाए। बात आपकी सही है, मगर आपने हमारी तुलना तो ककैयी के साथ कर दी कि हम एकमात्र राजा विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह को हटाने की बात करते हैं, जो कि सरासर असत्य है या कह सकते हैं कि सच से परे है। जनता ने पांच साल के लिए आपको चुना है तो पांच साल आप राज जरूर करें और इस भारतवर्ष के लोगों को कम से कम कुछ देकर जाएं ताकि भारतवर्ष के लोग आपको भी पहचान पाएं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, नेशनल फ्रण्ट का यह मेनिफेस्टो है, इन्हीं की लिखी बातें हैं, मैं पढ़कर सुनाऊंगा, पंजाब के बारे में लिखा है इन्होंने —

Solutions to Political Problems

Punjab : "The National Front government will immediately take steps to resolve the Punjab tangle. Laws that violate civil liberties will be reviewed. All those prisoners against whom there are no specific charges will be released. Wideranging discussions will be held, without preconditions, with leaders of various sections of the people for a political solution to the Punjab problem. A round-table Conference will be convened for this purpose. Elections to the Punjab Assembly will be held expeditiously. Discussions between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan for settlement of disputes will be organised."

बड़ी अच्छी बात है। आप इधर बैठे थे, लिख डाला था और कहा कि हम यह-यह करेंगे। आपने कहा कि हम जो डिसक्शन भी करेंगे किसी से, हमारी तो प्री-कंडीशन हुआ करती थी कि संविधान के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के अंदर जो आकर बात करेगा उससे बात करेंगे, लेकिन आपने कहा कि प्री-कंडीशन भी नहीं होगी। लोगों को आपकी बात बड़ी अच्छी लगी और आपको लोगों का समर्थन मिला। आप राज-सत्ता में आए। इतना ही नहीं,

[श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया]

आपने जो सिविल-लिबर्टिज की बात की, इसके समर्थन में भी आपने बहुत-अच्छे-अच्छे भाषण दिए हुए थे । मैं एक भाषण को कोट करना चाहता हूं । सर, इसी सदन में 11 मई, 1989 को एक सज्जन इधर बैठकर भाषण दे रहे थे और कह रहे थे —

"Sir, we will do well to recall on this occasion when the Government has come to this House for extending the life of this Act by another two years, we will do well to recall, some of the pernicious, some of the sinister provisions of this particular Act. But before I do that, I would like to remind this august House that it was exactly 70 years ago, 70 years and a month ago, on 13th April, 1919, that the Jalanwala Bagh tragedy had taken place, in no other place than Amritsar, and the people who had assembled there were doing what ? They were protesting against the enactment of what is known as the Rowlatt Act, and the real name of this Act was 'an act to cope with anarchical and revolutionary trends.' This was the name officially given to this Act which came to be known popularly as the Rowlatt Act. And under this Act, I was trying to go through this Act, I am not a lawyer, I do not understand all the implications of law like the Hon. Minister of State for Home does, I was trying to go through it and find out what powers the executive took under this Act. Under the Rowlatt Act, the executive took the power to frame somebody to arraign somebody and they had to report to the Chief Justice of a High Court and the Chief Justice was obliged if he was convinced that there was a *prima facie* case, he was obliged to constitute a three-judge bench to hear the case and dispose it of. There were other provisions about which I will not take the time of the House considering that I have got only 12 minutes. That was the provision in the Rowlatt Act aginst which our countrymen were protesting in Jalianwala Bagh and hundreds and hundreds of them were killed as a result of the firing which was opened on them by General Dyer. And what did Mahatma Gandhi say ? He said, the British regime was satanic. This is the word he used. And I would like to quote Rabindra Nath Tagore. He stated : the time has come when badges of honour make our shame glaring. In the incongruous context of humiliation I wish to stand by my countrymen who suffered degradation not fit for human beings. If the Rowlatt Act was not fit for human beings, I wonder how the TADA is fit for human beings, and we are the human beings of a free country, a democratic country; we are not under the British rule any more. What could be a greater shame for our democracy that in this year of the Lord, 1989, we, this Government, ..."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : Mr. Ahluwalia, you have only six minutes. You will consume the whole time by reading that speech.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : I have just started, Sir. This is a matter of Punjab.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : But there is the allocation of time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : How many more lines are there ?

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Two more lines only.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Otherwise, it can be laid on the Table.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Nobody will read then. I am just reminding you. This is the speech of your friend Shri Yashwant Sinha in this very august House. He was comparing the TADA with the Rowlatt Act and you people were opposing our moves to control the Punjab situation, sitting here. ".....has to come before this House and ask for an extension of this Act, which has already been in force throughout the country, for another two years ? What could be a greater shame than that ? What could be a greater blot on the name of democracy ?"

और आज आप कहते हैं कि मैं रूठी दुल्हन की तरह बैठा हूं । इन चीजों पर जब आप यहां पर भाषण देते थे तो सरहद के उस पार और इस सरहद के इस पार जो अलगाववादी ताकतें हैं, उनको ताकत मिलती थी कि हमको बचाने वाले मसीहा, हमारी बात करने

वाले वकील, हमारी आवाज को बुलंद करने वाले लोग पार्लियामैंट में बैठे हुए हैं और हम जितना भी अलगाववाद का नारा बुलंद करेंगे, वे और बुलंदी से हमें बचाने की अपनी आवाज बुलंद करेंगे, यह उन्हें पता था और यही कारण है जो आज हम भोग रहे हैं और बार-बार वहां प्रेजिडेंट रूल खत्म होता है, बढ़ाया जाता है और इतना ही नहीं, आपने तो 59 वां एमेंडमैंट, जिसके तहत तीन साल से ज्यादा वहां पर प्रेजिडेंट रूल लगा था, उसको भी रिपील करने की आपने रिक्वेस्ट की थी। हमने आपकी मदद की कि आप पंजाब प्राब्लम को साल्व करना चाहते हैं, हमने आपका समर्थन किया। जो कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमैंट हमने लाया था, उसको वापिस लेने के लिए इसी ने आपको मदद की। पर आज यशवन्त सिन्हा क्यों चले गए ? क्यों नहीं कहा आज कि पंजाब के बारे में बात हो रही है और मैनिफेस्टो में जो कि, सौभाग्य से यहां अजीत सिंह जी भी बैठे हैं, जो हमारे माननीय इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर हैं, ये सेक्रेटरी जनरल थे और मैनिफेस्टो ड्राफ्ट करने में इनकी भी मदद ली गई थी। ये लोग क्यों नहीं आज कहते हैं कि साहब मैनिफेस्टो में यह भी है ? मैनिफेस्टो में सिर्फ मंडल कमीशन है ? मैनिफेस्टो में और बहुत सारी चीजें हैं जिनसे हमारे वोटों की संख्या बढ़ सकती है। आपकी शाखा वहां पंजाब में नहीं है, पंजाब में आपकी संस्था नहीं है।

मुझे पता है कि आई. के. गुजराल साहब ने कितने दिन जनता दल का झंडा ढोया है पता है मुझे, और कृपाल सिंह ने जनता दल का झंडा ढोया है, चीफ खालसा दीवान का झंडा ढोया है। कभी जनता दल के स्टेज पर उनको बोलते देख लीजिये और कभी चीफ खालसा दीवान के स्टेज पर बोलते देख लीजिये, फर्क आपको नजर आ जायेगा। सोशलिस्ट कहना और समाजवादी कहना आसान है, बनना बहुत कठिन है। महोदय, मेरी सिर्फ बात है कि पंजाब के साथ पहली सरकार ने भी खिलवाड़ किया था कि ... (व्यवधान)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार) : राजीव जी ने भी किया था... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : चुप रहो, कभी तो सीरियस हो जाया करो।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : जो बात पूछ रहे हैं हम सही बात बता रहे हैं ... (**व्यवधान**) तो फिर इंदिरा गांधी ने किया ... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : लोहिया जी का नारा आ रहा है न।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : और किया कुछ नहीं?

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : लोहिया जी का कर दीजियेगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब के बारे में हम सोचते नहीं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : Mr. Ahluwalia, your time is over. How many more minutes do you want ? You just mention points.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : I am coming to points, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : How many more minutes do you require ? There is so much of business.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : I will sit down then. I will not speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : Actually if I were to be strict, I would have asked you to sit down. How many more minutes do you want ?

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Sir, Punjab is an important matter. I may need twenty minutes. If you do not allow, I will withdraw myself. You are dealing with Punjab and you do not want to give me twenty minutes. What is this ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : You have already taken 12 minutes.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Now who will speak about Punjab ?

एक सम्मानित सदस्य : पार्टी टाईम भी तो कुछ है ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : पार्टी टाईम की बात क्या है ? बी.ए.सी. में आप फैसला कर लेते हैं । बी.ए.सी. में आपने फैसला किया कि आप नेकोंटिक्स पर और उस पर करेंगे । कल हाथ उठाकर चल दिये । कितना सीरियस मैटर था, डिस्कश किया आपने ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : Mr. Jacob, you should have given more time to Mr. Ahluwalia. Those who want to speak on Punjab should be given more time.

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : जो मैटर डिस्कस करने के हैं वह डिस्कस करते ही नहीं हैं आप और उस टाईम हाथ जोड़ने लगते हैं आप लोग ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : Mr. Ahluwalia, now you please try to conclude within five minutes.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : I will try. But it is not possible, Sir.

पंजाब के बारे में हम गंभीरता से अगर सोचें तो पंजाब का मसला हल होता है । अगर नहीं सोचें तो हल कभी नहीं होता है, क्योंकि हम कहते कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं । अगर आपने यह कोशिश की होती, अगर आपने इस तरह अपने मेनिफेस्टो में नहीं लिखा होता तो आज पंजाब के जो लोग हैं वह इस उम्मीद में बैठे हैं कि यह जो नेशनल फ्रंट की सरकार आयी है यह टाडा एक्ट को रिपील करवायेगी । आप नहीं करवा रहे हैं ? उनका रोष बढ़ रहा है । आप खुली जीप पर घूम आये। आपके गृह मन्त्री ने कहा कि साहब कश्मीर के हालात पंजाब से भी ज्यादा बदतर हैं, पंजाब से ज्यादा प्रायोरिटी दे दी, सारे हालात दूसरी तरफ घूम गये । आप लुधियाना गये, आलपार्टी मीटिंग थी । आप उसके बाद चंडीगढ़ गये । वहां वी.के. यू. के भाषण में आपने कहा कि हम दिल्ली में बैठकर फाईलों से इसका फैसला नहीं करेंगे, हम एडवाइजरी कौन्सिल बनायेंगे, योगों से बात करेंगे । वह एडवाइजरी कौन्सिल आज तक नहीं बनी । कुछ दिन पहले अमृतसर जाकर कहा कि आप एक हफ्ता तक पद यात्रा करेंगे । पद यात्रा ही अगर हल है तो इस सदन में बहुत बार सदस्यों ने कहा है कि पद यात्रा करने चलें किन्तु पद यात्रा ही हल नहीं है । जो वहां बेसिक प्रोब्लम है उसको सोचने की कोशिश करिये । पहले भी सदन में कह चुका हूं कि जब से अफगानिस्तान में रशियन फौजें आयी थी तब से शुरूआत हुई थी नेकोंटिक्स की पंजाब में और आज भी उसका सही परिणाम है कि होशियारपुर के सीनियर एस. पी. किस-किस को सिक्योरिटी मिली हुई थी उसका रिव्यू कर रहे थे तो देखा कि एंटी सोशल लोगों को भी सिक्योरिटी दी गयी है, उनको गनमैन दिये हुये हैं और कब किसके आदेश पर उन्होंने सिक्योरिटी दी हुई थी उस पर एक्शन लिया तो उनके तबादले और अच्छी-अच्छी जगह कर दिये गये और कुछ दिन बाद उस एस.एस.पी. का भी तबादला कर दिया गया ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : कब किया ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : यह अभी दो महीना पहले की बात है ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : अफगानिस्तान में रूस की फौजें कब आयी थीं ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : फौज आयी थी 1979 में ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : उस समय किसका राज्य था ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : मैं तो कह रहा हूं कि हमारा राज्य था । मैं कह रहा हूं कि जो प्रोब्लम है उसको पकड़ने की कोशिश कीजिये ।

मैं कह रहा हूं कि जो प्राब्लम है उसको पकड़ने की कोशिश कीजिए । रूस की फौज वहां से वापस भी चली गई लेकिन उनके नारकोटिक्स की स्मगलिंग का रास्ता अभी तक पंजाब से बना हुआ है और उसको रोकने के लिए कल ही बिल यहां रखा गया था । उस पर हम डिस्कस नहीं कर सके क्योंकि घर जाने की जल्दी थी । पर आज भी हमारे पास उसको रोकने के लिए कुछ नहीं है । वहां टैररिस्ट्स कम हैं पर टैररिस्टों के नारे लगाने वाले यही स्मगलर हैं और एंटी सोशल एलिमेंट्स हैं और वह क्यों हुए ? देहात के जितने लोग हैं, युवा लोग हैं वे एढ़-लिख गए । चूंकि खेतों में आजकल मशीनों से काम होता है इसलिए वे लोग बेकार हैं । इंडस्ट्री आप लगाने नहीं देते । आप कहते हैं कि बार्डर एरिया है, सेंसिटिव एरिया है इसलिए बड़ी इंडस्ट्री वहां नहीं लग सकती क्योंकि सिक्योरिटी रिस्क है । कहीं कोई बम न फेंक दे । आज कल तो इतने सोफैस्टिकेटेड आर्म्स आ गए हैं कि एक बार वहां से एफ-16 उड़े तो वह हैदराबाद पहुंचता है । मिसाइल छोड़ें तो वह मद्रास पहुंचती है । आज तो सेंसिटिव जोन पूरा भारत है और उस भारत को बचाने के लिए जरूरी है कि पहले पंजाब को बचाया जाए।

पंजाब के लोगों ने सरहदों पर लड़ना है जिन्होंने कुर्बानियां देनी हैं, जिन्होंने सरहदों पर दुश्मनों को रोकना है, जो युग-युगांतर से कुर्बानी देते आए हैं उनके प्रदेश की हालत यह है कि वहां एक भी स्टील इंडस्ट्री नहीं है । वहां पर एक मंडी है—मंडी गोविन्दगढ़—जिसे स्टील सिटी के नाम से जाना जाता है । यहां करीब 300 रोलिंग मिल्स हैं और उनका स्टील बोकारो से, भिलाई से, दुर्गापुर से, राउरकेला और जमशेदपुर से सप्लाई होता है मगर वहां एक भी स्टील इंडस्ट्री नहीं है ।

मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वह इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्टर के साथ बैठकर बात-चीत करें और कम से कम जो जरूरी चीजें हैं उनको वहां पर दिया जाए । आप हैवी इंडस्ट्री वहां पर दीजिए । इस तरह के एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल तो पास होते ही रहेंगे लेकिन जब तक वहां बेकारी खत्म नहीं होगी तब तक वहां आईडिल माइंड की डेविल वर्कशाप खत्म नहीं होगी ।

अगर आप समझते हैं कि असेंबली के लिए 100, 150 या 200 एम.एल.ए. चुन लेने से फैसला हो जाएगा, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इससे फैसला नहीं होगा । पंजाब के देहातों में, पंजाब के शहरों में जो पढ़े-लिखे बेकार लोग हैं उनको नौकरी देने की जरूरत है, उनको एन्गेज करने की जरूरत है, उनको कहीं लगाने की जरूरत है । उन चीजों पर ध्यान दीजिए । उन चीजों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है ।

महोदय, वहां जेलों में अभी-भी बहुत से लड़के बंद हैं । वहां जेल वैलफेयर कमेटियां क्या करती हैं मुझे नहीं मालूम । मेरा सुझाव है कि जेल वैलफेयर कमेटियों को काम करना चाहिए और उसमें पोलिटिकल वर्कर्स होने चाहिए । वह जाकर पूछें कि आखिर इन लड़कों की मांगें क्या हैं ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : Please come to points.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : I am coming to points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : There is a time stipulation.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : I need a further five minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : How is it possible ?

SHRI S. S .AHLUWALIA : Okay, I will withdraw.

SHRI M. M. JACOB : He is the last speaker on our side. You may kindly allow him a few minutes more.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : If you don't allow me to finish my points, I withdraw.

[Shri S. S. Ahluwalia]

I have no problem. The House can sit for five minutes more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I allow you five minutes from out of my time. I will cut down the time for my reply.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI M. A. BABY) : All right, please conclude within five minutes. But actually there were only 10 minutes for you but you have already spoken for 20 minutes. Anyway, now you speak for five minutes and conclude.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : यह रिस्ट्रिक्शन इनके ऊपर भी लगाए । पंजाब के बारे में केवल उन्हीं को बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : आप भी बोलिए ना पंजाब के बारे में । तो महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि इन जेल वैल्फेयर कमेटीज में पोलिटिकल वर्कर्स होने चाहिए जो जेलों में जाकर कम से कम यह पता लगाएं कि आखिर ये लड़के चाहते क्या हैं और इनको क्यों रोक रखा है और क्या इनकी मांग खालिस्तान है ? मैं देखता हूं कि कई बार अखबारों में छपता है कि इनकी मांग खालिस्तान है और जब मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से इनसे मिलता हूं तो वे कहते हैं कि हमने तो खालिस्तान की बात कभी कही ही नहीं । मैंने ऐसी मैगजीन्स देखी हैं जिनके कवर पेज पर सिमरनजीत सिंह मान या भिंडरावाले का फोटो होता है मगर पूरी मैगजीन में कहीं भी उनके बारे में कोई आर्टिकल नहीं होता । जब से पंजाब एक समस्या बन गया है, पंजाब की न्यूज बिकती है । लोग खिंचते हैं उधर । इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकने की जरूरत है और इस तरह से पंजाब का जो गलत प्रचार होता है इसको भी रोकने की जरूरत है ।

महोदय, इसी तरह से वहां पर टैररिज्म से लड़ने की जरूरत है । हम ब्लैक कैट और ब्लैक कमांडो लेकर जाते हैं और गांव वालों को कहते हैं कि तुम आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ लड़ो और बार-बार भाषण देते हैं, तालियां बजती हैं और जब आप लौटकर आते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि भई आपके साथ तो स्टेनगन लिए लोग आए थे, हमारे साथ कौन है ? आपके स्टेनगन वाले तो चले गए, हम अकेले किस तरह लड़ते ? वे लोग तो ए.के. 47 लेकर आते हैं । अभी कुछ दिन पहले वे लोग वोट क्लब पर बैठे हुए थे । वे कहते हैं कि पंजाब हमारी मातृभूमि है । वह कहते हैं कि हमें कुछ नहीं चाहिए--हमें दुकान नहीं चाहिए, हमें बिजनैस नहीं चाहिए, हमें लोन नहीं चाहिए । उसे सुरक्षा चाहिए, सुरक्षा दो । लेकिन आप वह भी नहीं दे सकते क्योंकि आपने जो एन. एस. जी. भेजी वह मार डाली गई और वहां जा कर आप को पता लगा कि आपकी एन. एस. जी. आतंकवादियों के साथ कन्बैट करने के लिए ट्रेन्ड नहीं है । आपको वहां अपनी कमजोरी का पता लगा है आप पंजाब के बारे में कुछ सीरियसली सोचें । कोई राउंड टेबल कांफ्रेंस बुलाएं । पंजाब में बहुत से स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी हैं, बहुत से एक्स-सर्विसमैन हैं, उनकी सर्विसेज को आप यूटिलाइज करें, उनको किसी प्लेटफार्म पर लाकर खड़ा करें ।

मिश्रा जी ने कहा कि पंजाब की पर कैपिटा इन्वेस्टमेन्ट ज्यादा है । जिस समय भाखड़ा नंगल डैम बना था उस समय हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश नहीं बने थे और भाखड़ा नंगल के बनने के बाद वहां जो इन्डस्ट्रियलाइजेशन होनी चाहिए थी वह नहीं हुई । पंजाब में आज भी इतना होते हुए भी हाईजरी का जो एक्सपोर्ट है, उससे मैक्सिमम फारेन रेवेन्यू अर्न होता है । बासमती चावल में मैक्सिमम रेवेन्यू मिलता है । आज भी वहां फसल की पैदावार की कमी नहीं है । सिर्फ पोलिटिकल सुझाव हमारे दिमाग में हैं और घुमाफिराकर हम यही

कहते हैं । एम.एल.ए. या एम.पी. चुनने से क्या वहां का फैसला हो जाएगा ऐसा होने वाला नहीं है। वहां की बेकारी खत्म करने वहां के समाज में जो दोष हैं उनको खत्म करने के रास्ते निकालिए । वहां के लिए कोई एडवाजइरी कमेटी बनाइए । खाली पद यात्रा करने से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है ।

मैं इस एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल जो पेश किया गया है मधु दंडवते जी द्वारा, उसका समर्थन करता हूं और जितना एमाउंट मांगा है पंजाब के लिए वह सारा उसको देना चाहिए । धन्यवाद ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) पीठासीन हुए]

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । मैंने सोचा था कि शायद अहलुवालिया जी जो बहुत जोर देकर बोल रहे हैं, सचमुच में कुछ समाधान पंजाब के बारे में सुझाएंगे और उस पर यह सदन और सरकार विचार करेगी । लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इनके पूरे भाषण में, जबरदस्ती थोपे गए भाषण में नारकोटिक्स निकला, नारकोटिक्स के अलावा कोई प्वाइंट इनके भाषण से नहीं निकला । उन्होंने पूरा जोर जिस बात को दिया ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) : आप अहलुवालिया जी के ऊपर मत बोलिए, बिल पर बोलिए ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : उन्होंने समस्या खोजने के लिए भाषण नहीं किया, समस्या के समाधान के लिए भाषण नहीं किया,
7.00 P M आपने उसमें नारकोटिक्स खोजा । और कुछ मिला नहीं । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि नारकोटिक्स के जरिये स्मलिंग होती है और स्मगलिंग में लड़के बिगड़ते हैं, ऐसा उन्होंने कहा। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : पंजाब की पर-कैपिटा इनकम हाइएस्ट है कंट्री में ।

श्री कमल मोरारका : पंजाब के बारे में भी कुछ ज्ञानवर्द्धन कीजिए राम अवधेश सिंह जी ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : पंजाब की मुख्य समस्या क्या है जिन कारणों से लड़के गुमराह हुए हैं, नौजवान गुमराह हुए हैं उन समस्याओं पर बात करनी चाहिए लेकिन इन्होंने बात की वहां की बेरोजगारी पर । कहा कि बेरोजगारी की वजह से लड़कों ने हथियार उठाये हैं । जहां से वह आते हैं अगर वहां का ही हिसाब लगाया जाए---पंजाब से तो इनकी रोजी-रोटी चलती नहीं है बिहार से इनका रोजगार चलता है---तो वहां की इन्होंने चिंता नहीं जताई । बिहार की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 1167 रुपये है और पंजाब की प्रति व्यक्ति आय 5 हजार है । बिहार स्टील सिटी कहलाता है वहां से पंजाब को स्टील जाता है । जहां स्टील पैदा होता है पूरे देश का 52 फीसदी . . . **(व्यवधान)** मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि बेरोजगारी की बात उन्होंने कही तो वह कारण नहीं है क्योंकि बिहार में ढाई के.जी. पर कैपिटा स्टील की खपत है जब कि पंजाब में 46 के.जी. स्टील की खपत है । स्टील बनता है बिहार में और पहुंचता है पंजाब में । इससे वहां पर सारे कारखाने खड़े हैं । यह जो इन्होंने कहा है कि बेरोजगारी की वजह से नौजवानों ने हथियार पकड़े हैं यह गलत है। वहां राजनीतिक कारण हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कारण हैं । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय और राजनीतिक कारण मिलकर देश को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं और इसी वजह से ये खुराफातें हो रही हैं ।

इस भारत सरकार को कांग्रेस की राह पर नहीं चलना चाहिए । कांग्रेसी हुकूमत ने पिछले 42 सालों में देश को बिगाड़ दिया । उसने मौलिक सवाल पर चिन्तन नहीं किया। स्वायत्तता की ओर बढ़ना है इस देश को । अगर स्वायत्तता राज्यों को नहीं दी जायेगी तो जो

[श्री राम अवधेश सिंह]

लूट वहां हो रही है वही अन्य राज्यों में भी होगी । डा. लोहिया ने कहा था देश का प्रशासन चौखम्भा राज्य का होना चाहिए कुछ चीजों को छोड़ कर, जैसे विदेश विभाग है, वित्त विभाग है, कम्युनिकेशन और रेल विभाग है । राज्यों को स्वायत्ता दिये जाने से मैं समझता हूं नौजवानों की काफी हद तक मांगें पूरी हो सकती है । आनन्दपुर साहब का प्रस्ताव जिसको कांग्रेस ने पहले कहा था कि गलत है लेकिन बाद में राजीव-लौंगोवाल समझौता हुआ और हाथ मिलाया तो कहा बिल्कुल सही है । चुनाव लड़ा तो कहा आनन्दपुर साहब गलत है, इसको माना नहीं जा सकता है । राष्ट्रीय एकता खतरे में है इस नारे पर 1984 में चुनाव लड़ा ।

श्री सुरेन्द्रजीत सिंह अहलुवालिया : तुम मान लो ?

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हम तो मानने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन बिगाड़ा किसने है ? तुम लोगों ने बिगाड़ा है । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उसका समाधान यह है कि आनन्दपुर साहब प्रस्ताव को सही परिपेक्ष्य में हमको मानना होगा, आज मानें या कल मानें, बिना माने काम चलने वाला नहीं है । उसमें तरमीम कर सकते हैं, बैठकर बात कर सकते हैं । स्वायत्तता की ओर हमें जाना पड़ेगा । अगर स्वायत्ता की ओर नहीं जाएंगे तो पंजाब में आज जो समस्या है उससे ज्यादा भयानक समस्या कल को, एक साल के बाद, दो साल के बाद, बिहार में आएगी क्योंकि बिहार पूरी तरह से लूटा जा रहा है । स्वायत्ता से अन्दरूनी मामलों में हम अपना प्रबंध कर सकते हैं, अपने वित्तीय साधनों का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं । आज हमारी हालत क्या है ? हमारा स्टील, हमारा आइरन ओर 26 मिलियन टन जापान को जाता है और जापान इस आइरन ओर की बदौलत दुनिया में अपनी ताकत बढ़ाकर दुनिया को लूट रहा है । हमारे स्टील से पंजाब सारे देश में अपनी चीजें बेच रहा है, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग बनाकर बेच रहा है। इसलिए स्वायत्ता की ओर हमें कदम बढ़ाना होगा । चुनाव कराने के लिए डरना नहीं होगा । भारत सरकार को इस दिशा में निश्चित तौर पर आगे बढ़ना होगा । बिना चुनाव कराये हम मुर्गी के दिल की तरह अगर आगे पीछे करते रहेंगे तो काम चलने वाला नहीं है । मान लीजिये, हुकूमत में ऐसा आदमी आ जाय जो खुराफात करने लगे तो इतना ही करेगा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा खुराफात करेगा, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की छाती के अन्दर वह रहेगा। भारत सरकार के पास संविधान का एक बटन है । संविधान में आर्टिकल 356 है जिसके बटन को दबाकर 24 घंटे के अन्दर खुराफाती को केन्द्रीय सरकार ध्वस्त कर सकती है, कब्जे में ला सकती है । इसलिए हम पूरे तौर पर चाहते हैं कि पंजाब में किसी भी कीमत पर चुनाव कराये जायें, वहां के लोगों को शासन करने का मौका दिया जाय ताकि वे खुद अपने लोगों के साथ निपट सकें । वहां पर जो खुराफाती हैं उनसे निपटने का उनको मौका दिया जाना चाहिए । इस बात से डरना नहीं चाहिए कि अगर नई हुकूमत आ जाएगी तो हम क्या करेंगे । भोजपुरी में एक कहावत है कि भूषा अगर मोटा भी हो जाएगा तो कितना मोटा होगा, ज्यादा से ज्यादा लौंढ़ा हो जाएगा, भैंसा के बराबर तो नहीं होगा । इसलिए राज्य सरकार कितनी भी ताकतवार होगी, कितनी भी मजबूत होगी, कितनी भी खुराफात करेगी, जब तक भारतीय संविधान में 356 धारा का बटन है तब तक वह कुछ नहीं कर सकती है । इसलिए उसको मौका देना चाहिए । इसलिए मैं श्री अहलुवालिया की इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूं कि केवल बेरोजगारी की वजह से ही खुराफात है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Mr. V. P. Singh from congress.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : The other V. P. Singh was also from the congress. This is a very dangerous thing that you

said. The other V. P. Singh was also from the Congress.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : How much time will you take ?

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : I will conclude very quickly. I will start with my conclusion.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the tragedy is that we are sitting here debating the Appropriation Bill and not really discussing the Appropriation Bill because it is all a political debate which is going on. The fact is that none of this including the passing or not passing of the Appropriation Bill has got any effect on Punjab.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : आप ही बोल दीजिए ।

श्री विश्वजित पृथ्वीजित सिंह मेहरबानी करके आप चुप रहें तो मैं बोलूं ।

I feel very strongly about this matter, Sir. It is a long time since I have spoken about Punjab. And the last time I spoke about Punjab was probably about one and a half or two years ago. And I am speaking today for only one reason because I have come to know through the newspapers and through the information given to me by various people that there is a very sinister move afoot. And I would like to warn you, Sir, I would like to warn this House, and through the medium of this House, I would like to warn the nation that this is something which is most sinister and dangerous which is about to take place.

SHRI T. A. MOHAMMED SAQHY (Tamil Nadu) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I am on a point of order. He said, he warns you. He cannot warn the Chair.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : No. no. I am making you aware of the position.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a warning to the Government.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : I will take it back....

SHRI T. A. MOHAMMED SAQHY : You must take it back.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : I will take it back if you let me complete my sentence. ...

(*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : It is only to the Chair.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : Sir, the hopes of the people of Punjab have been raised by the Parliamentary elections, by the announcement by Governor Ray of the SGPC elections, by the announcement of Governor Ray of the Assembly elections, by the announcement of Governor Ray of the local bodies elections, which announcements were in consonance with the promises made by the Janata Dal in its Manifesto and post-election promises. And, Sir, none of those promises has been fulfilled. And now the sinister move which is afoot is to revive the Punjab Assembly. There are cases pending in the Punjab High Court.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Bihar) : Sir, it is *sub judice*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : He is saying so.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : I am not mentioning anything. I am just making a point here. I want to mention one thing to you. You do not understand, Mr. Yashwant Sinha, what the importance of this is because what is happening, Sir, is that the Government counsels have argued that the Assembly should be revived. The term of the Assembly is about to expire. 5 Years will be over. But they are demanding of the court that the Assembly should be revived for which...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : We should not discuss that here.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Sir, this is objectionable...

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : This is *sub judice*.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : The Court will decide. Why are you deciding ?

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : I am not deciding. The Judge is deciding.

[Shri Vishvjit P. Singh]

I am telling you. If you revive that Assembly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : That is okay.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : We can revive it once the Court tells. Please do not pre-empt the Court decision.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : If you revive the Assembly, we will tell you, the people of Punjab will not forgive you. The people of Punjab will not pardon you...

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Sir, this naked fascism in the House is not permitted. He is saying, people of Punjab will not pardon me.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : I tell you that. They will not pardon you... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : Is he speaking from the Ram Lila Maidan or what ? People of Punjab have already decided about them.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : I have given my warning. And I conclude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Every word the Member says in the House has its own importance. Let us not get into the passions. Every word you speak has got some importance. It goes to the nation. I hope, we keep within our own ambit.

SHRI T. A. MOHAMMED SAQHY : As the National Front Government has not committed any sin, they need not be pardoned by anyone.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : They have argued in the Court. They have instructed the advocates to argue in the court, and impressed upon the court that the Assembly should be revived, not only it should be revived but the balance of the term also should be given to it. And that will be playing with the sentiments of the people of Punjab, that will be playing with democracy in Punjab, that will be getting rid of all the aspirations of the people of Punjab.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : You have finished ?

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : I have finished.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Mr. Subramanian Swamy. Please be brief.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I will take just two minutes. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Mr. Vishvjit Singh has gone to check his blood pressure.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : I only said that every word that we speak here has got its effect outside. Every word.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : I agree with you.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, the people of Punjab have had two opportunities to go to the polls. One was in 1985 and the other was in 1989, November. On both the occasions, they have demonstrated their faith in elections. They went to the polls peacefully. Compared to the other parts of India, the elections in Punjab were far more peaceful.

Now, the question that bothers us, the question that concerns us, is this. Earlier, the extension of President's rule was sought by the Government and it was given. This period is to expire next month. But the Government has not told us as to what they are going to do. Mr. V. P. Singh, the other Mr. V. P. Singh, has run away. Rather, he has left. But he had a point which, in his anger and blood pressure, he clouded it. The fact is that the Government counsel has made certain statements in the court. What the court should decide, we are nobody to say.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Let us not discuss it.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : The court may take its own decision. I am not

saying anything about it. Recently, I successfully got two notices issued. (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Mr. Swamy, you know that Government counsels arguing one way or the other does not affect the court. In India, the judiciary is independent.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : But we can criticise the Government for the brief they give to their counsel. And the brief given to the counsel here is, they are in favour of reviving the Assembly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : We should not discuss it.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : It is a Government decision. Sir, You have been an eminent judge. The concept of *sub judice has* undergone so much change. I, myself, have been taking up contempt of court matters.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : I know you have appearing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Sir, as I said, the people of Punjab have demonstrated their faith in democracy in the last two elections which were peaceful. Therefore, elections should be held immediately whatever the court decides. Elections should be held next month.

The other point that I want to make is this. Today, in Punjab, in every village, they say that the Prime Minister came in an open jeep and he made so many promises. The real, core, issue today is that nothing has been done since then. Of course, this is an Appropriation Bill. Mr. Madhu Dandavate, as an Opposition Member, has been in the forefront in the Lok Sabha, speaking on various issues. I just want to ask him one thing. What happened to those 'terrorists' who killed, or organised the killing of, over 5,000 innocent Sikhs in Delhi and other places ? You have done nothing. As a consequence, today, I wonder whether the Prime Minister who, at one stage, had gone in an open jeep, could go in a tank to Punjab. This is the situation that has arisen. Now, what have you done concretely in the last six months, as a member of the Cabinet ? Not as Finance Minister. As Finance Minister, you have got something else to do. As a Member of the Cabinet, can you tell this House as to what you have done in the last six months so that the people of Punjab can say that you have a feeling for them ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Hon. Minister please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : At long last. Thank you, Sir.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will not take much time because whatever be the intensity with which Members expressed their views, I still find a certain common thread running through the views expressed by various Members. To my mind, that is more important.

One of the hon. Members rightly said that if the Punjab problem is to be solved, we must realise that to lead the politics of Punjab, we cannot drop anybody from the Centre by parachute. The leadership has to rise from the root and soil of Punjab. Unless this is done, merely some sort of a transplant in Punjab is not going to solve the problem. Sir, since this the Punjab Budget, allow me to be bit relevant and refer to some of the financial and economic problems. Though I know that hardly anyone has raised those problems, I have firmly believed, not only after being the Finance Minister but even before that, that no one is born terrorist. Terrorists are actually created on a soil and there are many factors inside the country and across the border that are responsible for engineering the terrorists in Punjab and they are trying to create aberrations and distortions in the politics of Punjab. I have had a number of occasions to go to Punjab, talk to those who are journalists, others who are analysts, political scientists and also those who have some sympathy for the terrorists and I found that in a certain climate the terrorists try to take advantage of the misunderstanding among the youth, try to enlist their cooperation and sell the ranks. Therefore we must try our best to see that the people are weaned away from the terrorists. Sir, in this land

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

we have seen Jayaprakash Narayan who could go to the Chambal Valley and he could ask a number of gangsters to surrender their arms. He believed that basically men are not criminals. Criminal trend is foisted on them. Therefore, on the one hand if there is economic discontent in Punjab, if there are problems of under-development, problems of unemployment, there are certain problems that have been created by smuggling that is taking place across the borders and some youngsters are merely utilised as pawns to see that they get quick money, they are enlisted by some spies and others and utilised as terrorists. In that case, if you try to eliminate those factors, might be, what Kamalji said probably some might not have liked it, but the thrust of his argument was that we must wean away people from the ranks of the terrorists. Therefore, those who ask us what has been done for development I would briefly like to tell them that as far as the new Government is concerned, for Thein Dam project the provision that has been made is Rs. 145 crores. For Ropar thermal project Stage III we have provided Rs. 80 crores, for UBDC II the provision is Rs. 12 crores, for Sutlaj Yamuna Link Power Project the provision is Rs. 4 crores and for Rice Straw Thermal Project the provision is Rs. 5 crores. Coming to irrigation projects, the provision for Shahnahar & Kandi Canal is Rs. 12 crores, Lining of Channels & Canals Rs. 18 crores, Low Dams Rs. 6.5 crores and Tube well Installations Rs. 8.70 crores. I do not want to give more information about some of the activities, but since one of the hon. Members on the other side referred to fencing, also referred to the problems for bringing about certain changes, I would like to indicate that already the first phase of fencing has been completed, the first phase of flood lights has also been completed, the second phase is on, and we have also made provisions and prepared the time-table for the third phase. All the problems that have been mentioned, we have already referred to them.

About the projects in Hoshiarpur and other problems, we are trying to provide the resources for the local bodies in Punjab by raising the octroi and providing them from Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 120 crores. All those provisions we are trying to make. Therefore, we are quite conscious of the economic and industrial problems. We will take care of them and try to see that because of economic discontent the youth is not termed as a terrorist. That is the attitude that we will take.

At the very outset I would like to lay stress on one more point. Let us not commit a blunder of taking it for granted that all the Sikhs in Punjab are Akalis and all the Akalis are terrorists. All the Sikhs are not Akalis and all the Akalis are not terrorists. Let us not have the equation and identification of all the three elements. You agree with me. Thank you for your appreciation. This being the case, let us not tarnish any particular community. At the same time, I would like this Parliament, the various parties and all secular elements to ensure that the hurt Sikh psyche is properly restored. What Dr. Swamy said in the end is very relevant. It is not merely a question of how many men were killed in Delhi or at Bokaro or Kanpur. When people are killed in a particular circumstance, their psyche is hurt. And to heal that is most important. People may academically discuss whether the Bluestar Operation was correct or not. Some of us strongly spoke about it and I can say that our friend, who was the President of our party, Shri Chandra Shekhar, issued a statement. I know in the other House and in this House also, harsh language was used against him. But everybody today believes that whatever be the justification-even those who ruled at that time, all of them realise —it had hurt the Sikh psyche.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Why don't you make him the Prime Minister ? He can solve the Punjab problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : You said that he made the last point. He is giving you the last point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I know Dr. Swamy for years together. He is known for quick solutions of very long problems. But I would like to seek his advice in his chamber and not in this Chamber.

I was trying to point out that some people try to analyse the problem and objectively

try to come to the conclusion under what circumstances the tanks and machine-guns had marched towards the Gurdwara. I would like to pose a question. I do not want to hurt the religious sentiments of any community. Imagine for a moment, whether it is a Hindu temple, or a mosque or a Gurdwara which might have given shelter to some undesirable elements and as a result of that the tanks and machine-guns were to move to that temple, or mosque, or Gurdwara, let me tell you that there are religious-minded people, inspite of the fact that some anti-social elements were being harboured by that religious institution, whose psyche would have been disturbed, whether it would have been a Hindu temple, or a Muslim mosque, or a Gurdwara or even a church Therefore these sentiments should be taken note of. Rather than rubbing that particular issue, we have to see that the disturbed psyche is properly restored.

There are other problems which have been raised by hon. Members and I will very briefly take note of some of those problems. For instance, there was one point which was raised by a number of persons and I fully agree with this that merely through administrative machinery, it will not be possible for us to solve the Punjab problem. If we feel that merely by tightening the police machinery and putting more efficient police officers with more efficient rifles and guns, we will be able to solve the problem, it will not be so. And therefore, some administrative solution of the problem will not do. And I also fully agree with one particular point of view that some of the officers were guilty of certain crimes and if the same machinery is allowed to continue, in that case people will not have confidence in that machinery. I agree that this particular problem has got to be examined.

When we talk about violence, sometimes we rather glibly talk about the actions of security forces. But I must say that while we can condemn the atrocities by the police and State violence, let us not even obliquely try to justify the violence by the terrorists. And today go and see the scene. I had the opportunity to go to Jalandhar, Amritsar and a number of other places and some of the rural areas. And I got the picture that now a days, these terrorists do not attack Hindus so much as they attack the Sikhs because I was just talking to Mr. Sikander Bakht, in the old freedom days, those who stood by nationalist leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad or Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan were always regarded by the communalists as enemy number one. And they used to say, "You are not prepared to join the Muslim League"—that is, the mainstream Muslim party—"and you have the temerity to follow Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi; you will be our target No 1." And those who were nationalist Muslims, they were attacked by the communalists more than others. That is exactly what is happening today. The terrorists are not very much disturbed if the non-Sikhs do not support them. But they tell the Sikh community today, "You are Sikhs; we are working for Khalistan; we want to give expression to your aspirations and, in spite of that, you are not prepared to join our slogans and, therefore, you are our enemy No. 1." Just try to find out how many Sikhs are being killed today. They are at the forefront so far as the victims are concerned. Just as it happened in the pre-freedom days when the nationalist Muslim was enemy No. 1 of the communalist Muslim, similarly today, as far as the terrorists are concerned, they consider the secular Sikhs, the valiant Sikhs, the nationalist Sikhs and those who refuse to be the victims of terrorist politics as their enemy No. 1.

Therefore, for this, as my friends, especially from the left, have rightly said, we must have mass mobilization of the people by the side of secularism. But we must understand, when we talk of secularism in the context of Punjab, what we do mean. Secularism does not merely mean non-religionism, non-opposition to religion. For instance, there are people belonging to various religions and there are men like me who don't profess any religion at all. But secularism means co-existence of all the religious groups and even those who don't believe in religion, and harmonious relationship among them. That is what is needed and that atmosphere has to be created there. Therefore, if you move on a communal line as far as the politics of Punjab is concerned, I think it will be a very wrong thing. I do not want even politics of .....

SHRI M. A. BABY : Will you please yield for a while ? When you define secularism, one very fundamental plank is of separation of religion from the State That is also very important.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is right. When I say peaceful co-existence and harmonious relationship, that means even the State has to act in such a manner that no religious group will feel that they are being suppressed. And remember, when we talk of minorities, let us be very clear.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Probably he is speaking of the negative. You are apealing of the positive.... (*Interruptions*) ....

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : In communist countries, I think, the State is anti-religion. ..(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think that concept is changed today. Today you go to Moscow and you will find that there is a revival of many churches, and there the State has taken that attitude.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Let us be in Delhi, not in Moscow !

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH : And let us co-exist.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : I hope "Moscow" is not unparliamentary, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : No, not at all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I hope, at least after Gorbachev, he won't say that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : They have revived all the churches there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So, what I was trying to point out is, when we take this attitude, I would like the pseudo-radicals also to take note of the fact that when we talk of minorities, there might be certain groups who will be minorities at the national level and, when we take certain States, it might be that those who are the majority all over India might be minorities in that particular State. In the case of Kashmir when we talk of minorities, in that particular State, probably, Hindus may become a minority. And, when we talk about the minorities, whether Hindu minority in Kashmir or Sikh minority elsewhere, some people say that this is pseudo-secularism and this is minorityism. But it is not so. In politics, in Parliament and in our social life, what is the test of democracy ? It is not what rights and privileges that the majority in the House enjoys but the rights and privileges that a dissident minority enjoys, and that decides whether we have democracy in this House or not, whether we have democracy in our social life or not.

Therefore, our Constitution has rightly prescribed certain privileges and prescriptions for the minorities, no matter whether they are linguistic minorities, religious minorities and so on. Therefore, we have to take proper precautions about this and see that not merely in terms of what we write in the Constitution but in ground reality we must be able to offer that type of protection and create that type of climate. Then I don't want secessionism. Therefore, I would like that even in the context of Punjab we must have a twin policy, and the twin policy should be flexibility with firmness, firmness in dealing with terrorist activities. If we find that my attitude, flexible attitude, leads me to generate some sort of sympathy for the terrorist activities, I think, it will be a very wrong thing. There should be firmness about the terrorist activities and flexibility about the legitimate demands, legitimate aspirations of the various sections of the population. And in relation to Punjab that particular aspect will have to be borne in mind.

There is one more aspect to which many Members have referred. Our friend, Mr. V. P. Singh, who spoke in the end also touched on the point, and that question is what options and alternatives are open to us. Theoretically there are three options in Punjab. One possibility, the first alternative is that we can have revival of the Assembly. Only theoretical options I am mentioning. The second is the possibility of fair and free elections. And the third possibility is President's rule.

My friend, Mr. Yashwant Sinha righty said that whatever is in the realm of the court of law, let us not discuss here. Therefore, whether the Assembly will be revived or not, neither the Parliament can decide nor can the political parties decide about it. Fortunately, in this country still a free judiciary is there. Therefore, whatever be the decision of the judiciary, that might be one option. But, if you ask me, if projecting what is likely to happen in the court does not violate the ethics regarding judiciary—that is not so, even in the Golaknath Judgement, the Sajjan Singh Judgement and other judgements some people had expressed what the judgements were likely to be in this very House and in the other House; that is not supposed to be violation of ethics regarding judiciary—my own personal feeling is, looking to all the precedents, I do not expect that any decision may come about the revival of the Assembly. But we cannot predict. That is one option.

The second option is fair and free elections. I do not want to go into problem about last time how fair and free the elections were. But I agree that if fair and free elections' possibility is there, it is very wrong to reject the path of fair and free elections. But who will decide, what is the assessment, whether fair and free elections are there? We have Parliament. We have various political parties. We have the Opposition and ruling parties. We can sit together and find out what our assessment is. We can study the ground reality on the basis of the experience of our own political parties actually functioning in Punjab. We can sit together, and without dividing ourselves on the basis of the borders of the parties, we can try to evolve a consensus. Do we not evolve consensus on a number of issues? On the question of non-aligned policy, are we not able to evolve a consensus? As far as the basic fundamentals of the economic planning of the country and the country's economy are concerned have we not ensured some sort of a consensus? Therefore, regarding our assessment whether fair or free elections will be possible or not, I think, we should consult among ourselves, and with a free mind and without any prejudice and bias against the elections if we can come to the conclusion that there is an environment, a political environment that is suited to holding elections there, you can rest assured that the National Morcha Government will not at all come in the way of the elections. But we will be guided by the consensus amongst all the parties. We will not divide the opinion on the basis of political parties, and if we...

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Just a second. That means that the Government has an open mind on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, yes, of course.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will it be right to say that we have not closed our options regarding this?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not at all. Exactly that is what I am saying. When my colleague rightly wants my specific commitment, I would like to say that as far as our Government is concerned, even on the basis of the Cabinet decision, we have decided that that option is completely open, and we will be guided by the environment which is assessed by political parties not only functioning in Parliament but the ground reality of the political parties in Punjab on the basis of that.

Third, of course, is that if at all the first option and the second option are closed, then, there is no third alternative. In that case inevitably we will have to move to President's rule. But we are not looking to President's rule as the desirable alternative. When everything gets rejected by the situation, then only we will think in terms of that. I think, in the past also we have applied the same logic. Therefore, as far as elections are concerned, we are taking that attitude.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: That means Parliament session will be again very soon.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There are Parliamentary parties. They can be consulted. It is not merely.....

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : But you cannot extend the President's Rule without an amendment.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Just listed to me. If at all the President's Rule is to be continued, it is very clear. You know before November the term will be ending. Therefore, if we have to have the President's Rule, there is no provision, because all the Constitutional avenues have been closed. Unless we are able to have the Constitutional amendment, that possibility is not there. If at all that particular option is forced on us, there is no other alternative but to have an emergency session of parliament. In that case if at all it is necessary, the Constitutional amendment will have to be taken up.

I would also make it very clear that as far as Khalistan and Anandpur Sahib Resolution are concerned I do not want to go into the controversy of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. But remember, when the last elections took place, just a day or two prior to that election, the former Prime Minister came out with a statement saying that we are all supporters of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. So, with that they went to the polls.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : They referred it to the Sarkaria Commission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Commission came afterwards. I am coming to that later on. But later on I felt—please don't blame me if I use the term——some people derive vicarious satisfaction. The persons who dubbed the Opposition parties—the BJP, the Janta Party, the left parties, the Congress (S), all of them—as supporters of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution and betraying India's unity and integrity, the same persons when the Accord took place, put one clause that as far as the Anandpur Sahib Resolution is concerned, whatever they had said in the past, they would ignore it and would keep their mind open and try to find out from the Sarkaria Commission as to what exacty is the interpretation of that. Anyway, when others don't subscribe to that, they don't take a dogmatic attitude. When Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, I may be permitted to narrate my own experience. When she started attacking the Opposition parties on the question of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, I produced a White Paper her own party had produced. I produced one particular page, which was a political resolution of the Akali Dal. When Mr. Morarji Dasai was the Prime Minister, he was very firm. He said you have had so many interpretations of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution. So, we are not opposed to the judges. I am not concerned what is your interpretation. I want to have a clear resolution in which through a resolution you give a commitment to Indian's unity and integrity. And there was a resolution passed by the Akali Dal Saying that they stand by India's unity and integrity. I conclude my observation by saying that our Government and our party takes a firm position as far as India's unity and integrity is concerned. The 1947 partition of India was the first and the last partition of India. No partition of India will take place after that and we are committed to India's unity and integrity. I suspect nobody's loyalty.

श्री राम नरेश यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : इसमें तो कहीं किसी का विवाद है नहीं ।

प्रो. मधु दण्डवते : वही मैं कह रहा हूं ।

श्री राम नरेश यादव : किसी पार्टी का विवाद नहीं है ।

प्रो. मधु दण्डवते : आप सुनिए तो, मैं वही कह रहा हूं, मेरा एक वाक्य पूर्ण होने के लिए इंतजार करें । मैं आपको बता रहा हूं, यह किसी सिर्फ पार्टी की राय नहीं है, नेशन का कमिटमेंट है और पार्लियामेन्ट का कमिटमेन्ट है । हम लोगों ने बार-बार यह कहा है । वर्ष 1962 का एग्रेशन हुआ तो हमारी पार्लियामेंट ने वही इंटीग्रेट यूनिटि का किया, 1965 में हमने यह किया और आज हम सब पार्टियां मानती हैं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी मैं आपको बताता हूं,

No particular religious group or community has a monopoly of patriotism and no particular religious group in this country has a monopoly of treachery.

Nobody can monopolise patriotism and don't think that anti-social elements or anti-national elements are restricted to any particular religious group or community. I think in this land of Gandhi, we have a composite culture. There is no primary citizenship for any religious group and no secondary citizenship for any particular group. All of them have an identical citizenship in the country and nobody is subordinate and nobody is primary. That is the attitude.

If through our behaviour we are able to communicate that feeling to various religious groups in the country, I have not the least doubt that no community and no religious group or no linguistic group will develop that feeling that we are supporting anyone else. But unfortunately sometimes we indulge in pampering. We indulge in appeasement and sometimes we try to doubt the character and the integrity of some people and that is why the complications take place. If we avoid all these, just as some of the problems we have solved by common cooperation we can bring normalcy. Only the other day when the Prasar Bharati Bill was passed if you would have listened to the speeches that were delivered in the other place — say at the other place because according to the rules you cannot refer to the other House also—at other place — speeches after speeches a new chapter has emerged. We found that a new cooperation has taken place but when we walked only a few feet to the Upper House we found slight cracks took place.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : This is a wiser House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Naturally, wherever you are there that is bound to be a wiser House. The wisdom of this House is epitomised by Dr. Swamy. I can see that.

SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT : Don't you denigrate my citizenship.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Not at all. I see the minorities are there, political minorities, linguistic minorities and religious minorities. Unfortunately in this country when we talk of minority, we feel that it is only one particular religious group that is the minority. I think in every society, in every Parliament, every House and in every Committee, it is not the majority's case but it is the dissidents' and the minorities' case which decides the content of democracy. With these observations, I request..

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : वित्त मंत्री जी एक सवाल हैं। मैंने यह अनुरोध किया था कि हमारी सरकार को जहां तक चंडीगढ़ का सवाल है, पानी का सवाल है या इस तरह की जो समस्याएं हैं, जो वह लोग रख रहे हैं, इनको तय करने में हम क्यों देर कर रहे हैं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Firstly, I may remind my friend that some of us were part and parcel of the eleven rounds of talks that have taken place in the old days where one by one the problems were solved. I may remind the House that even when we sat in the tripartite committee meeting wherein the Akali Dal, the Opposition parties and the then ruling party and the Government representatives were there, out of ten issues, nine issues were already settled. For instance, it was agreed by the Akali Dal, as far as the water dispute is concerned, that it may be referred to a Tribunal. As far as a uniform law for Gurudwaras is concerned.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : It has not yet been sent to the Tribunal. That is why I asked you why we are not doing it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whether it is the question of gurudwara law, whether it is the question of language in which the kirtans are to be recited from the All India Radio, border disputes and the water dispute, one by one they were settled and only half an issue was left unsettled and that is Abohar and Fazilka. These were two things which were left. I remember —I do not want to take his name —but one Home Minister at that said "I think, we have already sorted out almost all the issues, only half an issue is left" and the phrase that he used was "the elephant has safely passed through the gate,

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

only the tail is left behind." I jocularly said in a sense of humour "Mr. Home Minister, the elephant has safely passed through the gate but if the tail is left behind, I hope the tail will not wag the entire elephant and bring it back." Something happened which I do not want to relate. Let us forget all the memories of past politics but something had happened at the political level. Therefore, what was sought to be settled was disrupted and again the politics of confrontation began at a later stage. I can assure our colleague that questions for which the solution is already arrived at and accepted, we will make all possible efforts to see that is pushed forward. The question of referring the matter to the Supreme Court, as far as the water dispute referred to the Tribunal is concerned and as far as other problems are concerned we will look into these. Some of them have already been settled. I must again point out that we have made some commitments like the one that we will remove the 59th amendment which took away not only right to property but right to life itself. We have removed it Dr. Swamy spoke of the psyche of those killed in Bombay, Kanpur and Bokaro. We set up the courts and we had decided that that should be enquired into. As far as widows are concerned, we solved their problems and the question of pension was already there. Like that, a number of questions were solved. I fully agree with you... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : What about Chandigarh ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : About Chandigarh also, I will tell you. As far as Chandigarh is concerned, they want the entire package to be settled. We are definitely of the view that Chandigarh will be the capital of Punjab. On that also, there is no difference. Therefore, in a piecemeal manner, the issues cannot be solved. There are certain tensions. Whatever lapses are there, I modestly and humbly accept all those failures. I will not consider them as our successes and whatever is unresolved and unsolved, we will try to solve that. But let us try to do it with the cooperation of all the parties, whether Opposition or ruling. But do it in a particular perspective. Don't merely try to put the entire blame on the political parties. Let us for the time being also forget what happened in the past because every time we try to dig the past—you dig our past and we dig your past—in that case the future of Punjab cannot be built up. So in the interest of the future of Punjab, let us bury your past and our past also and concentrate on the future. If we do it unanimously by mobilising the sense of the people, we still will be able to solve the problem and in that you will find our Government will not be wanting. Thank you, sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Now the question is :

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sumps from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the services of the financial year 1990-91, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, there is one more Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : I am taking it up. Now let us decide how much time we are going to sit because after two Appropriation Bills... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH : Sir, we can pass these two Appropriation Bills without any debate.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : No, there are hon. Members who are waiting.

SHRI M. M. JACOB : Sir, I have one point.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA : Sir, the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1990 should be taken up.

SHRI M. M. JACOB : Sir, last time, the Finance Bill was bulldozed in this House and nobody ever opened his mouth on the Finance Bill. In this background at least a nominal time may be allotted to the finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill now. Of course, one hour is set apart. It can even be reduced. But you give some time for this. And if the House is going to sit longer, then you have to think about the arrangement of food also. I hope it may not be that much. The Minister of Industry is today sitting here. Yesterday, he was not here. We are not particular also. (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : I must tell you. I was given to understand that there will be no discussion and the Bills would be passed. But anyway, it is for the House to decide and I cannot stop the discussion.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : Sir, it is for the House to decide. I had a talk with the Leader of the Opposition in the evening and he also agreed that these two other matters can be passed without much debate.

If any Member wants to participate, I have no objection at all. It is just a suggestion to the House. I am not stopping a debate at all. It is for the House to decide, as I said. But if we can finish it quickly, it will be better.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Yes, we will try to finish it quickly.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY : Can we know whether the Session is going to be extended or it is going to end tomorrow ?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : No, it is not being extended, (*Interruptions*). Now, let us not waste time. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry) : Some Members are sitting for that. Is the discussion on the industrial policy going to be taken up ? (*Interruptions*). Are you going to bury the industrial policy ? Or will it be taken up tomorrow ? (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will worry about it tomorrow. There is no question of burying it today.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : It has been postponed for more than two weeks. There is no justification in that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : There is a common complaint about that, I know. Let us decide the agenda today. Now we will take up the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1990 and then the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1990. And there is one statutory resolution which does not involve any discussion.

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA : If on the Appropriation (Railways) Bill there is going to be no discussion, it can be passed first.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : These are Bills which evoke some debate. Now, the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1990.

The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1990

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1990-91, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Mr. Minister, do you want to say anything ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I only want to say, let us try to pass it without discussion.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal) : Let it be passed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Shri Suresh Pachouri. He is not there. Kumari Sayeeda Khatun.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Let it be passed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Let us hear the hon. Member.

कुमारी साईदा खातून (मध्यप्रदेश) : माननीय महोदय आपने मुझे एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल 1990 पर अपने विचार रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको आभारी हूं। चूंकि समय कम है इसलिए मैं कुछ थोड़े से सुझाव आपके समक्ष रखना चाहती हूं।

महोदय, पहला सुझाव तो यह है कि आपकी सरकार ने गोल्ड कट्रोल को खत्म करने के बाद गोल्ड रिफाइनिंग के साधन इंडिया गवर्नमेंट मिंट को दिए हैं । इससे व्यापारियों और जनता को बड़ी असुविधा होगी । इसलिए हर जिले में रिफाइनिंग लाइसेंस दिए जाने चाहिए। मिंट के अलावा रिफाइनिंग करने पर गोल्ड वैल्यू का 15 प्रतिशत एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा देने से छोटे व्यापारियों को बड़ी असुविधा होगी। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि रिफाइनिंग प्रोसेस क्या है ?

इसी तरह से आपने सिल्वर का जो नोटिफाई किया है पूरे देश में वह भी अनुचित है। यह केवल सी-कोस्ट में ही लागू किया जाए क्योंकि आम जनता इससे काफी परेशानी महसूस कर रही है।

इसी तरह से आपने जो अनुदान राशि इस बजट में पुलिस पर खर्च करने का प्रावधान रखा है तो मेरी आपसे विनती है कि पुलिस विभाग के अंतर्गत ही जेल विभाग आता है। उसको अनुदान राशि पिछले वर्ष भी दे दी गई थी और वह राशि नई जेलों के खोलने के लिए रखी गई थी । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस राशि का मध्य प्रदेश सरकार कोई उपयोग न करके शायद इसकी टोपी उसका सर वाली बात रही है। कांग्रेस सरकार ने पूर्व में 90 नई जेलें मध्य प्रदेश में खुलवा दी थीं लेकिन उन जेलों को पैसा न देने की वजह से वहां पर कोई और नई जेल नहीं खोली जा सकी है क्योंकि न तो जेलर की और न ही वार्ड की नियुक्ति के लिए कोई राशि प्रदेश सरकार ने खर्च की। अतः आपसे निवेदन है कि जो राशि जिन मदों में अनुदान स्वरूप दी जा रही है, उसे उन्हीं मदों में खर्च किया जाना चाहिए । 8.00 P.M. केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जो खर्च किया जाना है तो आपका बिजली विभाग ऐसा है जहां पर ठीक ढंग से काम किया जाना चाहिए । 24 घंटे में से 4 घंटे भी बिजली आ गई तो कुछ काम चल सकता है । बिहार में भी बिजली की सबसे ज्यादा परेशानी है । तो हर क्षेत्र में बिजली की, शिक्षा की और जिन-जिन विषयों के लिए अनुदान की राशि आपने मांगी है, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि सब में वह बांटा जाना चाहिए, सबको दिया जाना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री सुरेश पचौरी (मध्य प्रदेश) : मान्यवर, वित्तीय वर्ष 1990-91 की सेवाओं के लिए भारत की संचित निधि में से 37 करोड़ 38 लाख रु. की राशि विनियोग (संख्यांक 3) विधेयक, 1990 के द्वारा लेने के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी लाए हैं, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं इस आशा के साथ कि आप मध्य प्रदेश के साथ न्याय करेंगे।

महोदय, मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूं और अपनी बात संक्षेप में करूंगा । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जो राशि विभिन्न लंबित योजनाओं

और प्रस्तावों को पूरा करने के लिए चाही हैं उस पर चूंकि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के लिए पैसा मांगा गया हैं, जैसे मिनिस्ट्री आफ एनवायर्नमेन्ट हैं, पावर हैं, इरिगेशन हैं, तो आप उनको सारी राशि प्रदान करें और आवश्यक रूप से प्रदान इसलिए करें क्योंकि संभव हैं कि यह मेरी फेयरवैल स्पीच हो आपकी सरकार के लिए और यह भी संभव हैं कि यह सत्तारूढ़ दल के लिए आखिरी सत्र हो इसलिए आवश्यक रूप से मध्य प्रदेश जो कि पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य हैं, आदिवासी बहुल प्रदेश हैं, तो उसके लिए यह सारी राशि शीघ्रातिशीघ्र स्वीकार करें।

मान्यवर, डाकग्रस्त क्षेत्र में सड़क निर्माण, आदिवासी क्षेत्र में ग्रोथ सेंटर को जोड़ने के लिए सड़क, केन्द्रीय प्रवर्तित योजना के अंतर्गत आदिवासी क्षेत्र में पक्की सड़कों का निर्माण, केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि के कार्य, नया राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करना, विश्व बैंक से सहायता से इंदौर बाइपास तथा इंदौर देवास मार्ग का निर्माण, का प्रस्ताव 1984 में मध्य प्रदेश शासन के लोकनिर्माण विभाग के पत्र क्र. 1501/2019/19/ यो /84 द्वारा भेजा गया था जिसमें 14 सड़कों के निर्माण हेतु जिनकी कुल लंबाई 243.9 किलोमीटर हैं तथा लागत 1240.37 लाख रुपए हैं। डाकग्रस्त सड़कों के निर्माण के द्वितीय चरण के प्रस्ताव जनवरी 1985 में भेजा गया जिसके लिए 52 करोड़ रुपए मांगे गए हैं। आदिवासी क्षेत्र में ग्रोथ सेन्टर को जोड़ने के लिए सड़क निर्माण का प्रस्ताव 119.22 करोड़ रुपए का हैं जो मई, 1983 में भेजा गया। केन्द्रीय प्रवर्तित योजना के अंतर्गत आदिवासी क्षेत्र में पक्की सड़क का निर्माण करने के लिए स्वीकृति अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं। 1984 में सात मार्गों को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग घोषित करने की सिफारिश की गई थी जिसे नवंबर 1985 में भेजा गया था, लेकिन उसकी स्वीकृति अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं। केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि के कार्य के लिए 92.83 करोड़ रुपए के प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के समक्ष विचाराधीन हैं जो आगामी 6 वर्षों के लिए हैं और 1990-91 के लिए 15 करोड़ की राशि मांगी गई हैं।

इंदौर बाइपास तथा देवास-इंदौर मार्ग का निर्माण विश्व बैंक की सहायता से किया जाना हैं जो अगस्त 1989 में भारत सरकार को भेजा गया लेकिन उसकी स्वीकृति अभी तक नहीं आई हैं।

प्रो. मधु दंडवते : पंजाब के बजट के साथ इसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं हैं, अगले साल के बजट के समय उस पर हम विचार करेंगे। . . .

श्री सुरेश पचौरी : मैं एप्रोप्रियेशन नं. 3 बिल पर बोल रहा हूं, पंजाब के संदर्भ में नहीं बोल रहा हूं . . . (**व्यवधान**)

खुद मधु दंडवते जी जब भोपाल आए थे तो उस समय उनको यह मैमोरंडम दिया गया था कि भोपाल गैस ट्रेजडी से पीड़ित लोगों के लिए जो एक्शन प्लान बना था उसके लिए 371.29 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की गई थी। वह पूरी की पूरी राशि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जाए और पूरा कंपेंसेशन का जो एमाउन्ट हैं वह उससे न काटा जाए। जब आप ये एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल ला रहे हैं तो निश्चित रूप से मुझे आशा हैं कि उस पर विचार करेंगे। जो वहां की ओधघाट परियोजना हैं यह मिनिस्ट्री आफ एनवायरनमेंट के पास स्वीकृति के लिए पड़ी हुई हैं और नर्मदा सागर (इंदिरा सागर) परियोजना पर्यावरण के विवाद में फंसी हुई हैं। मध्य प्रदेश शासन द्वारा केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण को अब तक प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किए जा चुके हैं जिनमें झावुआ, राजगढ़ गुना, ग्वालियर में गैस पर आधारित 450 मैगावाट के विद्युत संयंत्रों के लिए अनुरोध किया गया हैं।

[श्री सुरेश पचौरी]

इसके साथ एक रिप्रजेन्टेशन पेट्रोलियम और कैमिकल मिनिस्टर को दिया था रिफाइनरी के संबंध में और दूसरा गैस अलोकेशन के संबंध में और उन्होंने वित्तीय कठिनाई बताई थी । मैं चाहूंगा कि जब इस पर आप विचार कर रहे हैं तो मध्य प्रदेश को कुछ राशि देने पर विचार करें। यही मेरा आपसे आग्रह है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I think the points are so clear that they don't need a reply.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Now the question is —

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1990-91, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I move —

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR): Before we take up the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, shall we finish the Statutory Resolution ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION SEEKING APPROVAL OF THE DRAFT MINISTERS' (ALLOWANCES, MEDICAL TREATMENT AND OTHER PRIVILEGES AMENDMENT RULES, 1990

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, on behalf of Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, I move —

"That this House approves the draft Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1990 framed under sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952) and laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 22nd August, 1990."

The question was proposed.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA (Karnataka) : Sir, the resolution is only for the Ministers. Members have the facility of only 50,000. Will they increase it to 80,000 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY) : We will consider it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Now the question is :

"That this House approves the draft Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1990 framed under sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 (58 of 1952) and laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on 22nd August, 1990."

The motion was adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 3 BILL, 1990

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI AJAY SINGH) : Mr. Vice-Chiarman, I move —

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1990-91 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was proposed.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN (Maharashtra) : Mr. Vice-Chiarman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

Sir, since we are coming to the fag end of this Session, I thought it necessary to refer to some problems. In fact, I am not supposed to refer to some of the issues which I had raised in some other fora outside. But, since matters have to be brought on record, I thought it necessary to mention some of the issues and since the Finance Minister is also here, I thought it would be better if he were as generous to be equally for ex-Hyderabad as he has been in the case of Konkan.

Sir, you know very well that there are areas which, because of the reorganization of the States, have become parts of the Maharashtra State like Vidarbha and Marathwada areas which were not forming part of Maharashtra before. I am going to speak about two or three railway lines for which there has been a consistent demand for the last fifty years or more. There are some new Railway lines and also few proposals for gauge conversion. Hon. Minister Railway will have to apply his mind to find workable solution to complete these with in the stipulated term specially when the budget provision exists.

In this context, I would like to give the background of this also. There was a Committee, known as the Lokanathan Committee, which was appointed to find out the economic effect of not having a similar kind of gauge either connecting Bombay or connecting Nagpur. The information that we got then was that the people from the ex-Hyderabad area were getting almost 25 per cent less price for their agricultural produce. So, my only request to the Minister will be that he should make sufficient provision and see that these railway lines are completed so that conditions are not created in which people have a feeling that the ex-Hyderabad area still remains aloof. There is not even one National Highway. The railway lines have different gauges and that is why there is a problem. In fact, I had discussed this issue about Manmad-Parbhani-Parli and Parbhani-Mudkhed-Adilabad with Mr. Dandavate when he was the Railway Minister and he was kind enough to make a beginning on the Manmad-Parbhani line. But, thereafter, things moved so slowly and the Budget provisions were so inadequate that it might take very long time to complete these line—Parbhani-Mudkhed—Adilabad quasi conversion has been sanctioned but there also the provision is very meagre it became almost an impossibility to complete this line and I think it will take a very long time to complete this line.

There are thermal stations in this area in Parli and also at Nasik and Bhusaval for which coal has to be brought from distant areas and the main line is always crowded. It is so busy that it takes a very long time to get coal for these thermal power stations. That is why we always find that the coal stocks are sufficient only for four days or so. I do not think that this will be a proper system to follow. Therefore, I would request the Minister to apply his mind to expedite this problem and see that a solution is found to get coal from shorter distance.

I will have to mention another thing also now. An agreement has been arrived at between the Maharashtra Government and the Karnataka Government on the one hand and the Railway Ministry on the other and a Railway Development Corporation has been created for the Konkan area. Actually, on similar lines, if you can make arrangements for the ex-Hyderabad area, not only of Maharashtra, but also of Andhra Pradesh, that would be very useful because these are the two areas which have remained neglected. We get our coal either from the Wardha valley or Singareni collieries in the Karimnagar district. If coal is to be brought from a shorter distance, I think this is the only way. You can complete these two lines within the stipulated time and the total investment done from these lines will be got back within very short time. I am asking you to extend the same facility which, in fact, has been promised in the case of Konkan. If that is done, I am sure that we will be able to complete this line within a very short time.

Another thing about which I would like the hon. Minister to apply his mind is about expediting the work of Railway Division for Nanded. This is another point for which there is a Budget provision. Actually I have been writing to the Railway Minister about this. Land acquisition cases have also started. Unfortunately, it is the only the 1st phase for which land acquisition is being adopted. I will

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

request the Railway Minister to see that the entire land required for the location of the Divisional Headquarters is acquired. I would like to know about this. I think it will be very difficult for you to give me all the details today. But you take note of this and kindly write to me so that I may be informed about the latest position. We have lost very valuable time after the Budget was sanctioned. You had enough time to approve the estimates, call for the tenders and start the work. Budget provision is there. Later on you may not turn round and say: we do not have sufficient time now left and that is why we will have to surrender them. With great difficulty amounts have been provided and if you do not start the work, then it will create a kind of frustration which, in fact, will not be in the interest of anybody.

Another point is about the Divisional staff, the ADARM's office, which in fact meant for this area is located at Secunderabad .The reason given was: we do not have living accommodation. Actually I had specially talked to the Collector. The Collector informed the railway officers at Secunderabad about availability of housing accommodation. Therefore, hift that office from Secunderabad to Nanded so that you are able to do this work expeditiously.

Similarly, for Purna-Mudkhed section there is the Budget provision. I would like to know whether the estimates have been prepared, they have been approved, tenders have been called, and how long it is going to take for you to start the work.

Next thing, Sir, that I would like to bring to the notice of Railway Minister is the over-crowding in trains and the kind of maintenance which is undertaken by the Railway Board. It is highly necessary that additional trains may be started. Over-crowding you can reduce by having some more coaches attached to the existing trains. Maintain coaches in the proper manner so that we are not again reminded; we belong to the ex-Hyderabad area and nothing new is going to happen.

One point more and I have done. Serious dacoities are taking place on the running railways between Secunderabad-Manmad. A number dacoities have taken place. That is not a terrorist area. The terrorist area is totally different. But in spite of that dacoities have taken place. And that is why I will request you kindly to let me know as to what exactly has been the finding in this matter.

As in the case of Maharashtra, so also I would request you that a similar kind of agreement may be entered into between Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Railway Board. And I am sure that if this is done we will be able to complete this railway line within the stipulated time.

Thank you.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र (बिहार) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक आश्वासन चाहता हूं और वह यह कि मैंने अभी दूसरे विषय पर चर्चा करते हुए भी कहा था कि रेलवे का जो फ्रेट एक्विलाइजेशन है, उससे बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा वगैरह जो राज्य हैं उनको बहुत ज्यादा घाटा होता है और यह पिछली दो दशाब्दियों से चल रहा है। उसके चलते बिहार को बहुत घाटा होता है। बिहार के पिछड़ेपन या पूर्वांचल के पिछड़ेपन का यह एक बहुत बड़ा कारण है सो मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा, अभी अगर संभव न हो, कल अगर संभव हो तो ठीक है, लेकिन कम से कम अगले सेशन में इसके बारे में जानकारी प्रस्तुत करें कि कब तक हम लोग ऐसे बंधे रहेंगे । अगर हम एक टन स्टील खरीदें तो पंजाब में दो सौ रुपये सस्ता हो और बिहार में महंगा पड़ जाए तो यह कब तक चलेगा ? इसलिए इसके बारे में हम आपसे आश्वासन चाहते हैं । अभी सम्भव नहीं है तो कल हो, कल नहीं हो तो फिर अगले सत्र में दे दें।

श्री विश्वासराव रामराव पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र) : मैं भी इससे सहमत हूं।

श्री शारदा महन्ती (उड़ीसा) : मैं भी सहमत हूं।

SHRI ASHISH SEN (West Bengal) : Sir, being a person who is coming from

one of the States of Eastern Region, *i.e.* West Bengal, I would say that we are also faced with this freight equalisation problem. I fully associate myself with Shri Chaturanan Mishra and support what he has spoken about it.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे विनियोग विधेयक जो प्रस्तुत किया गया है उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। रेल विभाग या रेल मंत्रालय जितनी भी धनराशि इस संसद से चाहे वह उनको जरूर मिलेगी लेकिन यात्रियों की सुविधाओं के संबंध में कुछ चीजों की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। एक तो रेलवे प्लेटफार्म हैं खास कर के जो रेलगाड़ी के द्वितीय श्रेणी के डिब्बे हैं उनकी लेवेटरीज में बड़ी गन्दगी रहती है। इस विषय को बार बार उठाया गया है और कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में भी उठाया गया है। उस में बहुत ज्यादा सुधार करने की जरूरत है। जम्मू और कश्मीर के जो हिस्से हैं वहां पर रेल लाइनों की आवश्यकता है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू से ऊधमपुर की लाइन को बनाने की मांग बार बार की गई है और सलाहकार समिति में भी इस विषय को उठाया गया है उसको स्वीकार करना चाहिए। बनारस से लेकर दिल्ली तक कोई सीधी तेज गाड़ी नहीं है। काशी विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस में करीब 16-17 घंटे लगते हैं और एक सप्ताह में तीन दिन चलती है। डीलक्स है जिसमें 12-13 घंटे लगते होंगे। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि एक तेज गाड़ी बनारस से लेकर दिल्ली तक चलाई जाए, दोनों तरफ के लिए जो कि 11-12 घंटे में यहां पहुंच जानी चाहिए। यदि विशेष दिक्कत न हो, मगध एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी जिसमें 12-13 घंटे लगते होंगे, उसको बनारस से घुमा कर लाया जाए **(व्यवधान)** मुगलसराय से जाती है, बनारस से नहीं है। उसमें 16-17 घंटे लगते हैं। इसलिए ऐसी कोई गाड़ी चलनी चाहिये जिसमें 12-13 घंटे लगने चाहियें। एक छोटी लाइन बनारस से ले कर इलाहाबाद है यह इलाहाबाद से लेकर बनारस तक करीब करीब 120-130 किलोमीटर है। इसमें छोटी लाइन की गाड़ी से करीब साढ़े चार-पांच घंटे लग जाते हैं। बनारस से भटनी और भटनी से गोरखपुर तो ब्राडगेज में परिवर्तित किया जा चुका है, इस ओर भी मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे कि आपकी यह स्कीम स्वीकृत है लेकिन विभाग यह कहता है कि यह स्कीम वायेबल नहीं है। इसलिए इस ओर भी ध्यान दीजियेगा। इलाहबाद से लेकर कानपुर तक कोई इंटरमिटी गाड़ी नहीं है। एक ऐसी गाड़ी चलाइये जिसकी बहुत दिनों से मांग है, 6-7 साल से यह मांग है। एक ऐसी तेज गाड़ी चलाई जाए जो इलाहाबाद से फतेहपुर और फतेहपुर से कानपुर सिटी जाए और शाम को वापिस आ जाए। एक दो और समस्याओं की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। लोको रनिंग स्टाफ है या आपके विभाग के ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिनको नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है या निलम्बित कर दिया गया है जिनके खिलाफ पहले कार्यवाही की गई थी अब उसके परिवार और वो लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, उनका उत्पीड़न हुआ है, उनके उत्पीड़न को समाप्त करने की कृपा करें। मेरा अन्तिम अनुरोध आपसे यह है कि रेलों में जो सेलून हैं इनको कृपया आप समाप्त करें। इनकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह अंग्रेजों के जमाने में गुलामी का प्रतीक थे। भारत जैसे देश में जहां सेकेंड क्लास के डिब्बे में लोग किराया दे कर के चलते हैं और जानवरों की तरह से उनमें भरे रहते हैं इसलिए इन सेलूनों को आप समाप्त करने की कृपा करें। धीरे-धीरे कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि रेलगाड़ी में सारे देश में केवल एक ही दर्जा रहे और बाकी दर्जे समाप्त कर दिए जाएं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रस्तुत विनियोग विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री राम नरेश यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय रेल मंत्री ने जो विनियोग विधेयक

[श्री राम नरेश यादव]

प्रस्तुत किया है वह तो पास होगा ही इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है । मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं . . . (व्यवधान)

रेलवे में भी देश में जो असंतुलन है उसकी तरफ मैं ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के पूर्वी जिले आजमगढ़, जौनपुर, बलिया, गाजीपुर इन चार जिलों की गरीबी को देखते हुए, पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए 1954 में मुझे जहां तक याद है उस समय के तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने एक पटेल आयोग की नियुक्ति की थी और उस आयोग ने इन चारों जिलों का सर्वे किया था । सर्वे करने के बाद एक रिपोर्ट अपनी प्रस्तुत की थी। उसमें भी यह लिखा गया है कि पूर्वांचल के विकास के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जो छोटी लाइन शाहगंज रेलवे स्टेशन से मऊ स्टेशन को जाती है उसे बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित किया जाना चाहिए । तब से बराबर इस बात की मांग चली आ रही है कि शाहगंज से मऊ तक के लिए छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित किया जाना चाहिए यह उसमें उन्होंने अध्ययन करने के बाद लिखा है तब जाकर आने जाने के विकास का साधन अच्छा होगा और उधर का विकास भी होगा . . (व्यवधान) वही मैंने बताया तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने किया । 1954 से लेकर जब से वह रिपोर्ट आई है बराबर यह मांग उठती चली आ रही है कि इस छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित किया जाना चाहिए । मैंने इसी सदन में कई बार इस प्रश्न को उठाया । 1978 में सर्वे भी हुआ । उसके बाद भी आज तक वह मामला उसी जगह पर पड़ा हुआ है जिस जगह पर पहले था जबकि पटेल आयोग की नियुक्ति भी हुई थी । शाहगंज रेलवे जंक्शन है और मऊ भी रेलवे जंक्शन है । इन दोनों जंक्शन के बीच में यह जो छोटी लाइन चलती है इसकी स्थिति बड़ी खराब है । जैसे लिली घोड़ी जो होती है, बरसात में धीरे-धीरे कभी इधर कभी उधर चलती है वैसे ही इस पर गाड़ियां चलती हैं । कौन उनसे जाएगा । मऊ और मुबारकपुर ऐसे कस्बे वहां पड़ते हैं जहां महोदय आप जानते हैं कि बनारसी साड़ी बनती है । साड़ियां यहां से एक्सपोर्ट भी की जाती है । उस व्यवसाय को भी विकास की गति मिले, वहां के लोगों का जीवन स्तर ठीक हो, औद्योगिक वातावरण बने इसके लिए मेरा आग्रह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस दिशा में शीघ्र ही कदम उठायें और इस वर्ष के अंत, 1990 के दिसम्बर होते होते उसका सर्वे कराकर फिर से उस पर काम आगे बढ़ाने का कष्ट करें ।

एक दूसरा मामला है । सेकेण्ड क्लास का किराया तो आपने बढ़ाया लेकिन महोदय जब स्टेशन पर यात्री पहुंचते हैं तो किन परिस्थितियों में वहां ठहरते हैं कितनी गन्दगी रहती है । किसी से छिपा नहीं है । कोई सफाई की व्यवस्था नहीं, मक्खियां भिनभिनाती हैं । लोग किस तरह से रोग के शिकार होते हैं । इन सबकी तरफ ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

आपने एक फैसला किया था कि हम कुम्हारों को ध्यान में रखकर मिट्टी के कुल्हड़ जो बनते हैं उनको चालू करेंगे । ये आज तक कहीं दिखाई नहीं पड़ते हैं । वहां कागज प्लास्टिक के दिखाई पड़ते हैं । इस पर भी ध्यान दें । जो सारी रेलवे विभाग की दुर्दशा है उस पर भी ध्यान दें ताकि सारे काम दुरुस्त हो सकें ।

जो बात मैंने कही है इसकी तरफ मुझे विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जी जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाएंगे और उठाकर हमको भी सूचित करेंगे । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

श्री शब्बीर अहमद सलारिया (जम्मू और कश्मीर) : जहां तक मौजूदा बिल का ताल्लुक है, एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल फार रेलवे इसके बारे

में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि रेलवेज में सेकेण्ड क्लास डिब्बे जो हैं, जिनमें रिजरवेशन होता है उनकी तादाद कम होती है जिसकी वजह से रेलवे में सफर करने वालों को आरक्षण नहीं मिल पाता है । जरूरत इस चीज की है कि उनकी तादाद में इजाफा हो । उसके अलावा जो जनरल कम्पार्टमेंट्स हैं उनमें लोग भेड़ बकरियों की तरफ भरे जाते हैं । जरूरत इस चीज की भी है कि उनमें इजाफा किया जाए ताकि लोगों की तकलीफ में कमी हो । जहां तक रियासत जम्मू काश्मीर का ताल्लुक है, ताम तराफ से कहा गया कि हमारा प्लान बारामूला तक रेलवे को ले जाने का है लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि ऊधमपुर तक भी जो रेलवे आप बना रहे हैं उसके बनते बनते कई साल हो गए । उस पर काम निहायत सुस्त रफ्तारी से हो रहा है और वह न जाने कब ऊधमपुर तक पहुंचेगी । लेकिन हमारे सूबा जम्मू और रियासत की मईशत का दारोमदार उन यात्रियों पर भी है, जो वहां पर आते हैं । बिलखसूस सूबा जम्मू में लाखों की तादाद में ऐसे लोग, यात्री आते हैं, पिलग्रिम्स आते हैं, जो माता वैष्णो देवी की यात्रा करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन उनको इतनी मुश्किल दरपेश है कि रेलवे में जगह नहीं मिलती और जम्मू से कटरा तक जाने के लिए कोई रेल नहीं है ।

जो मौजूदा रेलवे लाईन बिछाई जा रही है उसमें कटरा की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं रखी गई है । जम्मू की मईशत पर भी इस का असर पड़ रहा है ।

लिहाजा, मैं अनुरोध करूंगा जनाबे रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से कि बराएकर्म कटरा, वैष्णो देवी तक थोड़ा सा खर्चा लगता है, उस लाईन को बाएं हाथ ले जाए दोमेल से, जोकि ले को जा रही है, ताकि कटरा वैष्णो देवी में जाने वाले लाखों यात्रियों को आसानी हो और उससे हमारी मईशत भी सूबा जम्मू की बेहतर होगी और एक धार्मिक काम भी सरअंजाम दिया जाएगा ।

उसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक ऊधमपुर से वादिये कश्मीर में रेलवे लाईन ले जाने का ताल्लुक है, उसमें मुश्किलात आ सकती हैं, क्योंकि इलाका बहुत ज्यादा पहाड़ी और दुश्वारगुजार है, लेकिन वादिये कश्मीर एक प्लेन और हमवार इलाका है । वहां पर बाआसानी वेरीनाग से लेकर उड़ी तक लाईन बिछाई जा सकती है ।

मैं एक तजवीज जनाबे मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में पेश करूंगा कि वह इस चीज का इन्तजार न करें कि कब रेलवे लाईन ऊधमपुर पहुंचेगी और न इस बात का इन्तजार करें कि कब रेलवे लाईन ऊधमपुर से वेरीनाग पहुंचेगी । वह वेरीनाग से लेकर उड़ी तक रेलवे लाईन बिछाने का इन्तजाम करें और उसके लिए कदम उठाएं ताकि उस इलाके में जो मईशत है, वह बेहतर हो सके ।

हमारे इलाके में चूंकि जो बनिहाल कार्ट रोड है, वह अपनी जिंदगी गुजार चुका है और वही एक वाहिद जमीनी रास्ता है, जोकि हमारी रियासत की वादिये कश्मीर और लद्दाख को हिन्दुस्तान के साथ मिलाता है और वह रास्ता छह-छह महीने बंद रहता है । वोमसे गर्मी में भी बंद हो जाता है । इसलिए वह न होने के बराबर बन चुका है । जरूरी यह है कि आप रेलवे लाईन की तरफ गौर फरमाएं और वह रेलवे लाईन जहां ऊधमपुर से कश्मीर वादी तक ले जाने के लिए फौरी इक्दाम करें । इसमें सियासी, इक्तसादी और मआशी मसलहत, वह हासिल इसी तरीके से हो सकती है कि आप कश्मीर के अवाम का आने-जाने का रास्ता, जम्मू के अवाम के आने-जाने का रास्ता आसान करें और रेलवे लाईन प्रोवाईड करें । **(समय की घंटी)**

जो थोड़ा सा पैसा आप बतौर खैरात हमको दे रहे हैं, उस पर गुजारा नहीं हो सकता। हमारी रियासत उन छह रियासतों में से है,

[श्री शब्बीर अहमद सलारिया]

जिनको कि स्पेशल कैटेगरी स्टेट कहा जाता है, लेकिन बदकिस्मती है, हम अपनी बदकिस्मती पर रोते हैं कि हमें 90 फीसदी ग्रांट मिलनी थी, पर हमें 30 फीसदी ही मिलती है और 70 फीसदी ग्रांट हमें नहीं दी जाती जोकि हमारा हक है। हमारे ऊपर 70 फीसदी लोन लादा जाता है।

इसलिए मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारा यह डिस्क्रिमिनेशन खत्म किया जाए और हमें 90 फीसदी ग्रांट और 10 फीसदी लोन दिया जाए प्लान असिस्टेंस के तौर पर, जैसा कि वादा है, जैसा कि बाकी तमाम स्पेशल कैटेगरी स्टेट्स के साथ आपका बर्ताव है। वही बर्ताव हमारे साथ किया जाए और रेलवे के बारे में जो मैंने आपसे अर्ज किया है, उस पर अमल दरामद किया जाए। वैष्णो देवी तक फौरी तौर पर रेलवे लाईन ले जाई जाए।

वादिये कश्मीर में रेलवे लाईन बिछाई जाए। इससे वहां के हालात भी ठीक होंगे, इससे मईशत भी ठीक होगी और वहां के आवाम को कारोबार भी मिलेगा।

इन अलफाज के साथ मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

†[شری شبیر احمد سلاریہ

(جموں اور کشمیر) : جہاں تک موجودہ بل کا تعلق ہے - ایپروپریئیشن بل فار ریلوے اسکے بارے میں یہ کہنا چاہونگا کہ ریلویز میں سیکنڈ کلاس کے جو ڈبے ہیں جن میں ریزرویشن ہوتا ہے انکی تعداد اتنی کم ہوتی ہے - جس کی وجہ سے ریلوے میں سفر کرنے والوں کو آرکشن نہیں مل پاتا ہے - ضرورت اس چیز کی ہے کہ ان کی تعداد میں اضافہ ہو - اسکے علاوہ جو جنرل کمپارٹمنٹ ہیں ان میں لوگ بھیڑ بکری کی طرح بھرے جاتے ہیں - ضرورت اس چیز کی بھی ہے کہ ان میں اضافا کیا جائے تاکہ لوگوں کی تکلیف میں کمی ہو - جہاں تک ریاست جموں کشمیر کا تعلق ہے - تمام طرف سے کہا گیا کہ ہمارا بلاں بارہ مولہ تک ریلوے کو لے جانے کا ہے - لیکن حقیقت یہ ہے کہ اودھم پور تک بھی جو ریلوے آپ بنا رہے ہیں اسکے بنتے بنتے کئی سال ہوگئے - اس پر کام نہایت سست رفتاری سے ہو رہا ہے اور وہ نہ جانے کب اودھم پور تک پہونچے گی - لیکن ہمارے صوبہ جموں اور کشمیر کی معیشت کا دارومدار ان یاتریوں پر ہے - جو وہاں پر آتے ہیں - بالخصوص صوبہ جموں میں لاکھوں کی تعداد میں ایسے لوگ یاتری آتے ہیں - بلکہ مس آتے ہیں - جو ماتا ویشنو دیوی کی یاترا کرنا چاہتے ہیں - لیکن انکو اتنی مشکل درپیش ہے - کہ ریلوے میں جگہ نہیں ملتی اور جموں سے کٹرا تک جانے کے لئے کوئی ریل نہیں ہے - جو موجودہ ریلوے لائن بچھائی جارہی ہے اسمیں کٹرا کی کوئی نشاندہی نہیں رکھی گئی ہے - جموں کی معیشت پر بھی برا اثر پڑ رہا ہے -

[ ] Translation

اٹھائیں تاکہ اس علاقہ کی صورت
ہے وہ بہتر ہوسکے -

ہمارے علاقے میں چونکہ جو
بلیہال کارت روڈ ہے وہ اپنی زندگی
گزار چکا ہے اور وہی ایک واحد
زمینی راستہ ہے جو ہماری ریاست
وادی کشمیر اور لداخ کو ہندوستان
کے ساتھ ملاتا ہے - اور وہ راستہ
چار چھ مہینے تک بند رہتا ہے -
موسم گرما میں بھی بند ہو جاتا
ہے - اسلئے وہ نہ ہونے کے برابر بن
چکا ہے - ضروری یہ ہے کہ آپ ریلوے
لائن کی طرف غور فرمائیں اور وہ
ریلوے لائن اودھم پور سے وادی کشمیر
تک لے جانے کیلئے فوری اقدام کریں -
اسمیں سیاسی اقتصادی اور سماجی
مصلحت وہ حاصل اس طریقے سے
ہو سکتی ہے - کہ آپ کشمیر کے عوام
کا آنے جانے کا راستہ - جموں کے عوام
کا آنے جانے کا راستہ آسان کریں اور
ریلوے لائن پروواند کریں (وقت کی
گھنٹی)

جو تھوڑا سا پیسہ آپ بطور
خیرات ہم کو دے رہے ہیں اس پر
گزارا نہیں ہوسکتا ہماری ریاست ان
چھ ریاستوں میں سے ہے - جنکو
اسپیشل کیٹیگری اسٹیٹ کہا جاتا
ہے - لیکن بد قسمتی ہے کہ ہم
اپنی بد قسمتی پر روتے رہیں کہ
ہمیں ۹۰ فیصد گرانٹ ملتی تھی -

لہذا میں اودھم کرونگا جناب
وزیر منسٹر صاحب سے کہ براہ کرم
کٹرا ویشنو دیوی لائن تھوڑا سا خرچ
نکالیں - اس لائن کو بالیں ہاتھ
لے جائیں - جو کہ نے کی جارہی
ہے - تاکہ کٹرا ویشنو دیوی کو جانے
والے لاکھوں یاتریوں کو آسانی ہو اور
اس سے ہماری معیشت بھی صوبہ
جموں کی بہتر ہوگی اور ایک دھارمک
کام بھی سر انجام دیا جائے گا -

اسکے علاوہ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا
ہوں کہ جہاں تک اودھم پور سے
وادی کشمیر میں ریلوے لائن لے جانے
کا تعلق ہے - اسمیں مشکلات آسکتی
ہیں - کیونکہ علاقہ بہت دور دشوار
گزار ہے لیکن وادی کشمیر تک ایک
پلان اور ہموار علاقہ ہے - وہاں پر
بآسانی ویری ناگ سے لیکر اوڑی
تک ریلوے لائن بچھائی جاسکتی ہے -

میں ایک تجویز جناب منسٹر
صاحب کی خدمت میں پیش
کرونگا کہ وہ اس چیز کا انتظار نہ کریں
کہ کب ریلوے لائن اودھم پور پہنچے
گی اور نہ اس بات کا انتظار کریں
کہ کب ریلوے لائن اودھم پور سے
ویری ناگ پہونچے گی - وہ ویری
ناگ سے اوڑی تک ریلوے لائن بچھانے
کا انتظام کریں اور اسکے لئے قدم

پر ہمیں ۳۰ فیصدی گرانٹ ہی ملتی ہے - اور ۷۰ فیصدی گرانٹ ہمیں نہیں دی جاتی جو کہ ہمارا حق ہے - ہمارے اوپر ۷۰ فیصدی لون ادا جاتا ہے -

اسلئے میں عرض کرونگا کہ ہمارا یہ ڈسکریمینیشن ختم کیا جائے اور ہمیں ۹۰ فیصدی گرانٹ اور ۱۰ فیصدی لون دیا جائے - پلان اسسٹنس کے طور پر جیسا کہ وعدہ ہے - جیسا کہ باقی تمام اسپیشل کیٹیگری اسٹیٹس کے ساتھ آپ کا برتاؤ ہے - وہی برتاؤ ہمارے ساتھ کیا جائے اور ریلوے کے بارے میں جو میں نے آپ سے عرض کیا ہے اس پر عمل درآمد کیا جائے - ویشلو دیوی تک فوری طور پر ریلوے لائن کے جائی جائے - وادی کشمیر میں ریلوے لائن بچھائی جائے - اس سے وہاں کے حالات بھی ٹھیک ہونگے اس سے معیشت بھی ٹھیک ہوگی اور وہاں کے عوام کو کاروبار بھی ملے گا - ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں اور اس بل کا سمرتھن کرتا ہوں -]

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI (Gujarat) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill.

The Indian Railways are the largest undertaking under one management with a route network of about 62,000 kms. There are more than 3000 trains running per day. Out of this more than 720 trains are running as passenger trains. So, the railway administration would feel embarrassed in maintaining the administration. Still I would like to draw your attention to two or three points.

Sir, in Bombay suburban trains the former Government introduced a system whereby clerical staff was employed for checking the tickets after their duty hours. They were given identity cards and they were paid 20 to 25 per cent of what they were collecting during their off-duty hours. The ticket collectors meant to check the tickets are not given overtime for than 8 hours. So, the railways suffer a great loss. The passengers are also harassed by the clerical staff like anything. I would like to suggest that the railways should raise the strength of ticket collectors. This will wipe out the problem of unemployment also. The present ticket collectors may also be given some incentives.

Secondly, I would like to remind Shri George Fernandes about one thing. He has himself remained a unionist. Since 1974 more than 600 persons who were removed are to be reinstated. They have not been taken back so far. Would the Railway Minister look into this particular aspect to reinstate those 600 people ?

Now I come to an important aspect of thefts. At present wooden sleepers are being replaced by cement sleepers. The replaced wooden sleepers are being stolen away. Not only that, other iron scrap is also stolen away. The Railway Minister should look into the thefts that are taking place in the railways. If these thefts in the railways are prevented, I would say we could afford having golden or silver carriages.

Timings of arrival of trains at Jammu are motivated commercially by the former Government and the Minister because they had some 5-star hotels where the tourists could stay for one day more and give them more earning. I would like the Minister to look into the timings of the arrival of trains at Jammu, particularly, the superfast train from Bombay to Jammu.

श्री एच. हनुमनतप्पा (कर्नाटक) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष जी, मालवीय जी 16-17 घंटे के लिए कह रहे थे कि वह बहुत ज्यादा समय होता है और हमको कम समय में रेल लेकर आओ, लेकिन मैं जानता हूं 35-40 घंटे जो होते हैं, इसलिए हमारी तरफ भी मंत्री महोदय को थोड़ा ध्यान देना चाहिए । जो राजधानी, डीलक्स और जो शताब्दी एक्सप्रैस ट्रेन्ज हैं ये सारे उत्तर भारत की प्रापर्टी बन चुकी हैं । विंध्या के नीचे भी भारत है इस ओर भी मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और इसीलिए हिन्दी में बोल रहा हूं । साउथ के लिए एक राजधानी भी नहीं, एक शताब्दी नहीं है, एक डीलक्स भी नहीं है, यह रेल चलाने का क्या तरीका है ? क्या हम लोग भारतीय नहीं हैं ? इसीलिए तुरन्त आपको अपने जवाब में एक राजधानी, एक शताब्दी, एक डीलक्स दक्षिण भारत के लिए भी देने का आज वायदा करना चाहिए, अगर आप सारे भारत को इकट्ठा रखना चाहते हो ? नहीं तो इनडेंसिरिटी ... (**व्यवधान**) ... मैं बताता हूं डिस्क्रिमिनेशन कैसे पैदा होता है ? आप लोग तो 16-17 घंटे में, 12-13 घंटे में दिल्ली पहुंच सकते हैं, लेकिन जो मद्रास में, बैंगलोर में है, त्रिवेन्द्रम में हैं—उनको दिनों तक रेल में बैठना पड़ता है । हम 35 घंटे, 40 घंटे, 48 घंटे तक रेल में बैठते हैं और वह भी रेल देरी से आती है तो चौथे दिन हम यहां पहुंचते हैं । ऐसी हालत में हम राजधानी पहुंचते हैं । हमारे लिए एक राजधानी भी नहीं है, एक डीलक्स भी नहीं है, एक शताब्दी नहीं है ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : शुरूआत हो गयी है । गोवा को राजधानी से मिला दिया गया है ।

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA : It is not gratis that you are giving. We are asking for our right.

मैं मंत्रीजी से अपील कर रहा हूं ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भास्कर अन्नाजी मासोदकर) : हनुमनतप्पा जी, आप चेयर को बोलिए ।

No cross-talk.

श्री एच. हनुमनतप्पा : छोड़ना मेरा मकसद नहीं है । मैं हकीकत आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । आप अपना टाइम टेबिल देखिए, ये राजधानी, डीलक्स, शताब्दी—एक भी साउथ तक नहीं पहुंच रही है । दिल्ली हमारी राजधानी नहीं है, सिर्फ बनारस की है, बंगाल की है, महाराष्ट्र की है, गुजरात की है, मध्य प्रदेश की है ? साउथ की नहीं है ? अगर साउथ की राजधानी आप सचमुच दिल्ली बनाना चाहते हैं तो साउथ के लिए भी एक राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के लिए आपको आज वायदा करना चाहिए । शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस, डीलक्स एक्सप्रेस साउथ में भी लोग चाहते हैं । वे कहते हैं कि दिल्ली हम से दूर है । राजधानी एक्सप्रेस भी उन लोगों के लिए है, डीलक्स भी उनके लिए है, शताब्दी एक्सप्रेस भी उनके लिए है । आप हम को डीलक्स में सफर करने का मौका नहीं देना चाहते हैं । हम को राजधानी देखने के लिए तो एक गाड़ी भेज दीजिए साउथ को। इसीलिए मैं मंत्रीजी से अपील करता हूं मंत्री महोदय से कि साउथ इण्डिया को भारत समझकर, भारत का अंश समझकर आपको अपने जवाब में उसके लिए वायदा करना चाहिए ।

माननीय महोदय, दूसरी मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि जैसे कोंकण के लिए आपने अलग कार्पोरेशन बनाकर कोंकण रेलवे जारी रखा है वैसे ही कर्नाटक की जो मेन लाइन है, हार्ट लाइन है—मिराज बैंगलोर, वह पीछे पड़ी हुई है । वह मीटर गेज में है । जब वहां पूना-बैंगलोर ट्रेन थी और जब कनवर्सन चालू हुआ पूना से मिराज तक, वह रुक गया ।

[श्री हनुमन्तप्पा]

वह 25 साल से आगे नहीं बढ़ रहा है । रेलवे में कर्नाटक वाले 25 साल पीछे चले गए हैं । तो मिराज-बेंगलोर जो कनवर्सन है, वह जल्द-से-जल्द करना चाहिए । अगर जरूरत पड़े तो जैसा आपने अलग कोंकण रेलवे का कार्पोरेशन बनाया है, वैसे अलग कार्पोरेशन बनाकर मिराज-बेंगलोर ट्रेन का आपको ब्राड गेज में कनवर्सन करना चाहिए ।

एक मेरी रिक्वेस्ट यह भी है कि जब तक कलकत्ता में मेट्रो बने, तब तक बेंगलोर मेट्रो के लिए इन्तजार नहीं करना चाहिए । वहां मेट्रो रेलवे के लिए सर्वे हो चुका है तो राज्य सरकार की मदद से या सहायता से आप बेंगलोर में मेट्रो रेल अभी से चालू कीजिए । जब कलकत्ता में बन जाएगी तब सोचेंगे, इसके बजाय अभी से बेंगलोर के लिए मेट्रो रेलवे के बारे में सोचिए क्योंकि उसका सर्वे भी हो चुका है ।

फायनली सर, हम बहुत दिनों से मांग कर रहे हैं साउथ वेस्ट जोनल रेलवे हैडक्वार्टर्स रेलवे रिफार्म्स कम्पनी ने भी इसकी रिकमंडेशन की है, लेकिन जब कभी भी हम डिमाण्ड रखते हैं तो रेलवे वाले बोलते हैं कि पैसा नहीं है । जोन के लिए सारे पैसे इकट्ठे जरूरत नहीं है । मैसूर, बेंगलोर, गुंडकल, हुबली, शोलापुर और पालघाट डिवीजन है, उन को कार्व आउट कर के एक नया जोन बनाइए उस में तो 6-7 सौ करोड़ की जरूरत नहीं है । इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सारे हैं, उसको कनवर्ट कर एक नाम रखना है, एक जोनल हैडक्वार्टर्स का । यह जोनल हैडक्वार्टर्स के लिए, डिवीजनल आफिसर की जो बिल्डिंग तैयार है, वह जोनल आफिस के लिए भी ले सकते हैं । इसीलिए साउथ वेस्ट जोन—जो रेलवे रिफार्म्स कम्पनी ने रिकमंड की है, उस पर भी आप विचार करें ।

बाकी एक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिक्वेस्ट है । आप जो कोयला भेज रहे हैं थर्मल प्रोजेक्ट त्रिचूर को, वह कोयला सीधे रास्ते से आता था और कुछ प्राइस हम दे रहे थे । आप रेलवे की सुविधा के लिए आप उसको कनवर्सन रोड से भेजकर, लम्बे रास्ते से भेजकर कर्नाटक सरकार से ज्यादा फ्रेट वसूल कर रहे हैं । कर्नाटक सरकार ने नहीं कहा कि हम को इस रूट से भेजो । पहले वह कम फ्रेट पर आता था, लेकिन आपने अपनी सुविधा, अपनी सहूलियत के लिए रूट चेंज कर के ज्यादा चार्ज किया है । ज्यादा चार्ज किए हैं, वह रिक्वेस्ट सामने है उसको कम करने के लिए या कैन्सिल करने के लिए ।

लास्ट प्वाइंट, जो मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट से संबंधित है, रेलवे मंत्री जी हमारे यहां आए थे मार्च में और उन्होंने वायदा किया था कि यह चित्रदुर्गा—रायदुर्गा रेलवे का जो आधा हिस्सा बाकी पड़ा है, उसको तीन साल में वे पूरा कराएंगे । इसके लिए जितनी राशि की जरूरत हो, वह राशि आप उसके लिए दे दें, इस एप्रोप्रिएशन में आपने कितना रखा है, वह तो मालूम नहीं, अगर हो सके तो एडजस्टमेंट करके दे दें या अगर और इसके लिए एप्रोप्रिएशन से लाएं तो मैं उसको पास कराने में समर्थन दूंगा । मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है चित्रदुर्गा और रायदुर्गा का जो वायदा मंत्री जी ने किया है तीन साल में पूरा करने का उसके पूरा कराने का आप ध्यान रखें ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल का समर्थन करता हूं । हिन्दी में मैं इसलिए बोला हूं कि इण्डिया के साउथ में भी भारत है, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए एक राजधानी या शताब्दी या डीलक्स ट्रेन का वायदा आज आगरा के मंत्री जी से आएगा ।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मैं आपकी बात का पूरा समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री हनुमन्तप्पा : अरे भाई, मेरी हिन्दी को एप्रीसिएट करते हुए एक राजधानी दे दो । . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

□□ श्री विश्वासराव रामराव पाटिल मिरज-बैंगलोर के लिए मैं समर्थन करता हूं... (व्यवधान) ...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty. ... *(Interruptions)* ..

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA : We want a Rajdhani for the South.

...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Mr. Minister, they are all supporting it : You may give a Rajdhani for the South. ..*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Assam) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I support the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3, Bill, 1990.

Sir, all these years, during the Congress rule, many trains have been given for Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and many other areas. But during these 42 years of Congress rule we in Assam have not got any train like the Satabdi Express and so on. That is why I am appealing to the honourable Minister that he should very quickly extend the broad gauge line up to Tinsukia because this extension is very much necessary. Secondly, I want a faster train to be introduced for Assam.

Sir, whenever I travel in the train I find that water and lights are missing on the train. These needs should be met. This is my request. That is all I have to say.

Thank you very much.

SHRI SARADA MOHANTY : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir,...

...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : It is not only the trains but we are also overcrowded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SARADA MOHANTY : Sir, the Paradip port is going to be developed shortly, and the railway line from Daitari to Banspani must be connected to that. I therefore request the Minister to consider this proposal and do the needful in the meantime.

My second point is that the Neelachal and Delhi-Puri Express which goes from New Delhi to Puri leaves New Delhi at 5.40 in the morning, which is an odd time. This timing may be changed to 7.00 in the morning. Thank you, Sir.

..*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : As I said, we are becoming overcrowded now. Let us finish the list. Mr. Hanumantha Rao.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House because it is already late. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA : Mr. Rao, please support my demand for a Rajdhani Express for the South.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO : Sir, I fully support Mr. Hanumanthappa's suggestion for a Rajdhani Express for the South.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : The Minister will take note of it. If that is the only point, then you need not say.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO : Sir, there are certain superfast express trains from Delhi to Madras,

Karnataka and other places. But, at the same time, there is no quota for reservation of berths up to Vijayawada. So, from Delhi we have to fight our way to Vijayawada in other compartments without any particular reservation. I hope the honourable Minister would see to it that a sufficient quota of reservation is fixed for us.

Secondly, Sir, there is no broad gauge branch line between Macherla and Guntur, but in between Guntur and Vijayawada a broad gauge line is already there, it is not linked. But if one has to go from Vijayawada to Macherla, he has to go by one train up to Guntur and then catch another train for Macherla. Without any financial commitment, the Macherla-Guntur line can be extended up to Vijayawada and I would request the honourable Minister immediately to undertake this.

Thirdly, in the Konark Express there is not enough reservation of A.C. 2-tier berths for Vijayawada : only two berths are available. Vijayawada being a business centre and Bombay also being another business centre, still, between Bombay and Vijayawada the train that is available is only the Konark Express.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : All these suggestions can be sent to him, I think.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO : Fourthly, my most important point, Mr. Vice Chairman, ...

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : The last.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO : The victimised railway employees are not being reinstated even after nine months of assumption of office by the National Front Government. Especially because of Mr. Fernandes, he being a trade-union leader, they expected so much that immediately he would see to it that they would be reinstated. But even the other day in the Question Hour he was explaining, and he has written a letter in reply to my special mention also in which he simply stated that it was under review. How long the review would go on, we do not know. Many representations were made to him, and they were expecting some decision before the end of the session, by the 7th. But that too has not come up.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Let us see what the Minister says.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO : It is very disappointing and I hope that the Ministry would see to it that immediately a decision would be taken about them.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Mr. Fernandes, do you want to say something ?

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES (Goa) : Two points about Goa. We have a lot of problems ?

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Will it not be better if you send all these things to the Minister ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES : Sir, thank you for permitting me.

I rise to support this Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha.

It is said that the Indian Railways are the second largest network in the world, next to the USSR. I feel that this sector is the most mismanaged sector and creates a big strain in our national economy. We suffer loss of crores of rupees due to the mismanagement and pilferage. The only silver lining the Railway has, is that often

they are faster than our domestic airlines, and on certain sectors good food is provided. The mismanagement is due to full Government control, and I feel that the Government will do well by allowing private operators to join the Railways as has been done by the civil aviation Ministry by permitting air taxi services.

The staff lack courtesy, and the platforms are very unclean. Therefore, I would recommend that the staff should be periodically trained in public management by providing a compulsory reorientation course in public relations and sanitation. Touts and black-marketeers are common sights at the railway stations. In a sense, the tourists who are mostly foreigners, are harassed by these agents and touts. Agra is the best example. To avoid this harassment, I would request the hon. Minister to have a separate Tourist Police Cell within the Railway Police Force, and this Force may be stationed at important tourist centres in the country.

Coming to my State of Goa, Sir, it has made a good beginning by starting the Konkan Railway, by initiating the work on the Konkan Railway line, and I compliment the Government for that. The Konkan Railway Corporation is a novel example of people's participation in regional development. Let us hope that the Konkan Railway will see the light of day on schedule.

But the perennial problem of my State is the conversion of the meter gauge into broad gauge because the Mormugao Harbour is connected to that line, and it can cater to the hinterland and the Western Ghats. I feel, to save this Port from financial crisis the only solution is to convert this railway line into broad-gauge line because the modern trade is done by the container system. I think this is the only solution which can save this Port.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Please conclude.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES : Yes, just concluding.

The Goa Express which was inaugurated by this Government with great fanfare on the 18th June this year lacks a pantry car.

Also the people of Goa do not get return reservations from Goa itself.

I hope that the hon. Minister will provide for these two things.

With these few words, I support this Bill.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh) : I compliment the Minister for preparing this scheme for mobilizing Rs. 1,000 crores from outside the Budget to lay the Konkan Railway line. There are several railway lines, survey of which has been completed in Andhra Pradesh, like Venkatgiri-Nadikudi, Kavvuru-Bhadrachalam, Nizamabad-Ramagundam Guntur-Gunta 1 gauge conversion and circular rail in the twin cities of Nizampatnam-Nidadavole. Likewise several surveys have been completed. I would like to advise the Minister to open a dialogue with the State Government so that the State Government may be involved in laying the new railway lines in Andhra Pradesh as has been done in the case of the Konkan railway line.

Earlier there was a line between Guntur and Nidadavole. Without passing through Tenali, the railway line used to go *via* Chhundur, but because of the negligence of the railway authorities, the railway track has been removed. The railway line is there and everything else is there. With a little investment, you can restore that line and thereby the distance between Madras and Hyderabad may be reduced by 60 to 70 kilometres and the time also may be saved.

Higginbothans and A. H. Wheeler shops on the railway platforms may be decentralised and they may be allotted to the un-

employed graduates. Food that is supplied in the casseroles may be hygienic, but it is too costly. In addition to the carserole food, the Janata food may also be made available on the platforms. When we start from Delhi to our native place, for 30 hours we are cut off from the entire world. So, I would like you to explore the possibility of introducing TV and Radio news service in the railway compartments so that we are in touch with the world outside. Likewise, the mobile library may be restored, as was there in the Tamil Nadu Express in the earlier days.

Several Members mentioned about the Shatabdi Express between Madras and Delhi. The earlier Minister had announced such a proposal, but little has been done in this regard. I would like to suggest that Waltair Division may be transferred to the South-Central Railway. In lieu of that Hubli Division may be transferred from the South Central Railway to the Southern Railway. Trains running between Hyderabad, Cochin and Tirupati to Varanasi may be extended to Delhi.

To eradicate ticketless travel, a ticket collector may be employed for each and every compartment to solve the ticketless travelling problem as well as to solve the unemployment problem. We badly need a railway school for the Railway employees at Guntur. A wooden bridge is needed at Guntur. During the recent cyclone, the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Devi Lal, had promised to lift gypsum from the cyclone-affected areas free of cost. I do not know what has happened to this. The Deputy Prime Minister has been removed and the Agriculture Minister of Andhra Pradesh, who had sought that promise, has also been changed from that portfolio recently. (*Interruptions*). The rent charged at the railway retiring rooms is too high The railway passengers stay there only for bath and to change their clothes and to catch the next train. They stay there hardly for a couple of hours. The rent may be fixed depending upon the hours of their stay instead of fixing it for the entire day, when they stay there only for one or two hours.

The earlier Minister along with the then Industries Minister, Mr. Vengal Rao, laid the foundation stone for the Railway Fish Plates unit at Chintakurni of Khammam district. I don't know what has happened to the foundation stone. It is there or not, I don't know.

9.00 P.M

The consultative Committees of the Zonal Railways as well as the consultative Committees of the Divisional Railways are not functioning throughout the country. I would like to advise you to see that these Committees may be restored so that we can appoint our own people (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Please conclude.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI : With these suggestions, I conclude and thank you very much.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH (Maharashtra) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have spoken on numerous occasions in this House on the problems of Bombay and I find that my appeals inevitably fell on deaf ears. Successive Ministers have been spoken to by me during the Budget debate, debate on the Appropriation Bill, debate on the Railway Budget and debate on the Railway Appropriation Bill. Once again I am going to try my level best to try convince this Minister. He is a new Minister, a young Minister and good-looking Minister. Let us see what he does. I would like to explain first, through you..

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY : You send all the compliments in writing to him so that he can get happiness.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : You must remember, Madam, when I want something from the Minister, I always compliment. In fact, I come to them whenever I want something from anybody and I always compliment them. What is the reason for that I do not know. Anyway, let me first explain he importance of Bombay. Bombay pays one-third of the country's incometax. Bombay pays 60 per cent of the country's customs duty. Bombay pays 20 per cent of the country's Central excise. Bombay generates 10 per cent of the country's industrial jobs. Bombay port is the India's largest port which handles 40 per cent of its maritime trade. Bombay airport handles 58 per cent and 41 per cent of India's international and national air passenger traffic respectively which is 1½ times as much as Delhi, the next highest. The off-shore oil and gas fields of Bombay High nearby produce about 51 per cent and 48 per cent of the country's total production. Most of it is handled from Bombay. Bombay's oil refining throughout is 23 per cent of the total of the country. It is the home of India's nuclear programme. It is the country's largest naval base. It is the financial capital of India. It is the most cosmopolitan city of India.

SHRI MOTURU HANUMANTHA RAO : Nobody ignores Bombay. Can they afford to ignore Bombay.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : Let me inform you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, the repository of our civilisation, the repository of our culture, of our institutions and all our institutions are housed in our urban agglomeration. Let me tell you that the oldest institutions in this country belong to Bombay city including the Congress party which was responsible for bringing freedom to this country. Let me tell you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Only points.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : Now I am going to come to the point I will take two minutes, exatcly two minutes. The commuter rail transportation system has become a step-child. Neither the State Government can do anything about it because it is controlled by the Centre nor the Centre, the Railways are interested in doing anything about it. The Municipal Corporation though it wants to, cannot do anything about it. So the result is it becomes a step-child and nobody does anything about it. I would like to tell you in 1950-51, the total number of train trips per day was 741 with the average number of passengers 7.83 lakhs daily. Today in 1988-89 -- this is last year's figures -- the number of train trips was 1744 and the number of passengers was 39.60 lakhs per day. Nearly 40 lakhs of passengers are travelling on those trains, crowded trains every day, and in the most horrible conditions and I would like to urge upon the Minister that a full report has already been prepared which is there with his Ministry. It was prepared by the Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority in March 1990. It is called "Improvement of Suburban Railway System in Bombay Metropolitan Region" and it has identified 16 projects with a total outlay in the Eighth Plan period of Rs. 1,272 crores of which Rs. 300 crores are on ongoing projects and Rs. 972 crores on new projects. The total cost up to the end of projects completion at today's rate is Rs. 1,654 crores and I would like to impress upon the Minister to kindly use his good offices, to save the city of Bombay, Bombay which does so much for this country and for which nothing is done at all. I would request this House, request you Mr. Vice-Chairman, request the Minister to kindly do something about the city of Bombay. Do something about the Commuter Railway Transport System so that the city which is going to have over ten million inhabitants in 1990-91, at least something should be done for them. Thank you.

SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE (Gujarat) : Sir, in Gujarat, Kutch is a border district as well as a backward district and it is the second largest district in the country. Our long pending demand with the Railways is that from Gandhidham to Kandla, the metre gauge line should be converted into broad gauge line. This is our long pending demand. So I re-

quest the hon. Minister to please look into this matter as early as possible. Thank you.

श्री छोटू भाई पटेल (गुजरात) : श्रीमन्, मैं अपने बात कहने से पहले सरकार से गुजारिश करूंगा कि आज 24 घंटे का बंद का दिन है । दोनों हाउस के कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, इसलिए उन के घर जाने के लिए मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार ने कुछ व्यवस्था की होगी । इसके बारे में सीरियसली सोचने के लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से गुजारिश करता हूं ।

महोदय, अब मैं अपनी बात पर आता हूं। So far as South Gujarat is concerned, Ankleshwar and Vapi is the biggest industrial base in Asia. तो सरकार के पास इलेक्ट्रिकल मल्टीपल रेक का रिपोर्ट भी है । मैं चाहूंगा कि विरार से सूरत फर्स्ट फेज में इलेक्ट्रिकल मल्टीपल रेक का प्रोजेक्ट जल्दी मंजूर किया जाए । सेकिंड फेज में सूरत से बड़ौदा और थर्ड फेज में बड़ौदा से अहमदाबाद का प्रोजेक्ट पूरा करें ।

तीसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इण्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट के कम्प्यूटर जो हैं वह रोजाना हेराफेरी करते हैं, उससे दिक्कत हो रही है । इसलिए सीरियसली कर्मचारी के बारे में सोचा जाए ।

मेरा चौथा सुझाव यह है कि मुंबई से दिल्ली रोजाना 6 एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन्स चलती हैं और एक ट्रेन में राउंड एबाउट 300 पैसेंजर्स रह जाते हैं, उनको जगह नहीं मिल पाती है । तो मैं सरकार से गुजारिश करूंगा और मंत्री जी भी गांधियन फिलासाफी से जुड़े हुए हैं तो हमारा दाण्डी जो बलसाड़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पड़ता है वह इंटरनेशनल हिस्टोरिकल प्लेस है । अतः वहां से 2 अक्टूबर से दिल्ली से दाण्डी के लिए एक सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलाई जाए जिससे रोजाना जो पैसेंजर्स रह जाते हैं वह आ जा सकें क्योंकि यहां एंबैसी दिल्ली में है । वहां बहुत सी फैमिलीज जो विदेशों में रहती हैं वहां से आती रहती हैं । तो दिल्ली से उनका बड़ा ताल्लुक रहता है । घूमने-फिरने के लिए वे नार्थ इण्डिया में आते-जाते रहते हैं । तो दिल्ली के लिए एक नई ट्रेन 2 अक्टूबर से चलाई जाए, यह मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री जी गांधी फिलासाफी में जुड़े हुए हैं तो 2 अक्तूबर से नई ट्रेन चलाने की कृपा करेंगे । धन्यवाद ।

डा. अब्रार अहमद खान (राजस्थान) : श्रीमन्, एक मिनट में दो बातें मैं कहना चाहता हूं । राजस्थान में जो सवाई माधोपुर से जयपुर, जोधपुर के लिए बड़ी लाईन का प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन उसका बजट कम है । मात्र 10 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है । माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि 400 करोड रुपए का पूरा प्रोजेक्ट है, उसके लिए पूरा प्रावधान कराएं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सवाई माधोपुर होकर राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गुजरती है तो राजधानी यहां अवश्य रुके क्योंकि राजस्थान में सवाई माधोपुर छोटी-बड़ी लाइन का जंक्शन है, वहां से बैठकर लोग मुंबई जाते हैं । इसलिए राजधानी को सवाई माधोपुर में रोकने की व्यवस्था करें । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry) : Mr. Vice-Chaiaman, Sir, I would ask only one question. Mr. Minister, South has been neglected for the past 42 years.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : What is your point?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : I am coming to the important point. Till 1983, the Madras-Pondicherry Express was running. Afterwards it was discontinued saying that there is no revenue. It was covering not only Pondicherry but also Tamil Nadu. Most of the commuters were Government

servants and that train was very useful to them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : He will consider it.

SHRI V. NARAYANSAMY : The trains are not being run with a profit motive only. They are service-oriented. Right from 1987, when I put the question, the reply I have been getting is, 'The Government is not getting profit. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the train which was discontinued should be revived so that all the people who are living on the route between Madras and Pondicherry may get the benefit.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Well, Mr. Minister. You have to catch the train.

SHRI AJAY SINGH : Sir, I am afraid the Railway Minister has missed his train.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : For the Railway Minister it is not delayed. I believe.

SHRI AJAY SINGH : No. It won't be. That is why I missed it.

Well, I am very grateful to all the learned colleagues for their various suggestions for action. Most of them, some of them at least, were very emotional and strongly-worded. But they have chosen to leave before I could reply to them. I will take all the suggestions into consideration and I also promise to reply to them individually so that I may not take the time of the House now. With these words, I would request that the House may approve the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR
tion is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1990-91 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI AJAY SINGH : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was proposed.

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : एक तो शेड्यूल खत्म होना चाहिए इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट आश्वासन दें । दूसरे मैंने निवेदन किया था कि जो लोकल रनिंग शिफ्ट एम्पलाइज हैं लोको के और दूसरे एम्पलाइज रेलवे के 6-6, 7-7 साल से हैं उनके लिए मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था और तीसरे मगध एक्सप्रेस बनारस से ले जाने के लिए कहा था तो मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में भी बताएं ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Do you want to respond ?

SHRI AJAY SINGH : Yes. I want to respond to one of the suggestions.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA : Mr. Vice-Chairman, one minute. Since the House is sitting late, we are obliging for individual replies. This is not the way usually. It should not become a precedent for every debate hereafter. The Ministers should not say, "I will send individual replies". Because we are sitting late till 8.15 P.M the House obliged today. Other Ministers should not take shelter under this and say they will send individual replies in other debates too.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY : They should not take it for granted in other matters.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : No, it will not be a precedent.

SHRI AJAY SINGH : A train is being considered. (*Interruption*).

सुपर फास्ट ट्रेन वाराणसी से दिल्ली के लिए बहुत जल्दी कोशिश करेंगे ।

The suggestion about a deluxe train will be considered and we try to do it as soon as possible.

Mr. Vishvjit P. Singh is coming. I will reply to him. You will be glad that we have prepared a very detailed status paper on the entire problems related to the sub-urban traffic in Bombay metropolitan and larger areas. We will be releasing it within a week's time and we intend to have a public debate. There are two main points in it. How to raise the kind of money that is required and how to implement them, we have to apply the same thing as that we have done for the Konkan Railway. That will be done within a week's time.

SHRI VISHVJIT P. SINGH : Will you send a copy of it ?

SHRI AJAY SINGH : We will send a copy of it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : Now the question is :

"That the Bill be returned"

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHASKAR ANNAJI MASODKAR) : The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past nine of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 7th September, 1990.

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